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EFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE

IN

E DEHLI, JALANDHAR, PESHAWAR AND DERAJAT DIVISIONS

OF THE

PANJAB.

82015

BY

CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY,

MAJOR, BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

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CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE IN THE PANJAB.

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CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE IN THE PANJAB.

PREFACE.

THE *Panjab Chiefs*, written more than a quarter of a century ago, dealt with the histories of the leading men in the districts between the Bias and the Indus, now known as the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions. A new edition has been recently prepared by me, in which these histories have been brought down to date.

The present work practically completes the biographies of the families of note in the Province. It covers the Dehli, Jalandhar, Peshawar and Derajat Divisions, and includes short notices of the Ruling Chiefs.

I was asked "to write a business-like book of reference for District and Administrative Officers, studying brevity, and eschewing minute detail." These instructions I have obeyed at the sacrifice of much interesting matter which came under my hand. The book will not attract the general reader; but it will probably be found useful as one of reference, and every endeavour has been made to secure an accurate record of modern facts affecting the families. The histories were reviewed in type by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, and by the various District Officers of the Province.

I have great pleasure in making my acknowledgments to the friends who assisted me in the preparation of this work. It had been, in the first instance, entrusted to Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, who collected a large amount of material before his transfer to Hyderabad. Mr. Longworth Dames

placed at my disposal his manuscript history of Dera Ghazi Khan; and Mr. Manuel, Head Clerk of the Dharamsala District Office, submitted excellent notes of the Kangra Rajputs, of which I have made much use. I have further received valuable help from Messrs. A. F. D. Cunningham, E. B. Francis, W. R. H. Merk, G. R. Drummond, J. Douie, A. Kensington and Baron Bentinck, as well as from Rai Lachman Das, who helped me to correct the early proofs, and Lalas Ram Nath, Gauri Shankar, Piari Mohan, Rup Singh, Har Narain and Amir Chand. In addition to the information furnished by the Darbaris themselves, I derived assistance from the various Settlement Reports of the Province, especially those of Messrs. O'Brien, Thorburn, Purser, Ibbetson, Fanshawe, T. G. Walker and Steedman. The accounts of the Ruling Chiefs are mainly an abstract of Griffin's *Rajas of the Panjab*, with modern facts added. It was thought advisable to include them, so as to make the work complete as a book of reference.

CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY.

KAPURTHALA;
1st September, 1890.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE IN THE PANJAB.

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RULING CHIEFS IN THE PANJAB IN THEIR ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.

Ruling Chiefs in the Panjab in their order of precedence.

Order of precedence.	Name of State.	Title, name and family of Ruler.	Father's name.	Year of birth.	Year of accession.	STATISTICS.			REMARKS.
						Population.	Extent in square miles.	Approximate annual revenue.	
								Rs.	
1	Patiala ...	His Highness Maharaja RAJINDAR SINGH, *Mahindar Bahadar, Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishi a, Mansur-i-Zaman, Amir-ul-Umra, Maharaja Dhiraj Rajeshar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan,* Chief of Patiála.	Maharaja Mahindar Singh, *G. C. S. I.*	1872	1877	1,467,433	5,412	55,00,000	Salute of 17 guns.
2	Bahawalpur ...	His Highness Nawab SADIK MAHOMED KHAN, *Bahadar,* Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, *Rukn-ud-Daula, Nusrat-i-Jang, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Hafiz-ul-Mulk,* Chief of Bahawalpur.	Nawab Bahawal Khan IV.	1862	1866	573,494	22,000	18,00,000	Ditto.
3	Jind ...	His Highness *Raja-i-Rajagan,* Raja RANBIR SINGH, *Bahadar Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikh-ul-I'tikad, Daulat-i-Inglishia,* Chief of Jind.	Balbir Singh, son of the late Raja Raghubir Singh, *G. C. S. I.*	1879	1888	249,862	1,236	6,50,000	Salute of 11 guns.

4	Nabha ...	His Highness Raja HIRA SINGH, *Malwindar, Bahadar*, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, *Farzand-i-Arjmand, Akidat Paiwand, Daulat-i-Inglishia, Barar Bans Sirmur*, Chief of Nabha.	Sardar Sukha Singh, a distant relative of the late Raja Bhag Singh, who died childless in 1871.	1843	1871	225,617	863	6,50,000	Salute of 13 guns (including 2 personal).
5	Kapurthala ...	His Highness Raja JAGATJIT SINGH, *Bahadar, Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikh-ul-Itkad, Daulat-i-Inglishia, Raja-i-Rajagan*, Chief of Kapurthala.	Raja Kharak Singh.	1872	1877	253,000	620	20,00,000	Salute of 11 guns. The Raja is also owner of extensive estates in Oudh and the North-West Provinces, having an area of 750 square miles and a population of a quarter of a million of souls.
6	Mandi ...	His Highness Raja BIJE SEN, *Bahadar*, Chief of Mandi.	Raja Balbir Sain ...	1848	1851	150,000	1,200	4,00,000	Salute of 11 guns. Under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Jalandhar.
7	Sirmur (Nahan).	His Highness Raja SHAMSHER PARKASH, Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Chief of Nahan (Sirmur).	Raja Raghubir Parkash.	1846	1856	112,371	1,045	3,00,000	Salute of 13 guns (including 2 personal). Under the political superintendence of the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States.
8	Kahlur (Bilaspur)	His Highness TIKA BIJE CHAND, Chief of Bilaspur (Kahlur).	Raja Amar Chand.	1872	1889	60,000	448	1,00,000	Salute of 11 guns. Under the political superintendence of the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States.

Ruling Chiefs in the Panjab in their order of precedence—continued.

Order of precedence.	Name of State.	Title, name and family of Ruler.	Father's name.	Year of birth.	Year of accession.	STATISTICS.			REMARKS.
						Population.	Extent in square miles.	Approximate annual revenue.	
								Rs.	
9	Bashahr ...	Raja SHAMSHER SINGH, Chief of Bashahr.	Raja Mahindar Singh.	1839	1849	64,345	3,357	50,000	No salute. Under the political superintendence of the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States.
10	Nalagarh (Hindaur).	Raja ISRI SINGH, of Nalagarh (Hindaur).	Raja Ugar Singh ...	1836	1877	53,373	249	90,000	Under the political superintendence of the Superintendent of Simla Hill States.
11	Keonthal ...	Raja BALBIR SAIN, Chief of Keonthal.	Raja Mahindar Sain	1853	1883	31,154	112	40,000	Ditto.
12	Maler-Kotla ...	His Highness Nawab MAHOMED IBRAHIM ALI KHAN, *Bahadar*, Chief of Maler-Kotla.	Nawab Mahomed Dilawar Ali Khan.	1858	1871	90,000	165	3,25,000	Salute of 11 guns (including 2 personal). Under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Dehli.

13	Faridkot	...	His Highness Raja BIKRAM SINGH, *Bahadar, Barar Bans, Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan-i-Hazarat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind*, Chief of Faridkot.	Raja Wazir Singh	1842	1874	70,000	600	3,00,000	Salute of 11 guns. Under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Jalandhar.
14	Chamba	...	His Highness Raja SHAM SINGH, Chief of Chamba.	Raja Gopal Singh...	1866	1873	115,773	3,216	3,00,000	Salute of 11 guns. Under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of Lahore.
15	Suket	...	His Highness Raja DUSHT NIKANDAN SAIN, Chief of Suket.	Raja Rudar Sain ...	1865	1879	45,358	420	1,50,000	Salute of 11 guns. Same as No. 6.
16	Kalsia	...	Sardar RANJIT SINGH, Chief of Kalsia.	Sardar Bishan Singh.	1881	1883	67,708	155	1,90,000	No salute. Same as No. 12.
17	Pataudi	...	Nawab MUMTAZ HUSAIN ALI KHAN, *Bahadar*, Chief of Pataudi.	Nawab Mahomed Mukhtar Hasain Khan.	1874	1878	20,000	50	1,60,000	Ditto.
18	Loharu	...	Nawab AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN, *Bahadar, Fakhar-ud-Daula*, Chief of Loharu.	Nawab Alaudin Ahmad Khan.	1859	1885	20,000	285	1,00,000	Ditto.
19	Dujana	...	Nawab MAMTAZ ALI KHAN, *Bahadar, Jalal-ud-Daula, Mustakil-i-Jang*, Chief of Dujana.	Nawab Mahomed Sadat Ali Khan.	1864	1879	23,416	100	80,000	Ditto.
20	Baghal	...	Raja DHIAN SINGH, Chief of Baghal.	Jai Singh (uncle of the late Raja Moti Singh).	1842	1878	20,633	124	60,000	No salute. Simla Hill States. Same as No. 7.
21	Baghat	...	Rana DALIP SINGH, Chief of Baghat.	Rana Umed Singh	1860	1862	8,338	60	10,000	Ditto.
22	Jubal	...	Rana PADAM CHAND, Chief of Jubal.	Rana Karam Chand	1861	1878	19,196	257	30,000	Ditto.

Order of precedence.	Name of State.	Title, name and family of Ruler.	Father's name.	Year of birth.	Year of accession.	STATISTICS.			REMARKS.
						Population.	Extent in square miles.	Approximate annual revenue.	
								Rs.	
23	Kamharsain ...	Rana HIRA SINGH, Chief of Kamharsain.	Rana Bhawani Singh.	1851	1874	9,515	94	10,000	No salute. Simla Hill States. Same as No. 7.
24	Bhajji ...	Rana DURGA SINGH, Chief of Bhajji.	Rana Ran Bahadar Singh.	1842	1876	12,106	94	23,000	Ditto.
25	Mailog ...	Thakar RAGHUNATH CHAND, Chief of Mailog.	Thakar Dalip Chand.	1862	1880	9,169	53	10,000	Ditto.
26	Balsan ...	Rana BIR SINGH, Chief of Balsan ...	Govardhan Singh, son of the late Rana Bhup Singh.	1861	1884	5,190	50	6,000	Ditto.
27	Dhami ...	Rana FATEH SINGH, Chief of Dhami	Rana Govardhan Singh.	1855	1870	3,322	29	8,000	Ditto.
28	Kuthar ...	Rana JAI CHAND, Chief of Kuthar ...	Rana Bhup Chand	1840	1858	3,648	19	7,000	Ditto.
29	Kunhiar ...	Rana TEGH SINGH, Chief of Kunhiar.	Thakar Rao Kishan Singh.	1836	1866	1,923	9	4,000	Ditto.

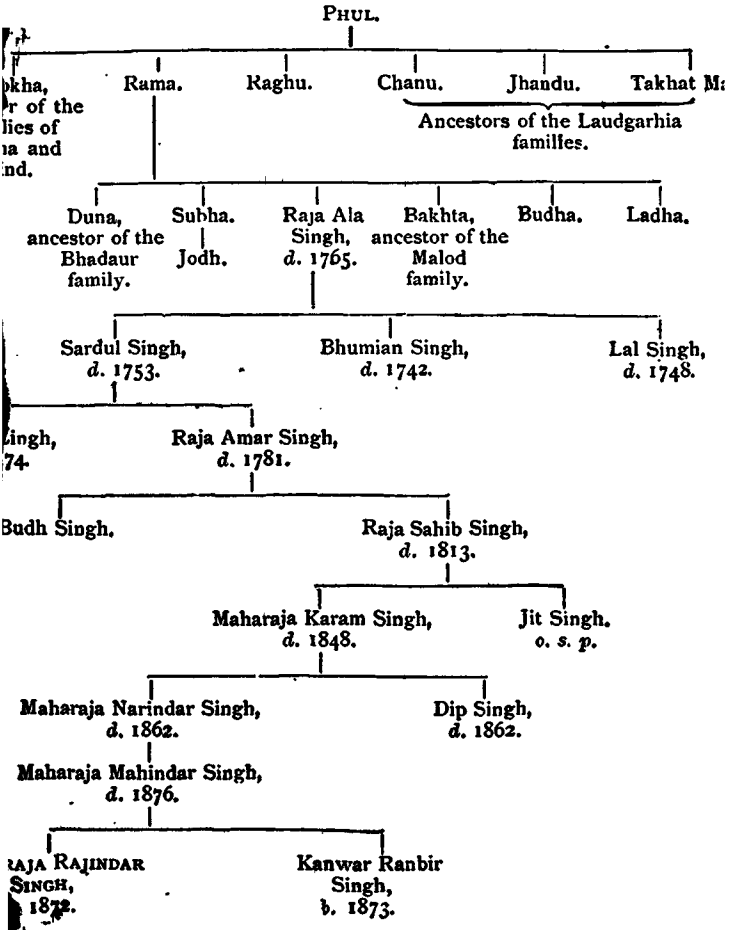
		Thakar UDE CHAND, Chief of Bija.	Rana Partab Chand,	1827	1841	1,158	4	1,000	Ditto.
	Darkuti ...	Rana RAM SARAN SINGH, Chief of Darkuti.	Rana Ram Singh...	1849	1883	590	4	600	Ditto.
	Tiroch ...	Thakur KIDAR SINGH, Chief of Tiroch.	Kahar Singh, son of the late Thakar Ranjit Singh.	1866	1877	3,216	75	6,000	Ditto.
34	Sangri ...	Rai Mian HIRA SINGH, Chief of Sangri.	Thakar Jhagar Singh.	1849	1876	2,593	16	1,000	Ditto.

In addition to the above, the following Tributaries of the Simla Chiefs exercise independent powers, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla and the Commissioner of Dehli :—

35	Kanaiti ...	Thakar LAL CHAND, Rajput ...	Thakar Saran Chand.	1860	1888	3,000	...	3,500	Tributary of Bashahr.
36	Dalthi ...	Thakar NARINDAR SINGH, Rajput.	Sansar Singh ...	1854	1883	...	...	600	Ditto.
37	Koti ...	Rana BISHAN CHAND, Rajput ...	Rana Hari Chand	1836	1873	2,500	10	6,000	Tributary of Keonthal.
38	Theog ...	Thakar HARI CHAND, Rajput ...	Thakar Bhup Singh.	1840	1866	3,000	10	3,500	Ditto.
39	Madhan ...	Thakar BISHAN CHAND, Rajput ...	Thakar Sansar Chand.	1842	1868	1,000	3	700	Ditto.
40	Ghund ...	Thakar KISHAN SINGH, Rajput ...	Bhajnu ...	1858	1860	1,000	13	1,000	Ditto.
41	Ratesh ...	Thakar RAM SINGH, Rajput ...	Kishan Singh ...	1821	1860	437	3	200	Ditto.

NOTE.—Under the orders of the Government of India (No. 5731., dated 8th February 1889, from the Foreign Department) the privilege of being addressed by the title of "Highness" is restricted to Ruling Chiefs who are entitled to a salute of not less than 10 guns, whether permanent or personal. As a matter of courtesy, the principal wives and widows of all who bear or who have borne the title of "Highness" may also be addressed by that title. These orders refer to the Chiefs of Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Mandi, Nahan, Bilaspur, Maler Kotla, Faridkot, Chamba and Suket.

THE PATIALA STATE.



Patiala State has an area of 5,400 square miles, opulation of 1,467,000 according to the Census of The official estimate of the revenue is forty-seven t the actuals probably exceed this, and a considerable ay be expected from the extension of irrigation on the full development of the recently-opened Canal. The Maharaja maintains a military force t thousand men of all arms. The relations of Patiala

with the British Government are regulated by sanads
Governor-General. A *nazarana* is payable to the Para
Power on succession of collateral descendants. The Ma
s bound to execute justice and promote the welfare
subjects; to prevent *sati*, slavery and female infanticide
to co-operate with the British Government against o
enemies; to furnish supplies in war time, and to grant
of expense, land required for the construction of railroad
imperial lines of road. He is guaranteed full and unres
possession of his territories, and he is permitted to ex
powers of life and death.

The Maharaja ranks first in the precedence list
States controlled by the Panjab Government, and re
a salute of seventeen guns. He is entitled to a return
from the Viceroy.

The family has been established as a Ruling I
south of the Satlaj since 1752, when the present capital
founded by Sardar Ala Singh, afterwards Raja. He
Sidhu Jat Sikh, descended from Rama, second son of
the common ancestor of the Chiefs of Patiala, Jind and N
and the Sirdars of Laudgarhia, Malod, Jiundan and Bha
Going back beyond Phul, in the same line, we find the h
of Faridkot, Atari, Kaithal, Jhumba, Sidhowal and Arnau
springing from Sidhu, a scion of the royal Rajputs of Jas
Sidhu's children are thus spread all over the Eastern P
tioning their blood is the oldest and the bluest in the Pr
Satl- and east of the Satlaj, save and excepting the C
the Simla Hills.

Ala Singh, grandson of Phul, was a contemp
Ahmad Shah Durani. He joined the Sikh combinati
had for its object the destruction of the new Mal
power, and suffered defeat at the King's hands in
with the Chief of Nabha, the Singhpurias, the Ahl

[redacted]ers of the Khalsa who had attempted to overthrow [redacted]he decisive battle was fought at Barnala, then the [redacted]wn in Patiala, and the Sikhs are said to have left [redacted] thousand of their number on the field. Barnala [redacted]lundered, and Ala Singh was led captive before Ahmad [redacted]h, who granted him his liberty on payment of a ransom [redacted]ur lakhs of rupees. But the Barnala disaster proved [redacted]naking of Ala Singh, for Ahmad Shah had no desire to push matters to extremities, and in proof of his magnanimity presented Ala Singh with a dress of honor, and conferred upon him the title of Raja, installing him as Chief in the group of villages around his home. After the King had returned to Kabul the Sikhs again gathered and, attacking Sarhand, slew the Governor and captured the place after a bloody battle with the royal troops. Ala Singh was foremost in the fight, and received as his reward the town of Sarhand and the villages in the neighbourhood. He made no attempt to rebuild the place, which was regarded as accursed by the Sikhs since the murder there of the sons of Guru Gobind.

The history of Patiala and the leading Panjab States has been already written in detail.* It will suffice here to give a [redacted]eral sketch of the more recent events connected with [redacted]iala, bringing Sir Lepel Griffin's history, written twenty [redacted]rs ago, down to date.

The boundaries of the State had been considerably en[redacted]ed in the interval between the sack of Sarhand an[redacted] [redacted]nsion of British supremacy in 1809 over all the Cis-[redacted] States. Afterwards, for services rendered to General [redacted]ony in the Gurkha War of 1814, Maharaja Karm [redacted]s awarded portions of the Hill States of Keonthal [redacted]hat, with a revenue of Rs. 35,000, under a *nazarana* of Rs. 2,80,000. A re-arrangement of territory was

* Griffin's *Rajas of the Punjab.*

effected on a small scale in 1830, when the present [redacted] of Simla was being formed; the Maharaja receivin[g] villages of the British pargana of Barauli, near Saba[thu] lieu of some lands lying under the Jakko Hill. Again[st] the First Sikh War, the Maharaja's assistance was ack[now]ledged by the gift of a portion of the Nabha's confisc[ated] territory. After 1857 Maharaja Narindar Singh's sp[ecial] services were rewarded with the gift of sovereign right[s] the Narnaul division of the forfeited State of the [Jh]ajjar Nawab, assessed at a revenue of two lakhs, on conditio[n] political and military support in times of general dan[ger] or disturbance. And he was permitted to purchase [the] Kanaund pargana Jhajar and the taluka of Khamaon in [per]petual sovereignty in extinguishment of certain loan tran[sac]tions with the British Government during the Mutiny. [In] addition, the Maharaja was granted administrative juris[dic]tion over Bhadaur, and the right of escheats and reversion to lapsed estates therein, receiving the annual commuta[tion] payment of Rs. 5,265, previously paid into the Imp[erial] Treasury by the Bhadaur Sardars.

The late Maharaja Mahindar Singh, *G.C.S.I.*, succeed his father Maharaja Narindar Singh in 1862, and r[uled] for fourteen years, during the first eight of which, whil[e he] was a minor, the administration was carried on in his n[ame] by a Council of Regency. The most important State mea[sure] adopted in Maharaja Mahindar Singh's time was the s[anc]tioning of the Sarhand Canal project for carrying off [the] Sutlej waters at Rupar, in the north of the Ambala Dist[rict] and distributing them over an immense area of the south[ern] Panjab, including considerable portions of the Patiala [and] and Nabha States, and the British districts of Ludhi[ana] Ferozpur. The canal was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in 1882, and is now in full workin[g]. A sum of one crore and twenty-three lakhs of rupe[es]

n contributed by the Maharaja towards the cost of con-ction, based upon the approximate benefit likely to accrue the Patiala State. The British Government undertook to provide funds for two-thirds of the work, and the charges for the remaining third share were borne by the States of Patiala, Jind and Nabha in certain fixed proportions. The late Maharaja will long be remembered for his liberality in measures connected with the improvement and general well-being of the country. He made a handsome donation of Rs. 70,000 to the University College, Lahore; and in 1873 he placed ten lakhs of rupees at the disposal of Government for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Bengal. In 1875 he was honored by a visit from His Excellency Earl Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General; and the opportunity was taken of founding the present admirable institution known as the Northbrook College for the promotion of higher education in the State. He died suddenly in 1876.

The present Chief of Patiala, Maharaja Rajindar Singh, was born in 1872. During his minority, which ceased in 1890, the administration was carried on by a Council composed of three officials, under the Presidentship of the late Sardar Sir Dewa Singh, *K.C.S.I.* The finances have been carefully watched, and considerable savings effected, from which have been met the charges in connection with the Sarhand Canal and the broad-gauge line of railway between Rajpura and Patiala. An extension of this line joining the Rajputana-Firozpur system at Batinda has been recently completed.

The Patiala State contributed a contingent of eleven hundred men of all arms for service beyond the frontier during the Kabul War of 1879. They were employed in keeping open the lines of communication between Thal and the war in the Kuram Valley, and proved themselves excel-

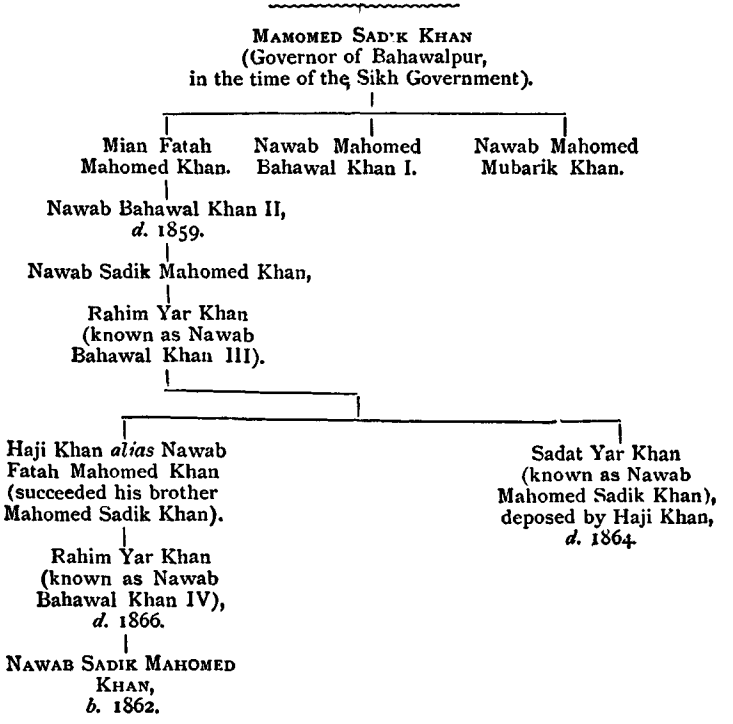
lent soldiers, maintaining an exemplary discipline during whole period of absence from their homes. Their services were recognized by the bestowal upon Sardar Dewa Singh of the Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India. Bakhshi Ganda Singh, commanding the troops, was honored with the Companionship of the same Order. Further, the present Maharaja was exempted from the presentation of nazars in Darbar in recognition of services rendered on this occasion by his State.

Towards the end of 1887 the Council of Regency, on behalf of the minor Maharaja, most loyally offered to place the whole resources of the State at the disposal of the Imperial Government in the event of the outbreak of a war on the North-West Frontier. This generous offer took a practical form later on in an engagement to maintain for service, side by side with British troops, a specially trained corps numbering six hundred cavalry and one thousand infantry, fully equipped and ready to take the field at a moment's notice. Similar proposals were received about the same time from the other leading States of the Panjab, and were accepted by the Supreme Government, and acknowledged by His Excellency the Viceroy at a Darbar held at Patiala in November 1888.

The Maharaja's marriage with a daughter of Sardar Kishan Singh of Patiala was celebrated with great pomp in November, 1888. The festivities were honored with the presence of their Excellencies the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, and a large number of officials and friends of the Maharaja and his family.

Kanwar Ranbir Singh, brother of the Maharaja, married early, in 1889, a daughter of Sardar Lahna Singh, of Karmgarh in Patiala. The Maharaja's aunt, mother of the Maharana Rana of Dholpur, died in 1888.

THE BAHAWALPUR STATE.


MAMOMED SAD'K KHAN
(Governor of Bahawalpur,
in the time of the Sikh Government).
Mian Fatah Mahomed Khan.
Nawab Mahomed Bahawal Khan I.
Nawab Mahomed Mubarik Khan.
Nawab Bahawal Khan II, d. 1859.
Nawab Sadik Mahomed Khan,
Rahim Yar Khan (known as Nawab Bahawal Khan III).
Haji Khan alias Nawab Fatah Mahomed Khan (succeeded his brother Mahomed Sadik Khan).
Sadat Yar Khan (known as Nawab Mahomed Sadik Khan), deposed by Haji Khan, d. 1864.
Rahim Yar Khan (known as Nawab Bahawal Khan IV), d. 1866.
NAWAB SADIK MAHOMED KHAN, b. 1862.

The Bahawalpur State is bounded on the north by the Satlaj, on the south by the great Indian desert, and on the west by the Indus. Its extreme length is three hundred miles, the mean width of populated and cultivated territory about twenty miles, and the total area about twenty thousand square miles.

The dominant race are the Daudputras, to which family the Chiefs belong. They claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the Prophet, whose children on the death of the last Khalifa emigrated *viâ* Khurasan and Makran to Rori-Bhakar in Sind. The earliest authentic accounts show them settled there and prosperous, having dug themselves canals from the Indus. In 1737, the ambition of their Chief, Daud Khan,

brought them into conflict with Nadir Shah's Governor in Sind. They were worsted in the encounter, and were driven across the Indus into the desert. They continued their wanderings along the river bank, ultimately obtaining possession of the tract now known as Bahawalpur. Mubarik, son of Daud Khan, subsequently finding favour with the local Governor, received a large tract south of the old Bias river, embracing portions of the present Multan and Montgomery Districts, in addition to his Bahawalpur possessions. But for the first fifty years the power of the Chiefs was far from being consolidated, and the country was practically divided amongst independent sections of the clan, each of which founded a town and dug a canal, which was the basis of the existing system of irrigation. Bahawal Khan, grandson of Daud Khan, was the first Chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one hand.

Notwithstanding a severe check received in 1789 from Timur Shah of Kabul, whose army occupied Bahawalpur for a time, Bahawal Khan gradually consolidated his power and exercised sovereign rights for many years over portions of Multan and the neighbouring districts, obtaining possession even of Dera Ghazi Khan for a short period from the Khan of Kalat, who had been holding nominal sway. In his later years, however, his star dimmed before the rising power of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and his possessions gradually began to slip away from his grasp. Bahawal Khan the Third, who succeeded to the Chiefship in 1827, took the only course that was possible to preserve his dominions from the Sikhs by securing recognition of his independence in a treaty with the British Government made in 1833, thus saving his country from the fate of Multan and the other Mahomedan estates in the Western Panjab. In 1838 this same Bahawal Khan loyally repaid our protection by services rendered to

the army of occupation in Afghanistan; and he was rewarded with the grant of the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara. A fresh treaty was made with him in this year, when he again came under the protection of the British Government, which recognised his position as an absolute Ruler. In 1848, he once more rendered valuable assistance in connection with the Multan Rebellion, which led to the Second Sikh War. His army, co-operating with the irregular levies under Edwardes, defeated the troops of Mulraj and hemmed the rebels inside the walls of Multan until the arrival of the British under General Whish. These services secured him in reward a life-pension of one lakh of rupees.

In 1850, Nawab Bahawal Khan proposed to supersede his eldest son in favour of his son Sadat Khan. To this the Government made no objection, holding that the matter was one entirely within the Nawab's own option. The heir-elect duly succeeded in 1859, but was shortly afterwards ousted by the eldest son, Nawab Fatah Khan, who had a powerful backing amongst the minor Daudputra Chiefs. Sadat Khan appealed in vain to the Governor-General, who informed him that the British Government was only bound to protect the actual Chief against external enemies. Fatah Khan was thus duly recognized as Nawab. His deposed brother was granted an asylum in British Territory, and an allowance of Rs. 19,200 per annum was assigned for his maintenance; he agreeing to relinquish for ever on his own part and that of his heirs all claims to the Principality of Bahawalpur. But the promise was violated within the same year by the ex-Nawab, who was encouraged in his misconduct by the intriguing Daudputra Sardars. They well remembered the ease with which they had carried out the late revolution, and hoped by constant interference to lessen the authority of the ruling family, and thus increase their own power. On this

occasion, however, they miscalculated the energies of the Supreme Government. Sadat Khan was promptly confined in the Lahore Fort, and half his allowances were stopped until such time as he should show himself worthy of enjoying them. He died in 1864, leaving no issue.

In 1863, the Daudputras organised an insurrection against the authority of the Nawab, Bahawal Khan. The rebellion was speedily crushed; but it broke out again in the autumn of 1865, and also in March of the following year, on each occasion without success. Just after he had crushed this last rising, the Nawab suddenly died not without suspicion of foul play. Further disorders followed, and it was finally decided to place the administration in British hands during the minority of Sadik Mahomed Khan, the present Nawab, then a minor under his mother's care. There appeared to be no other means of keeping the insubordinate Sardars in check, as they had come to believe their personal interests would be better served by a practical dissolution of the dynasty.

Accordingly, in July 1866, the management of the State was assumed by the Commissioner of Multan, and shortly afterwards by a regular Political Agent, invested, under the general supervision of the Punjab Government, with full powers for the re-organisation and administration of the State. The principles laid down for this officer's guidance were to govern, as far as possible, through the local agency, and to organise affairs on such a basis that when the Nawab reached the age of eighteen years the administration might be handed back to him in a form likely to continue efficient in the hands of his own people. The State was in the last stage of exhaustion when Colonel Minchin took over the duties of Political Agent in 1897; and it is said there were but two men of position and influence left in the coun-

try. The others had been either killed off or had died in exile, and their families were in poverty owing to the confiscation of their estates. There was no executive staff worthy of the name, and no officials who could be entrusted with positions of responsibility. The treasury was empty; the salaries of the servants of all grades were hopelessly in arrears; the army was starving and mutinous; the canals neglected and falling into decay; and a considerable portion of the proprietary body had abandoned their holdings, and were cultivating in the adjoining districts as yearly tenants.

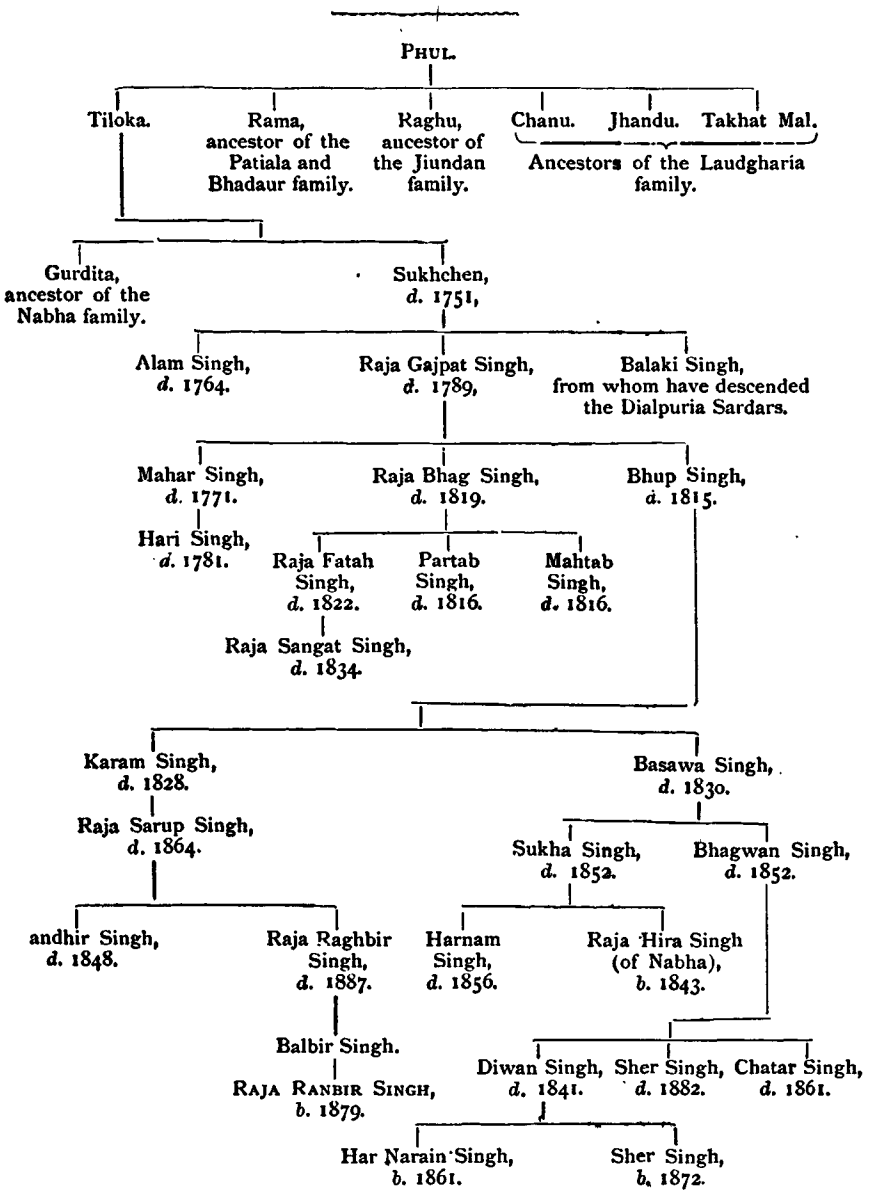
Affairs rapidly improved under British management. Every department was thoroughly re-organised, and within a few years the State was once more in a flourishing condition. The Nawab attained his majority in November 1879, and he was duly invested with full powers in the same year by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab. His Honor took the opportunity of noticing the improvement which good government had effected. The revenue, none of which could be collected in 1865, rose in the first year of settled administration to fourteen lakhs, and at the time of the Nawab's installation had reached twenty lakhs. Roads, bridges, and public buildings had been constructed, the ancient canals had been enlarged and repaired, and new ones projected and carried out, adding a quarter of a million of acres to the irrigated area. The Indus Valley Railway, now a portion of [illegible]e North-Western system, had also been through the [illegible]tate for a length of one hundred and fifty miles, constructed [illegible]ntirely at the cost of the Supreme Government.

The Nawab Sadik Mahomed Khan has since his in[illegible]estiture carried on the administration, assisted by a [illegible]ouncil of experienced officials of his own State. Bahawal[illegible]ur took an active share in the preparations for the [illegible]econd Afghan War, and especially in assisting the Quetta

Column under Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart. More than twenty thousand camels were made over to the Transport Department, in addition to large numbers of bullocks and ponies. Five hundred men of the State infantry and one hundred sowars were stationed at Dera Ghazi Khan, and did useful service in strengthening the frontier posts which were vacated by our regular regiments. The Nawab again made loyal offers of assistance in connection with the operations in Egypt and the Soudan; and he has joined with the other Ruling Chiefs of the Panjab in organising and equipping a special force, consisting of one hundred and fifty cavalry and four hundred infantry, for employment beyond the limits of his State, whenever their services may be required for Imperial Service.

In precedence the Bahawalpur Chief ranks second in the Panjab. He is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns, and he receives a return visit from the Viceroy.

THE JIND STATE.


PHUL.
Tiloka.
Rama, ancestor of the Patiala and Bhadaur family.
Raghu, ancestor of the Jiundan family.
Chanu.
Jhandu.
Takhat Mal.
Ancestors of the Laudgharia family.
Gurdita, ancestor of the Nabha family.
Sukhchen, d. 1751,
Alam Singh, d. 1764.
Raja Gajpat Singh, d. 1789,
Balaki Singh, from whom have descended the Dialpuria Sardars.
Mahar Singh, d. 1771.
Raja Bhag Singh, d. 1819.
Bhup Singh, d. 1815.
Hari Singh, d. 1781.
Raja Fatah Singh, d. 1822.
Partab Singh, d. 1816.
Mahtab Singh, d. 1816.
Raja Sangat Singh, d. 1834.
Karam Singh, d. 1828.
Basawa Singh, d. 1830.
Raja Sarup Singh, d. 1864.
Sukha Singh, d. 1852.
Bhagwan Singh, d. 1852.
andhir Singh, d. 1848.
Raja Raghbir Singh, d. 1887.
Harnam Singh, d. 1856.
Raja Hira Singh (of Nabha), b. 1843.
Balbir Singh.
RAJA RANBIR SINGH, b. 1879.
Diwan Singh, d. 1841.
Sher Singh, d. 1882.
Chatar Singh, d. 1861.
Har Narain Singh, b. 1861.
Sher Singh, b. 1872.

The Jind territory comprises an area of about twelve hundred square miles and has a population of a third of a

million, The revenue has rapidly increased of late years, and now amounts to between six and seven lakhs of rupees. A military force is maintained of two thousand men of all arms. Under an offer made to the British Government in 1887, and accepted, the State maintains an Imperial Service contingent of two troops of cavalry and a regiment of infantry for service beyond the border whenever the necessity for its employment may arise. The Raja of Jind ranks third in order of precedence in the Punjab, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The ruling family of Jind has a common ancestor with that of Patiala, in the celebrated Sidhu Jat, Phul, from whom so many of the best houses in the Panjab have sprung. Raja Gajpat Singh, founder of the Jind dynasty, was a great-grandson of Phul. His daughter, Bibi Raj Kanwar, married Sardar Mahan Singh, Sukarchakia, and became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore. Gajpat Singh took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against Zin Khan, Afghan Governor of Sarhand, and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil, including the districts of Jind and Safaidon. His rebellion was condoned by the Court of Delhi, and he was appointed revenue farmer of the villages in his possession. In 1767, his accounts were a lakh and a half in arrears, and the local Governor put pressure upon him for settlement by sending him a prisoner to Delhi. He ultimately discharged the demand and was taken into favour, receiving the title of Raja in a Royal Firman under the seal of the Emperor Shah Alam. This was in 1772. From this time Gajpat Singh assumed the style of an independent Prince, and coined money in his own name. His position on the north-western corner of the Rohtak country made it easy for him to invade Gohana and Hissar whenever the Mahratas happened to have their hands full elsewhere ; and he and

his son, Bhag Singh, ultimately farmed these territories as lessees of the Mahratas, and held them until the beginning of the present century. Raja Bhag Singh had shrewdly held aloof from the combination against the English ; and when Sindia's power was ultimately broken and that Chief was obliged, under the Treaty of 30th December, 1803, to surrender his possessions west of the Jamna, Lord Lake rewarded Bhag Singh by confirming his title in the Gohana estates. He afterwards accompanied Lord Lake as far as the Bias in his pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar, and he was sent as an envoy to his nephew, the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, to dissuade him from assisting the fugitive Prince. The mission was successful. Holkar was compelled to leave the Punjab, and Bhag Singh received as his reward the pargana of Bawana to the south-west of Panipat.

Raja Bhag Singh died in 1819 after ruling thirty years. Troublous times followed, and his grandson Sangat Singh was obliged for a period to desert his capital and make over the administration to foreign hands. Matters, however, mended after his death, sonless, in 1834. The question of escheat was then raised, as there were no direct heirs, though the collateral claimants were many. Orders were finally passed, in 1837, in favour of Sarup Singh, a third cousin of the deceased Raja, as the nearest male heir. But he was held as having no right to succeed to more territory than was possessed by his great-grandfather, Gajpat Singh, through whom he derived his title. This consisted of Jind Proper and nine other parganas, containing three hundred and twenty-two villages, having a revenue of Rs. 2,36,000. Estates yielding Rs. 1,82,000 were resumed by the British Government as escheats.

Raja Sarup Singh's behaviour during the First Sikh War was all that could be desired. His contingent served with

the British troops, and every assistance was rendered in the matter of carriage and supplies. He received in reward a grant of land of the annual value of Rs. 3,000. To this another grant, yielding Rs. 1,000, was shortly afterwards added in consideration of the abolition of his State transit dues. In 1847, the Raja received a Sanad, whereunder the British Government engaged never to demand from him or his successors tribute or revenue, or commutation in lieu of troops; the Raja on his part promising to aid with all his resources in case of war, to maintain the military roads, and to suppress *sati*, slave-dealing, and infanticide in his territories.*

Raja Sarup Singh's loyalty was again conspicuous during the Mutiny. He occupied the cantonment of Karnal with eight hundred men, and held the ferry over the Jamna at Bhagpat, twenty miles north of Delhi, thus enabling the Mirat force to join Sir H. Barnard's column. The Raja was personally engaged in the battle of Alipur on the 8th of June, and received the congratulations of the Commander-in-Chief, who presented him with one of the captured guns. His contingent ultimately took a prominent part in the assault on the city, scaling the walls with the British troops, and losing many of their number in killed and wounded. He was further active throughout in sending supplies to the besieging force and in keeping open the lines of communication and preserving order in the districts adjoining his State. These splendid services received a fitting reward in the bestowal upon him of the Dadri territory covering nearly six hundred square miles, forfeited for disloyalty by the Nawab of Bahadargarh. The estate now yields over two lakhs of revenue per annum. He was also given thirteen villages, assessed at Rs. 138,000, in the Kalaran pargana, close to Sangrur, where the Raja now

* Griffin's *Rajas of the Punjab*.

has his capital. His salute was raised to eleven guns; and, like the other Phulkian Chiefs, he received a Sanad granting to him the power of adoption in case of failure of natural heirs, and legalizing the appointment of a successor by the two other Phulkian Chiefs in the event of the Raja dying without nominating an heir.

Raja Sarup Singh died in 1864. He is described as "in person and presence eminently princely. The stalwart Sikh race could hardly show a taller or a stronger man. Clad in armour, as he loved to be, at the head of his troops, there was perhaps no other Prince in India who bore himself so gallantly and looked so true a soldier. The British Government has never had an ally more true in heart than Sarup Singh, who served it from affection and not from fear."*

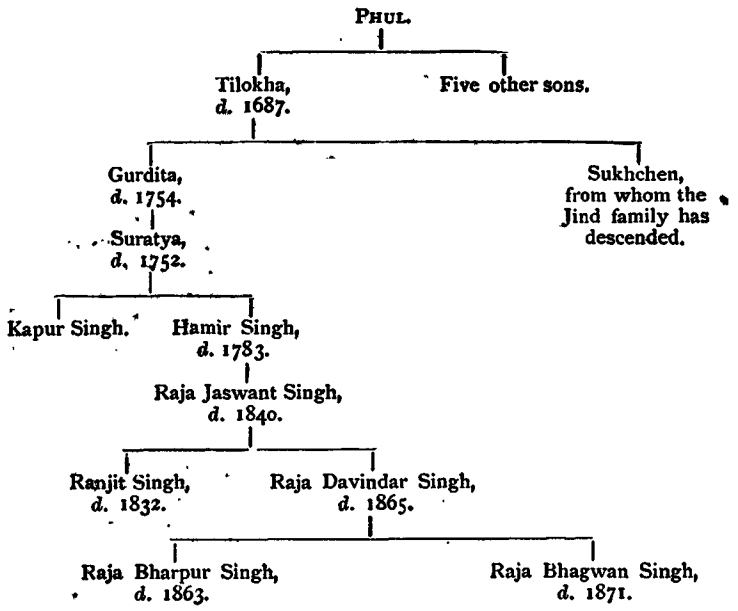
The Raja had been nominated a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India a few months before his death. He was succeeded by his son, Raghbir Singh, who was in every way worthy of his father. Immediately after his installation he was called upon to put down a serious insurrection in the newly-acquired territory of Dadri. The people objected to the new revenue assessment which had been based upon the English system, though the rates were much heavier than those prevailing in the neighbouring British districts. Fifty villages broke into open revolt, the Police Station of Badrah was seized, and rude entrenchments were thrown up outside some of the villages, while the semi-civilised tribes of Bikaner and Shekhawati were invited to help, on promise of plunder and pay. Raja Raghbir Singh lost no time in hurrying to the scene of the disturbance with about two thousand men of all arms. The village of Charki, where the ringleaders of the rebellion had entrenched themselves, was

* *Rajas of the Punjab*, p. 374.

carried by assault, and two other villages were treated in like manner, and within six weeks of the outbreak the country was again perfectly quiet.

Raja Raghbir Singh gave proof of his loyalty by furnishing a contingent of seven hundred soldiers during the last Afghan War for service in the field. They were employed in the Kuram Valley, and aided the British troops in holding the posts beyond our border. The Raja was a most able and enlightened Ruler; and his death, which occurred in 1887, while he was still in his prime, was regarded as a serious loss to the whole province. His only son, Balbir Singh, died in his father's life-time, leaving a son, Ranbir Singh, the present Chief, born in 1879. During his minority the administration is being carried on by a Council, which has at its head General Ratan Singh, an old and trusted official of the State. The other members are Munshi Harsarup and Khalifa Rahim Bakhsh. The title of Raja-i-Rajagan has been conferred upon the Jind Chiefs in perpetuity.

THE NABHA STATE.



In precedence, the Raja of Nabha ranks fourth amongst the Punjab Chiefs. He is entitled to a personal salute of thirteen guns, and receives a return visit from the Viceroy. The area of the State is eight hundred and sixty square miles, and the population under a quarter of a million souls. The revenue varies from six to seven lakhs. A military force is maintained of fifteen hundred men, of whom one-half are specially drilled and equipped for service in the field as an Imperial contingent, in accordance with an offer made by all the leading Punjab States and accepted by Government in 1888.

The ruling family is of the same stock as those of Patiala and Jind, being Sidhu Jat Sikhs, counting back to the illustrious Phul. The foundations of the house were laid by Hamir Singh, who joined his Sikh brethren in the capture

of Sarhand about the middle of the last century, and obtained as his reward the pargana of Amloh. He added many villages to the possessions received from his grandfather Gurdita; and founded the present town of Nabha, struck coin in his own name, and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler for some years before his death, which occurred in 1783. His successor, Jaswant Singh, sided with the British when Holkar, the Mahrata Prince, was being driven northwards to Lahore, and in return was assured by Lord Lake that so long as his disposition towards us remained unchanged his possessions would not be curtailed, nor any demand made on him for tribute. He was formally taken under the protection of the British in May 1809 with the other Malwa Chiefs. The revenues of Nabha in those days barely reached one and a half lakhs. The Raja always proved a faithful ally of the British, and aided us without stint when his assistance was required. He furnished supplies for Ochterlony's Gurkha Campaign in the Simla Hills; and he advanced six lakhs of rupees towards the charges of the army which marched to Kabul in 1838.

Raja Jaswant Singh was succeeded in 1840 by his son, Davindar Singh, who unfortunately for the State was Ruler during the First Sikh War. In consequence of his conduct at that time, nearly one-fourth of his possessions were confiscated, and he was removed from his State at the end of the Campaign; the succession passing to his eldest son, Bharpur Singh, then a boy of seven years. The ex-Raja died at Lahore in 1865.

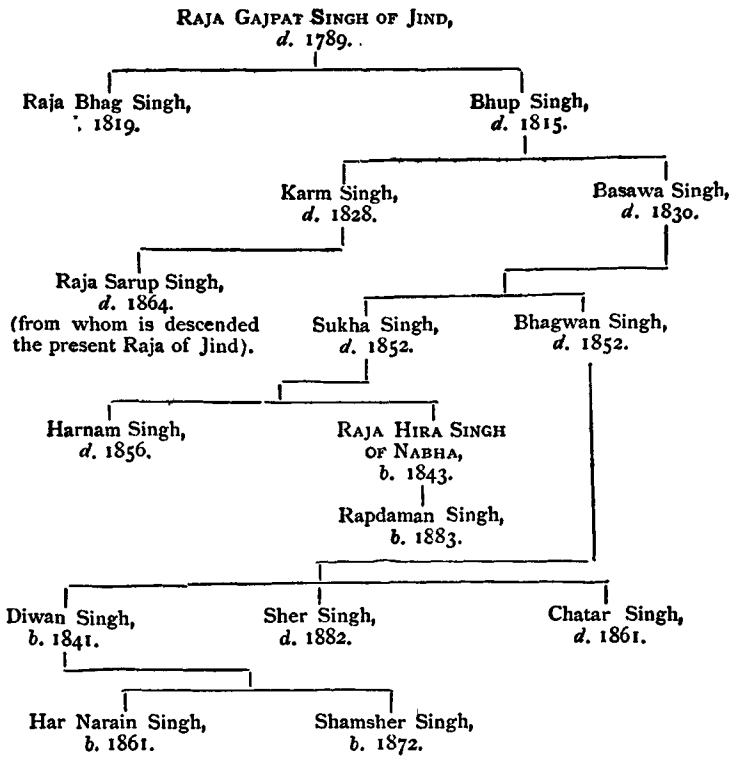
Raja Bharpur Singh attained his majority a few months after the outbreak of the mutiny. He acted throughout with exemplary loyalty, performing services not less distinguished than those of the other great Chiefs of the Punjab. He held charge of the station of Ludhiana and of the neighbouring

Satlaj ferries at the commencement of the outbreak ; and he despatched a small contingent to Delhi, which did good service at the siege. He further recruited many soldiers from amongst his own subjects, furnished supplies and carriage, arrested mutineers, and performed every work required of him with the utmost loyalty and good-will. His services were rewarded with the grant of the divisions of Bawal and Kanti, assessed at over a lakh of rupees, in the confiscated territory of Jhajar, on condition of military and political service in times of general danger and disturbance. Like the other Phulkian Chiefs he was also formally granted the power of life and death over his subjects, the right of adoption, and the promise of non-interference by the British in the internal affairs of his State. The Raja was subsequently allowed to purchase a portion of the Kanaund sub-division of Jhajar, in liquidation of a loan made by him to the Government. He was a Prince of the highest promise, who devoted all his energies to the well-being of his people ; and his early death in 1863 was felt far beyond the limits of his own State. The Chiefship devolved upon his brother Bhagwan Singh, who, under the rules in force, was required to pay a succession *nazarana*, he being neither a direct heir nor an adopted son of the late Raja. He died in 1871. The Raja left no sons, and there was no near relative who could claim the Chiefship. It therefore became necessary to elect a successor under the terms of the Sanad of 1860, granted to the Phulkian States, which provided that in the event of failure of male issue an heir should be selected from amongst the members of the family by the two remaining Chiefs and by a representative of the British Government acting jointly. The choice fell upon Sardar Hira Singh of Badrukhan, a cousin of the Raja of Jind ; and the appointment was confirmed and recognised by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India. Raja Hira Singh was installed on the 10th August 1871, by the

Commissioner of Dehli, representing the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and has proved himself an energetic and able ruler.

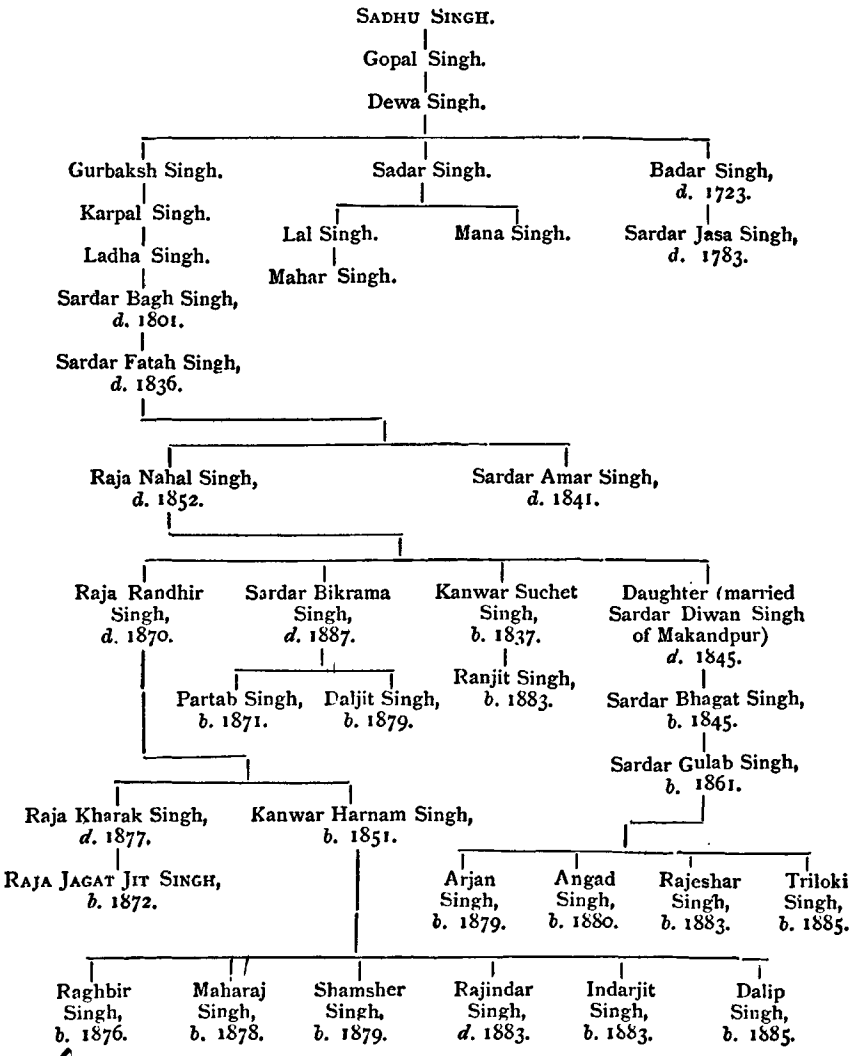
Raja Hira Singh joined with the other Chiefs of the Province in providing a contingent of troops for service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80. His quota consisted of two hundred cavalry, five hundred infantry and two field guns. They did excellent service in the Kuram Valley throughout the first phase of the Campaign. The Nabha State has lately undertaken to train and maintain a special force of one hundred and fifty horse and six hundred infantry as an Imperial contingent for service in the field; and in other ways Raja Hira Singh has given repeated proofs of his desire to contribute to the power and prestige of the Empire. The Grand Cross of the Star of India was conferred upon him in 1879, and his salute was raised as a personal distinction to thirteen guns. His only son Rapdaman Singh was born in 1883.

As the present Raja is not a direct heir of the old house of Nabha, which became extinct on the death of Raja Bhagwan Singh, it becomes necessary to give a short sketch of the Badrukhan family, of which he is a member. They ranked next amongst the Phulkians after Bhadaur and Malod; the ancestor of their branch, Bhup Singh, being a younger son of the Raja Gajpat Singh of Jind, as shown in the following pedigree table:—



Sardar Bhup Singh's estate was separated from that of his brother Bhag Singh in 1789 on the death of Raja Gajpat Singh. But in 1834 Bhup Singh's grandson, Sarup Singh, succeeded to the Chiefship of Jind on the failure of heirs to his cousin the Raja Sangat Singh. The Badrukhan estates were thus left in the line of Basawa Singh, younger son of Bhup Singh. On Basawa Singh's death in 1830 his estates passed to his two sons in equal shares; and Sardar Hira Singh became full owner of his father's share and head of the Badrukhan house on his brother's death in 1856. When selected for the Chiefship of Nabha in 1871, he was required to relinquish his Badrukhan lands, which reverted to his cousin the Raja of Jind, and were by him granted to Sirdar Diwan Singh who is now the representative of the Badrukhan Sardars, and lives at Badrukhan near Sangrur.

THE KAPURTHALA STATE.


Sadhu Singh.
Gopal Singh.
Dewa Singh.
Gurbaksh Singh.
Karpal Singh.
Ladha Singh.
Sardar Bagh Singh, d. 1801.
Sardar Fatah Singh, d. 1836.
Sadar Singh.
Lal Singh.
Mahar Singh.
Mana Singh.
Badar Singh, d. 1723.
Sardar Jasa Singh, d. 1783.
Raja Nahal Singh, d. 1852.
Sardar Amar Singh, d. 1841.
Raja Randhir Singh, d. 1870.
Sardar Bikrama Singh, d. 1887.
Partab Singh, b. 1871.
Daljit Singh, b. 1879.
Kanwar Suchet Singh, b. 1837.
Ranjit Singh, b. 1883.
Daughter (married Sardar Diwan Singh of Makandpur) d. 1845.
Sardar Bhagat Singh, b. 1845.
Sardar Gulab Singh, b. 1861.
Raja Kharak Singh, d. 1877.
Raja Jagat Jit Singh, b. 1872.
Kanwar Harnam Singh, b. 1851.
Arjan Singh, b. 1879.
Angad Singh, b. 1880.
Rajeshar Singh, b. 1883.
Triloki Singh, b. 1885.
Raghbir Singh, b. 1876.
Maharaj Singh, b. 1878.
Shamsher Singh, b. 1879.
Rajindar Singh, d. 1883.
Indarjit Singh, b. 1883.
Dalip Singh, b. 1885.

Kapurthala Proper runs in a narrow strip along the left bank of the Bias to its junction near the Makhu Ferry with the Satlaj; there is also an outlying portion, Phagwara, between Jalandhar and Philaur, besides the pargana of Bunga,

a small islet, consisting of twenty-four villages, situated west of Hoshiarpur. The State is also owner of a few villages in the Amritsar and Lahore Districts. The whole area in the Panjab covers six hundred and twenty square miles, and the revenue is slightly over ten lakhs. The population numbers about a quarter of a million. To this have to be added the Raja's possessions in Oudh and the North-West Provinces. The latter consists of the estate of Bogpur, in the Bijnaur District. In the Oudh districts of Baraich and Lakhimpur the Raja has talukdari estates extending over seven hundred square miles, and yielding a revenue nearly as large as his patrimony in the Panjab. These were acquired in the time of his grandfather the Raja Randhir Singh, partly by purchase and partly by gift from the British Government as a reward for services rendered in the Mutiny. The Raja is entitled to a salute of eleven guns, and receives a return visit from the Viceroy. The title of Raja-i-Rajagan was conferred on his grandfather, and the title of Raja was first enjoyed by his great-grandfather Nahal Singh, to whom it was given in 1849 in acknowledgment of his services during the Second Sikh War. The Ahluwalia Chiefs hold their Panjab possessions under condition of assisting the Supreme Power with all their means in times of trouble. The commutation in lieu of military service is fixed at Rs. 1,31,000 per annum.

The Raja of Kapurthala stands fifth in precedence in the Panjab. No Sanad has been conferred, as in the cases of Jind and Nabha, granting the power of life and death, and engaging to abstain from interference in the administration of the State. Sentences of death accordingly require the confirmation of the Commissioner of Jalandhar.

The Ahluwalia family is said to have a connection, very remote, with the actual Ruling Rajput house of Jasalmir. This relationship has lately been re-asserted; and the present

Chief has contracted a marriage with a Rajput lady of Kangra. The original ancestor Sadhu Singh was an enterprising zamindar who, about three hundred years ago, founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore, which are still held in proprietary right by his representative. One of them, Ahlu, caused the family to be known by the distinguishing name of Ahluwalia.

Sardar Jasa Singh was the real founder of the family. He was a contemporary of Nadar Shah and of Ahmad Shah, and took advantage of the troubled times in which he lived to annex territory on a large scale and make himself by his intelligence and bravery the leading Sikh of his day. He was constantly at feud with the local Mahomedan Governors of Lahore, and he was usually victorious, even when encountered in the open field. In 1748 he attacked and killed Salabat Khan, Governor of Amritsar, seizing a large portion of the district; and five years later he extended his conquests to the edge of the Bias, defeating Adina Beg, Governor of the Jalandhar Doab, and taking possession of the Fatehabad pargana, which is still held in the family. He next captured Sarhand and Dialpur, south of the Satlaj, giving a half-share in the latter to the Sodhis of Kartarpur; and marched thence to Firozpur, and seized the parganas of Dogaran and Makhu, which were held by the Ahluwalia Chiefs until after the Satlaj Campaign. Hushiarpur, Bhairog and Naraingarh fell to his sword in the same year; and Rai Ibrahim, then the Mahomedan Chief of Kapurthala, only saved himself from destruction by becoming a feudatory of the successful Sikh. He then marched south of Lahore to Jhang, and tried issues with the Sial Sardar, Inyatula; but here success deserted him, and he had to return without having done much harm. He failed also in an expedition to Gujranwala against Charat Singh Sukarchakia, grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who beat him back upon Lahore with the loss of his guns and his baggage.

Sardar Jasa Singh was undoubtedly the foremost amongst the Sikhs north of the Satlaj in the middle of the last century, and the equal of any Chief south of that river. This position he maintained throughout his life, though his fortunes were constantly changing, and he was more than once on the verge of losing all he had acquired. Thus he was engaged on one occasion foraging south of the Jamna, when he was re-called to the Panjab by the return of Ahmad Shah from Kabul, for the special purpose of administering punishment to the lawless Sikhs. The fight took place near Barnala on the Satlaj, and the King gained a brilliant victory. The Sikhs were again badly beaten a few months later near Sarhand; and Jasa Singh and his brother Chiefs found themselves obliged to seek refuge in the Kangra hills. They, however, had their revenge shortly after in the capture and plunder of the strongly fortified town of Kasur. Thence, under the leadership, as usual, of the brave Jasa Singh, they proceeded once more to the old battle-ground of Sarhand, a well-gnawed bone of contention between the Sikhs and the Musalmans. Zin Khan, the Governor, and almost all his men were slain, and the place thoroughly plundered by the victorious soldiers of the Khalsa. Jasa Singh returned to Amritsar when the work was over, and, as a thankoffering, made a large contribution towards the re-building of the Sikh Temple which Ahmad Shah had blown up, and constructed the Ahluwalia Bazar, which is to this day an architectural ornament in the sacred city.

Jasa Singh was respected as much for his saintly and orthodox qualities as for his military abilities, which were no doubt most marked. Raja Amar Singh of Patiala and other Chiefs of renown were proud to accept the *pahal* or Sikh baptism from his hand; and no matters of religious importance came up for discussion concerning which his

advice was not asked and generally followed. In short, he did more than any contemporary Sikh to consolidate the power of the Khalsa; and his death was a calamity which might have seriously affected the future of the new faith had not the gap been speedily filled by a leader still more able, though not more brave and beloved, the redoubtable Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Of the two men, it may be said that Jasa Singh was a Sikh by honest conviction, while Ranjit Singh supported the movement because it was politically advantageous to do so.

The Ahluwalia Sardarship passed to Jasa Singh's second cousin, Bhag Singh, a man of very slight calibre. He did little to improve the fortunes of the family, and died at Kapurthala in 1801, after ruling for eighteen years. His son Fatah Singh was in the beginning a fast friend of his ally and equal the Maharaja Ranjit Singh; but he was rapidly outstripped in the race for power, and in the end found himself in the position of a feudatory of the Lahore Government. Fatah Singh was at Amritsar with Ranjit Singh when the Mahrata Chief Jaswant Rao Holkar was driven north of the Satlaj by Lord Lake's pursuing army; and it was on his advice that the Maharaja was dissuaded from giving offence to the British by lending countenance to the fugitive Prince. He and the Maharaja jointly signed the first Treaty, dated 1st January, 1806, entered into by the British Government with the Rulers of the Trans-Satlaj. Thereunder the English agreed never to enter the territories of "the said Chieftains," nor to form any plans for the seizure or sequestration of their possessions or property as long as they abstained from holding any friendly connection with our enemies and from committing any act of hostility against us. In this Treaty both Ranjit Singh and Fatah Singh were styled Sardars. But they were never afterwards regarded as equals.

Fatah Singh was of a weak, yielding nature, and shrank from asserting his own dignity. He thus fell by degrees under the powerful spell of the Maharaja, who finally treated him as a mere vassal, commanding his services on every military adventure, and insisting upon his constant attendance at Lahore. Matters at length became intolerable even to the amiable Fatah Singh, and in 1825 he fled across the Satlaj and took refuge at Jagraon, then under British protection, abandoning his estates in both Doabs to the Maharaja. There was no real cause for this rash step on the part of the Sardar, whose fears were apparently worked upon by the sudden advance of some of Ranjit Singh's regiments towards his border; and the Maharaja was probably surprised and annoyed when he found his old friend had been driven into the arms of the English, whose settlements up against his Satlaj boundary had for some years caused him genuine concern. But the Sardar had been so harried by Ranjit Singh's imperious ways that he felt he must at all hazards secure a guarantee of his possessions Trans-Satlaj, such as had been accorded by the British to the Phulkian Chiefs lower down. This was, however, impossible, without coming to an open rupture with the Maharaja, and all that could be done was to take his Cis-Satlaj estates under our protection and bring about a friendly reconciliation between the Chiefs, which resulted in the restoration to the fugitive of all he had abandoned. The Cis-Satlaj territory was in any case secured to Fatah Singh under the general agreement of 1809.

Sardar Fatah Singh died in 1837, and was succeeded by his son Nahal Singh, in whose time occurred events of vital import to Kapurthala. The early part of his rule was disturbed by constant quarrels with his brother Amar Singh, who, for some unexplained reason, considered himself his father's rightful heir. Then came a season of sore trial to

him in the outbreak of the war on the Satlaj. Sardar Nahal Singh wavered to the last, withholding assistance from the British when it would have been of the utmost value. His troops actually fought against us under their commander Haider Ali, both at Aliwal and Budhowal; but for this hostile act the Sardar was not personally responsible, inasmuch as the soldiers broke away from his control, and murdered the Wazir who attempted to restrain them. His conduct generally was, however, condemned as weak and vacillating; for as a protected Cis-Satlaj feudatory he was bound to place all his resources at our disposal, and in this he failed. At the end of the war the Sardar was confirmed in possession of his territories in the Jalandhar Doab, subject to an annual *nazarana* payment of Rs. 1,38,000; but his estates south of the Satlaj, yielding a revenue of Rs. 5,65,000, were declared an escheat to the British Government on account of his having failed to act up to his obligations under the Treaty of 1809.

The lesson was not lost upon the Sardar. In the Second Sikh War he did all in his power to retrieve his name, furnishing carriage and supplies, and proving himself a loyal and active ally; and at the close of the campaign he was honored with a visit from the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, who created him a Raja in acknowledgment of his valuable services. He died in 1852. Raja Randhir Singh, who followed him, had the gentle and generous nature of his father, and in addition a vigour and energy of purpose which secured him a high place amongst the many good men who were on the British side in 1857. On the first news of the outbreak of the Mutiny the Raja marched into Jalandhar at the head of his men and helped to hold the Doab, almost denuded of troops, until the fall of Delhi. The political effect of this active loyalty on the part of the leading Sikh Chief north of

the Satlaj was of the utmost value; and the Raja's able assistance was promptly acknowledged by the bestowal upon him of an honorable title, and by a reduction in the amount of his tribute payment. In 1858, the Panjab continuing quiet, Raja Randhir Singh was permitted to lead a contingent of his soldiers to Oudh and take part in the pacification of the disturbed districts. He remained in the field for ten months, and was engaged with the enemy in six general actions. He is said to have avoided neither fatigue nor danger, remaining constantly at the head of his men, who fought at all times with conspciuous bravery, and earned for themselves the highest character for discipline and soldierly behaviour.

For these great services the Raja was rewarded with a grant on *istamrari* tenure of the two confiscated estates of Baundi and Bithauli, in the Baraich and Bara Banki Districts, now yielding a rental of Rs. 4,35,000. To his brother Sardar Bikrama Singh, who had accompanied the Raja to Oudh, and behaved throughout the campaign with great gallantry, was given a portion of the Akauna estate in Baraich, yielding Rs. 45,000 a year. This property was subsequently taken over by the Raja in 1869, under an arbitration order of Sir Henry Davies, then Chief Commissioner in Oudh, Sardar Bikrama Singh receiving instead lands in Bareily and Lakhimpur of the value of five and a half lakhs of rupees, paid for by the Kapurthala State. The Raja's Akauna property now yields Rs. 3,60,000, and is subject to a Government demand of Rs. 1,32,000.

Raja Randhir Singh was harassed for many years by a painful dispute with his younger brothers Sardars Bikrama Singh and Suchet Singh, regarding the interpretation of a will made in their favour by Raja Nahal Singh. It is only necessary here to state that the matter was finally settled in 1869 by the Secretary of State for India, and that his

orders were executed by giving to each of the younger brothers a life allowance of Rs. 60,000. It was at the same time laid down that a suitable provision should be made for their children on the death of the brothers.

The last and most highly-prized privilege conferred upon Raja Randhir Singh for his Mutiny services was that of adoption, granted under a Sanad of Lord Canning, dated 31st March, 1862. In 1864, the Raja received the Insignia of Knighthood in the Order of the Star of India, in public Darbar, at the hands of Lord Lawrence, who warmly complimented the gallant Chief upon his well-deserved honor. The Raja had for years been desirous of visiting England to assure Her Majesty of his devotion to her crown and person. He had arranged to leave India early in 1870, and he persisted in carrying out this intention, although suffering at the time from severe illness. But he had only proceeded as far as Aden when death overtook him. His remains were brought back to India, and cremated at Nasik, on the banks of the Godavri, where a handsome monument marks the resting-place of his ashes.

His son Kharak Singh reigned for seven years. Nothing worthy of record happened in his time. A few years before his death the Raja exhibited symptoms of mental weakness, and it was deemed advisable to place the management of the State in the hands of a Council composed of the leading officials; but the experiment was not successful, and in 1875 a British Officer was appointed to carry on affairs as Superintendent. Raja Kharak Singh died in 1877, leaving one son, Jagat Jit Singh, the present Chief, who was born in 1872, and who was invested with the full powers of administration in November 1890. During his minority the State was administered by an Officer of the Panjab Commission, assisted by a Council composed of the principal officials of the State.

The Raja's uncle, Kanwar Harnam Singh, *C.I.E.*, holds the appointment of Manager of the estates in Oudh.

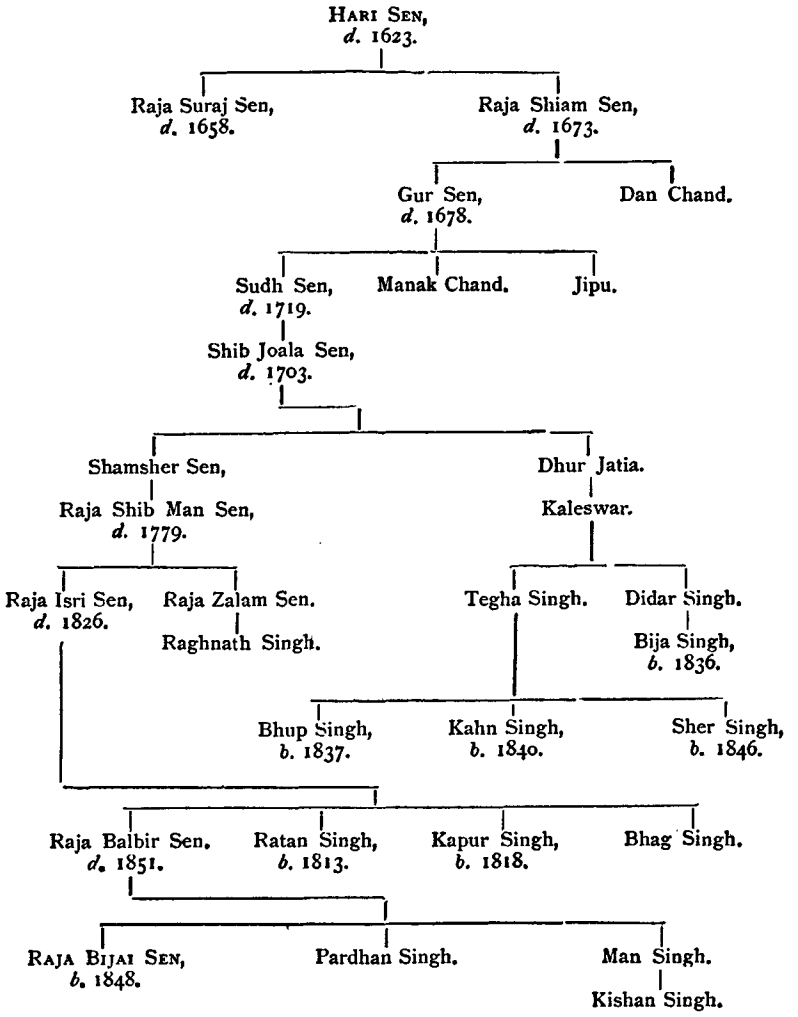
During the late Afghan War the Kapurthala State furnished a contingent of seven hundred men, composed of cavalry, artillery and infantry, for service beyond the British border. The force was employed on the Bannu frontier, and did good service under command of Sardar Nabi Bakhsh, *C.I.E.* Government has recently accepted the offer to maintain a select body of troops for service outside the limits of the State. The finances are in a flourishing condition; the revenues increase year by year, and a handsome surplus has been accumulated during the minority of the Raja.

Sardar Bikrama Singh, grand-uncle of the Raja, died in 1887. He had lived at Jalandhar for many years, and was known as one of the leading gentlemen of the Province, kindly in his bearing, of unbounded charity and hospitality; always forward in loyal offers of service to Government. The title of Bahadar was conferred upon him in 1858 for Mutiny services, together with a valuable khilat. He was an Honorary Magistrate in Jalandhar, and in 1879 he was appointed an Honorary Assistant Commissioner. In the same year he received the honor of Companionship in the Order of the Star of India. His advice was constantly sought by officials of the highest standing in matters affecting the general administration of the country, while amongst his own people he was a leader in every religious and social movement which had for its object the real good of his native land.

The Sardar's eldest son, Partab Singh, has been recently recommended for a commission in a cavalry regiment. He and his brother Daljit Singh receive an allowance, fixed by the Secretary of State, of Rs. 36,000 per annum from the Raja of Kapurthala.

Kanwar Suchet Singh has also for years occupied a position in the Province similar to that of his deceased brother.

THE MANDI STATE.



Mandi is the leading Hill State of the Kangra Range, under the political control of the Commissioner of Jalandhar. It is bounded on the west, north and east by Kangra and Kulu, and on the south by Suket and Bilaspur. The area is estimated at twelve hundred square miles, and the population

at one hundred and fifty thousand. Of the revenue of about four lakhs, one lakh is paid as tribute to the British Government. The country is very mountainous, being intersected by two paralled ranges, from which smaller hills and spurs diverge. It is watered by the Bias river, which flows through from east to west and receives the drainage of the whole of the hill slopes. The valleys are fertile, and produce all the ordinary grains, including rice, which is grown in large quantities. There are important salt mines at Guma and Dirang, yielding a profit which represents one-fifth of the revenues of the State. Only a small military force of irregular troops is maintained.

The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandar Bansi branch. Sen is the affix of the Chief's name, and his younger brothers take that of Singh. In the beginning of the thirteenth century the Mandi Chiefs separated from the present house of Suket, and after wandering for eleven generations settled down finally at Bhin, close to Mandi, on the Bias. The existing capital was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen, who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. The history of the State is of no interest previous to the Chiefship of Isri Sen, who in 1779 succeeded his father Raja Shib Man Sen. He was then only four years of age. During his rule of forty-seven years, Mandi became the successive prey of the Katoches, the Gurkhas and the Sikhs, and lost her independence for ever. Raja Sansar Chand commenced by splitting up the State directly after Shib Man Sen's death. He made over the Hatli District to Suket; Chuhari he gave to the Kulu Raja, while Nantpur was reserved for himself; and he carried off the Raja Isri Sen to Kangra, and kept him there a prisoner for twelve years. But the State continued to stand in Isri Sen's name, being

administered by his old officials, who had to pay an annual tribute of a lakh to the Katoch Chief. Then came the invasion of the Gurkhas, incited by Raja Mahan Singh of Bilaspur. Isri Sen, free once more, was glad to tender his submission to Amar Singh Thapa, the Nipal General, who guaranteed him his territories in return for his neutrality in the war between the Gurkhas and the Katoches. Finally, Maharaja Ranjit Singh appeared on the scene, bidden by the humbled Chief Sansar Chand, whose restless ambition was the immediate cause of all the harm that was befalling his brother Princes. For five years after the beating back of the Gurkhas in 1810, Mandi was made to pay a tribute of Rs. 30,000 to the Lahore Darbar. In 1815 the demand was raised to a lakh, but fell in the following year to Rs. 50,000, at which figure it remained until the death of Isri Sen in 1826. The Chiefship then devolved upon his brother Zalam Sen, with whom Isri Singh had been on unfriendly terms for years. Zalam Sen was forced to pay a succession duty of a lakh, and his tribute to Lahore was raised to Rs. 75,000.

In 1840 a large Sikh force was sent to Mandi under General Ventura, with the object of bringing this and other portions of the hill country into thorough subjection and preventing the possibility of danger by the retention of the State strongholds. Raja Balbir Sen, son of Isri Sen, was removed to Amritsar, and his forts were occupied by the Sikh troops. He was released in the following year on the accession of Maharaja Sher Singh, who had always exhibited a kindly feeling towards the petty rulers of the Kangra Hills. The Raja's tribute was fixed at Rs. 1,35,000, but by means of heavy bribes to the Darbar officials he was enabled to retain his country on far easier terms, and it is doubtful if he paid even half the amount assessed. He had, in common with all the

Kangra Rajas, been anxious from the first to throw off the yoke of Lahore and come under British protection; but there stood in the way the obstacle of our outward friendship with the Sikh Government. The Satlaj War, however, gave him the opportunity he had longed for; and though compelled under his feudatory obligations to send levies to fight against us on the field of Aliwal, his sympathies were on our side all through, and he hastened to tender his formal submission early in 1846. He had given proof of his good faith even before Sobraon, the decisive battle of the campaign, by driving Sardar Mangal Singh Ramgarhia out of Mandi, and rescuing all the forts except Kamlagarh from the Sikh garrisons. A formal Sanad was granted to the Raja Balbir Sen, bearing date the 24th October, 1846, recognising his Chiefship, and defining his rights and obligations. His tribute was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum. He was required to join the British Army with his troops on the breaking out of disturbances, and he was prohibited from levying customs duties on goods passing in and out of his State. In all other respects he was practically his own master as long as he carried on his Government on civilised lines. Death sentences, however, were made subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Jalandhar.

A claim to the Chiefship was about this time put forward by near relatives on behalf of the minor Rana Bhup Singh, a collateral of Raja Balbir Sen's in the fifth generation. His claims were based upon the allegation of his being of purer blood than his cousin; but they were not considered valid by the British Government; and his chances of success were finally ruined by a foolish attempt made by his followers to capture the Palace by force. The young pretender was taken prisoner and confined for a short period in the jail at Simla. He now resides in Kangra, and receives a pension from the Mandi State.

The affairs of the State fell into confusion during the minority of the present Raja, who was only four years of age when his father died. There was a struggle for power, in which all the officials took part, including the Wazir Gosaun, an arch-intriguer, whose double dealing with the Sikhs and the English in 1846 nearly brought about the ruin of the Mandi State. But he was undoubtedly the most able of the Raja's advisers, and, perhaps, the most loyal to his individual interests. He was appointed as head of the Council of Regency in 1853, and matters quieted down for some years; but in 1861 a change became necessary, and this was effected by the banishment of Parohit Shib Shankar, one of the members of the Council. The Raja took over the administration in 1866; but his early training and unfavourable surroundings militated against his rapid success as a ruler; and within four years of his investiture it was deemed desirable to lend him the services of an English officer to advise in matters connected with the government of his State. This measure gave considerable strength to the administration, and the Raja was enabled within a short period to take full charge of his affairs. Early in 1889 the Raja again asked for the assistance of a British official, and Mr. H. J. Maynard, of the Bengal Civil Service, was temporarily deputed to Mandi. The Raja is of an amiable disposition, beloved by his subjects, and liked by all who know him. He is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

Considerable progress has been effected in public works during the incumbency of Raja Bijai Sen: a good mule-road over the Babu Pass connects Mandi with Sultanpur in Kulu, and the communications with Kangra and Hushiarpur are also kept in thorough repair; a handsome suspension-bridge over the Bias, near the town of Mandi, was opened in 1878; and the town of Mandi is now in postal and telegraphic communication with British India.

The note which follows has been abstracted from a letter of the late Lord Lawrence, written in 1846, when Commissioner of the Jalandhar Doab. It is of interest as giving his views concerning the Kangra Hill States in the early Panjab days :—

Shortly after the late war broke out, the Hill Chiefs, goaded by a sense of the injuries they had suffered in a long course of years, raised troops and threw off the Sikh yoke; they attacked, respectively, the forts and territory of which they or their ancestors had been deprived, in many instances with complete success.

These exertions, however meritorious, do not appear to me to have had any positive effect on the results of the campaign. The Sikhs had denuded the hills of troops to strengthen their levies before Ludhiana and Firozepur, so that the hillmen met with little opposition. As it was, all the places of any strength, such as Kamlagarh, Kangra, Kotla and Nurpur, were still held by the Sikhs when the treaty was signed; and their garrisons even then successfully resisted every attempt against them.

The efforts that the Hill Chiefs then made are no doubt deserving of reward, and, as being so, I trust that Government will deal generously with them; but I cannot see that it is any way called on, by the nature of their services, to cede to them the greater part of these districts. Indeed, such an act would, in my judgment, be highly impolitic.

The Hill Chiefs greatly exaggerate the exertions they have made and the service we have received at their hands. They think that by their own unassisted efforts they have re-conquered the inheritance of their fathers, altogether forgetting that it was on the plains of Firozshahr and in the trenches of Sobraon that the fate of the Hill States and of the Sikh Empire was decided. I do not believe that in all the actions which occurred between the hillmen and the Sikhs, the former lost one hundred men. At Haripur, where they are said to have suffered most, their killed and wounded were thirty men; at Tera they lost one man; at Kotwalbaha I believe they lost four or five. The Siba Chief fought against us; the Nadaun Raja remained quiescent.

Taking, therefore, their exertions and deserts into full consideration, I am of opinion that if Government maintain the Chiefs in the jágírs which they held under the Sikh rule, and grant a money compensation to the Rajas of Tera, Jaswan and Goler, who have plunged themselves into difficulties in raising and paying troops, it will not only do all that is necessary, but will satisfy the Chiefs themselves, who do not in their hearts expect more.

It must not be forgotten that even in maintaining each Chief in possession of his jágír we confer no ordinary boon. They held their tenures under the Sikh Government by the most uncertain perhaps of all tenures—the caprice of the favourite who for the day ruled the Darbar. To secure their possessions they had but too often to sacrifice the honour of their families and their own pride; and they had to bribe the Darbar with annual presents and feed the attendant minions. All this they will now be saved.

The cases of the Chiefs of Mandi and Suket are peculiar. Their country was conquered; but they were allowed by the Sikhs to retain the management, and Government may therefore be inclined to deal more favourably with them.

The Chiefs who do not recover possession of their ancient patrimony will, there can be little doubt, feel somewhat annoyed if Suket and Mandi are exempted from the general principle which affects the others. But the case of these Rajas and the other Chiefs is essentially different, and this I have explained to them all.

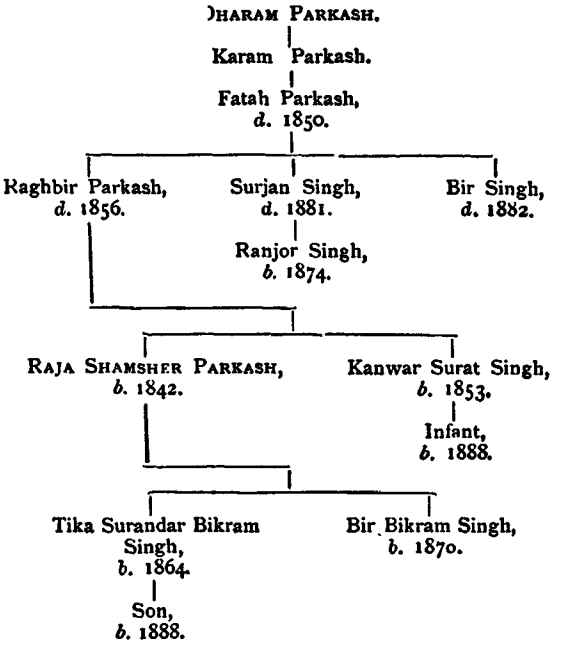
It has been stated that we should obtain an excellent irregular contingent from these countries in the event of our restoring the Chiefs; but experience would lead me to think that such is a delusion. Contingents are invariably ill-paid, half-armed, unorganised levies for a sudden effort where, acting in their own country, they may be of service, but it is dangerous to trust them against their own countrymen. In short, to give away a large tract of country for the sake of such assistance would be paying for it at a ruinously high price. I would strongly recommend our retaining possession of these hills. Even in the case of the Rajas of Suket and Mandi I would only grant them the management of their possessions on trial. I think we should abolish all customs throughout the country, with the exception of a moderate duty at the mines on iron and salt, and all transit duties, under severe penalties. In confirming jágírs, the police and customs should be especially excepted. We should give the people a low assessment, and develop the resources of the coun-

try by making good roads and bridges. And while careful against doing violence to their innocent prejudices, I would, by the introduction of a strong police and careful superintendence, sternly put down all such atrocities as *sati*, infanticide and slavery, which have hitherto prevailed.

I am convinced that if we thus act, the people will never regret their ancient rulers and hereditary Chiefs, and that ten years hence the face of the country will present a new aspect. Already, with the experience the people have of our moderate assessment and even-handed justice, they have in instances come forward where their lands are in jágir, and requested me to take them out of the hands of their native masters. It may be asserted that while giving the country to its Chiefs we might bind them to do all that we propose; but this appears to me to be a fallacy. While promising everything they will do nothing; their efforts simply will be directed to please or to blind the superintendent placed over them, never by legitimate means to carry out the wishes of Government; and as we shall have given them their fiefs, so shall we be bound to maintain them in possession, and all the mismanagement and oppression which they perpetrate will be attributed to us.

THE SIRMUR STATE.

RAJA SHAMSHER PARKASH, *G.C.S.I.*, OF SIRMUR.



Simla is the northernmost of the seven districts composing the Dehli Division of the Province. It consists of several detached plots situated in the mountain tracts north of Ambala, enclosed between the Satlaj and Jamna rivers. These isolated patches are scattered at considerable intervals amongst the independent Rajput States which cover the greater portion of the hill area, having had an existence for more than a thousand years. The portion under British administration is under ninety square miles, while the population numbers only a little over forty thousand souls.

The Simla Chiefs appear to have enjoyed almost complete independence ever since their first establishment in these hills. They were apparently too insignificant to arouse

the jealousy or attract the avarice of the Dehli Emperors; and they had the wisdom, while fighting freely amongst themselves, to avoid giving offence to their all-powerful Mahomedan neighbours, at whose mercy they were, had annexation been deemed necessary or desirable.

At the time when the British Power was advancing beyond Dehli and taking under its protecting wing the Chiefs of the plains south of the Satlaj, the Gurkhas were quietly establishing themselves in a northern parallel line along the outer Himalayas, stopping only when they came in political contact with the Sikhs. Their sudden invasion of the Western Himalayas was instigated and supported by one of the leading Simla Rajas, who, to strengthen himself against a brother Chief in Kangra, had called to his aid the only power he believed could aid him. The inevitable result followed. The Gurkhas saw the country, and that it was easily retained: so they swept out the mild Rajas *en bloc* and kept the whole hill tract for themselves. The presence of the Nipalese along the British right flank, in a commanding position for harm, was a matter of concern for our officers charged with the consolidation of our power up to the foot of the hills; and when other causes brought about the Nipal War of 1815, it was thought advisable to attack the Simla posts before they were yet strong, and drive their garrisons back across the Jamna. This was done by General Ochterlony, who, with the aid of the Rajputs, took possession of the whole mountain country between the Gogra and the Satlaj. Kamaun and Dera Dun were retained as British districts, and a few patches in the hills were kept for military purposes, or because there were special reasons for excluding the original owners. But the greater part was made over to the Rajput Chiefs, who had ruled until Raja Maha Chand of Bilaspur brought the plague of Gurkhas upon this once peaceful

land. The Simla Chiefs, almost to a man, co-operated with General Ochterlony in driving out the common enemy; and they have never since, it is believed, had cause, by unjust treatment or by undue interference with their rights and usages, to regret the step which they then took.

The revenue jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla is small. He collects a land-revenue of under Rs. 14,000 with the aid of two Naib Tahsildars. But his duties in connection with the administration of the Hill States are more important, and he is, as Superintendent, the guide and counsellor to whom the twenty-seven Chiefs turn when in trouble with each other or with the people under their control. Theoretically, the Rajas are unfettered in the exercise of authority over their subjects, except in orders carrying with them sentences of death; but as they are mostly of a timid nature and fearful of responsibility, they do little without consulting the wishes of the local British officials. Their rule is usually mild and unoppressive, and their subjects are deeply attached to them. The simple people of the hills regard them almost in the light of gods, who, even if they do wrong occasionally, must still be clung to and venerated as a temporary evil from which good will in the end proceed; and perhaps no subjects in all the East are so generally happy as are the hillmen of Simla under their old hereditary Chiefs.

Raja Shamsher Parkash of Sirmur is the senior of the Rajput Rulers of the Simla Hills. His ancestors have occupied this country since the end of the eleventh century.

In 1803 Sirmur was conquered by the Gurkhas, and the Raja was forced to acknowledge the supremacy of the Nipal Government as a condition of his remaining in nominal power. Karam Parkash was the Ruling Chief in 1815, when the Gurkhas were expelled; but he was

removed on the ground of his notorious profligacy and imbecility, and the Chiefship passed to his eldest son Fatah Parkash. Under a Sanad, dated 21st September 1815, the British Government conferred on him and his heirs in perpetuity his ancient possessions, with certain exceptions. These were the fort and pargana of Morni, given to the Musalman Sardar of that place for good service in the war; the Kiarda Dun, which was subsequently restored on payment of a *nazarana* of Rs. 50,000; a tract of hill country to the north of the river Giri, made over to the Rana of Keonthal, and the parganas of Jaunsar and Bawar, in the Dera Dun District, annexed to the British dominions. The Raja is required in case of war to join the British troops with all his forces; also to make roads throughout his territory. Sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Superintendent of the Hill States.

The present Raja succeeded his father Raghbir Parkash in 1856. His rule has been marked by conspicuous improvements in every department. He has established civil, criminal and revenue courts on the English model, and has founded schools in the principal villages. He has also opened up good roads all through his State. His extensive sâl forests are carefully conserved, and have become very valuable. His army, consisting of one cavalry and two infantry battalions, and his police, worked on the British system, are under the control of English officers. He has established an iron foundry and workshops at Nahan on an extensive scale under the supervision of an English Engineer. He has reclaimed a considerable tract of waste land in the Kiarda Dun, and has purchased an extensive tea-garden at Kaulagarh in Dera Dun.

The Raja is pre-eminently the most enlightened of the Simla Hill Chiefs. He was created a *G.C.S.I.* in February, 1887, in recognition of services rendered during the late

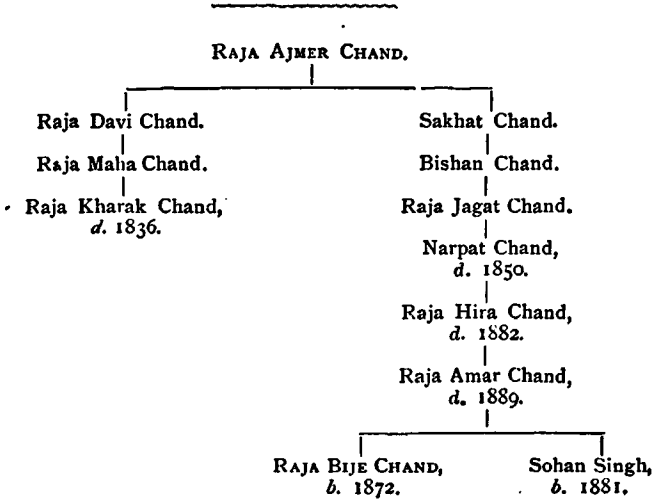
Afghan War, when he despatched a contingent of two hundred infantry under command of Colonel Whiting for duty in the Kuram Valley. His salute was at the same time raised to thirteen guns as a personal distinction, and he was accorded the honor of a return visit from His Excellency the Viceroy. The Sirmur State provides a small body of Pioneers as an Imperial Service contingent.

The Raja married the two daughters of the Raja of Keonthal, and has had two sons. The elder married in 1883 a daughter of the late Raja of Suket, and the younger has married into the house of a Rajput Jagirdar of Aligarh. Both Princes are well educated, and Kaur Bir Bikrama Singh has been lately given a commission as a Lieutenant in the 2nd Gurkha Regiment. The Raja has recently again married in the house of the Thakar of Kunhar, Simla. His first wives are dead. A sister of the Raja married the late Raja of Lambagraon, Kangra, and is the mother of the present Chief.

The Raja's capital is at Nahan, at the head of the Kiarda Dun, west of the Jamna before it enters the plains, about twelve miles from the Ambala border. It is a thriving town, having British Telegraph and Post Offices. The area of the State is about 1,000 square miles, and the population 112,000. The income is estimated at nearly three lakhs, of which the land-revenue represents about one-half.

The affix "Singh" of the members of this family becomes "Parkash" in the case of the Ruling Chief; Parkash signifying in Sanskrit "come to light."

RAJA BIJE CHAND OF KAHLUR, BILASPUR.



The Rajas of Bilaspur are descended from Damghokh, ancient ruler of a State in the south-west of Rajputana. Harihar Chand, a descendant of Angok, came on a pilgrimage many centuries ago to Jawalamukhi, a sacred place near Kangra, and settled at Jhandbari close by. One of his sons took possession of Chamba; another carved out a principality for himself in Kanidon; while a third, Bir Chand, founded the State of Bilaspur. Ajit Chand, twelfth in descent from Bir Chand, conquered Nalagarh, and gave it to his brother Suchet Chand, from whom the present ruling family of Hindur is descended.

Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion, the greater portion of the Kahlur lands Cis-Satlaj had been conquered and annexed to Hindur by the successful arms of Raja Ram Saran, while the further districts had in the same manner fallen into the hands of Raja Sansar Chand, Katoch. The Gurkhas expelled these Chiefs from their conquests, and restored Kahlur to the rightful owner, Raja Maha Chand,

as a reward for his good offices in having invited them to conquer and hold the hill country. Raja Maha Chand, being thus an ally of the Gurkhas, refused to co-operate with the British troops under Sir David Ochterlony; and a force was accordingly moved against Bilaspur, the capital of his State. But at its near approach the Raja made overtures of submission, which were favourably received by the British Agent; and as it was considered desirable to afford an example of British clemency to the other Hill Chiefs, he was confirmed in all his hereditary possessions on the left bank of the Satlaj, on the stipulation that he would discontinue his connection with the Gurkhas and acknowledge the supremacy of the new power. He was granted a Sanad in 1815, confirming him in his territories, under the obligation of supplying troops and carriage in case of war, and of making good roads through his State. Raja Maha Chand was succeeded by his son Kharak Chand, a Chief of bad character and dissolute habits. He died childless in 1836, and the State might have been treated as a lapse to the Government had it been deemed desirable to incorporate it with the remainder of our hill territory. But as a portion of the lands were situated Trans-Satlaj, and their appropriation would have brought us into immediate contact with the Lahore Darbar, a proceeding at that time much deprecated, it was settled that a successor should be found among the collateral relatives of the deceased. Raja Jagat Chand was thus chosen and declared to be the heir as nearest of kin to the late Chief in the collateral line, both having a common ancestor in Raja Ajmer Chand. Shortly after the death of Raja Kharak Chand in 1836, and while the question of succession was still in abeyance, one of his widows, the sister of Fatah Parkash of Sirmur, declared herself pregnant, and subsequently reported to the Agent the birth of a son to the deceased Raja. The lady's statement being considered doubtful, an enquiry was instituted

by Sir G. R. Clerk, which resulted in the child being declared supposititious; and the claims made in his behalf to the succession were disallowed. Subsequently, the Sirmur Rani organised an insurrection, having for its object the deposition of Jagat Chand. She was joined by a considerable portion of the inhabitants of Kahlur and by adherents from the other side of the Satlaj, and was thus enabled to drive out the reigning Chief and get possession of the capital, Bilaspur. This rebellion was only quelled, and the reigning Chief restored, by the advance of a body of British troops. The Rani was removed from Kahlur and directed to live at Sabathu, which thenceforward became the centre of plots and intrigues organised under her auspices with the object of advancing the claims of her alleged child; and in the beginning of 1849 she was deported to Nahan and placed in charge of the Raja, who was made responsible for her good behaviour.

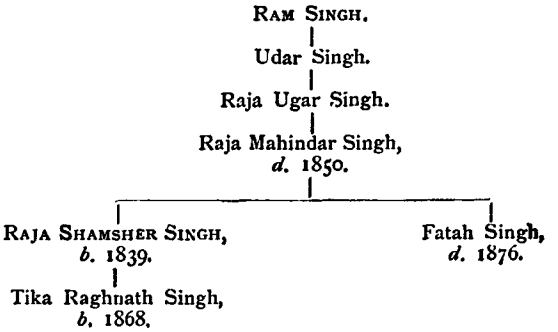
Raja Jagat Chand had a son named Narpat Chand, who, in consequence of his dissolute and intemperate life, fell into a state of imbecility. He died in 1850, leaving one son, Hira Chand, who succeeded his grandfather as Raja and held the Chiefship up to his death in 1882. In 1847, on the annexation of the Jalandhar Doab, the Raja was confirmed in possession of the Kahlur lands on the right bank of the Satlaj, which he had previously held from the Sikhs under terms of allegiance and payment of tribute. The British Government excused the tribute payment, but required the Raja to abolish transit duties.

The late Raja Amar Chand, whose mother belonged to the Raipur family in Ambala, died in 1889. He had one son, Bije Chand, by a Rani of the Garhwal family, who has succeeded him as Raja of Bilaspur. His aunt is married to the Raja Jai Chand of Lambagraon, Kangra; and two of his

sisters have married the only son of Raja Moti Singh of Punch. He himself has married a daughter of the Raja of Mankot.

Bilaspur, the chief town, is situated on the left bank of the Satlaj, about thirty miles above Rupar. The area of the State is about five hundred square miles, and the population under sixty thousand. The revenue is computed at about one lakh of rupees. The Raja is entitled to a salute of eleven

RAJA SHAMSHER SINGH OF RAMPUR BASHAHR.



The Bashahr ruling family claims descent from the celebrated Srikishan of Hindu mythology. Parduman, grandson of the deity, is said to have journeyed from Brindaban to Rampur, and there married the daughter of the ruler Bavasa Deo, whom he presently slew, taking the kingdom for himself. Raja Shamsher Singh, now at the head of the State, can trace his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations. Early in the present century Bashahr was seized by the Gurkhas with the other mountainous tracts between the Ghagra and the Satlaj. In the war with Nipal which followed, the British Government deemed it expedient to expel the Gurkhas from these territories and drive them back upon their own border. It should be noted that the Gurkhas started upon their career of conquest under the pressing invitation of the Raja of Bilaspur, who was desirous of having their assistance in checking the encroachments of Sansar Chand, the famous Katoch Chief of Kangra, and of Raja Ram Saran, the no less celebrated ruler of Hindur.

As the British force at the disposal of General Ochterlony was small, and our object was not so much an extension of our own territory as the keeping of the Nipalese within

reasonable limits, it was determined to secure the co-operation of the subjugated Chiefs by offering them restoration, and guaranteeing their future independence in the event of their taking our part in the quarrel. This the Simla Rajas did, with the one exception of Bilaspur, who considered himself bound to adhere to the fortunes of his old allies.

At the end of the war, a Sanad was granted to the minor Raja Mahindar Singh, father of the present Ruler of Bashahr, confirming him in all his ancient possessions, except Rawin, which was transferred to the Raja of Keonthal, to whom it had originally belonged, and Kotguru, which was kept as a British possession. There was no hardship involved in the retention of Kotguru, so far as the Bashahr State was concerned; but the Raja of Kulu had perhaps some reason to complain. Shortly before the Gurkha invasion the Rana of Kot Khai, to whom Kotguru belonged, made over this portion of his State for management to the Raja of Kulu, as it was far removed from Kot Khai Proper, and the people had got out of his control. The Kulu Chief gladly accepted the charge; but after a stewardship of short duration, he ignored the rights of the real owner and incorporated Kotguru with his own lands on the other side of the Satlaj. Kotguru thus remained for ten years under the rule of the Raja of Kulu. His title was, however, never recognised by the Chief of Bashahr, whose border touch the Kotguru District, and who wished to secure it for himself. It was the pleasantest of all the hill tracts, consisting of a low range of hills sloping down to a strategical bend in the Satlaj, with plots of flat ground, and some good military posts, including the fort of Hatu, said to be the key of the country for miles around. The Bashahr Raja accordingly entered into possession of Kotguru, and slew the Raja of Kulu who attempted to keep it for himself; and the dead Raja's body was only given

up to his relatives on their promise to withdraw all claim to Kotguru. Bashahr was in possession only a very few months before the coming of the Gurkhas, and had therefore no real right to object to a cession of this estate to the British when the rest of the territory was restored on the conclusion of the Nipalese War. The State was handed over subject to a tribute payment of Rs. 15,000 per annum. This sum was eventually reduced to Rs. 3,945, in compensation for the abolition of transit duties.

The present Raja succeeded his father in 1850. His conduct during the Mutiny was open to some doubt. He kept back his tribute, and in other ways exhibited a scepticism in the stability of our rule, and officials travelling through his territories were treated with discourtesy, and the ordinary supplies were withheld. Lord William Hay, Deputy Commissioner, applied to have a force despatched to Rampur; but there were no troops to spare, and the crisis passed off without action on either side. It was proposed after the rebellion to set the Raja aside and place the State in charge of the Superintendent of Simla; but Lord Lawrence did not deem this measure advisable, and all that had happened was condoned.

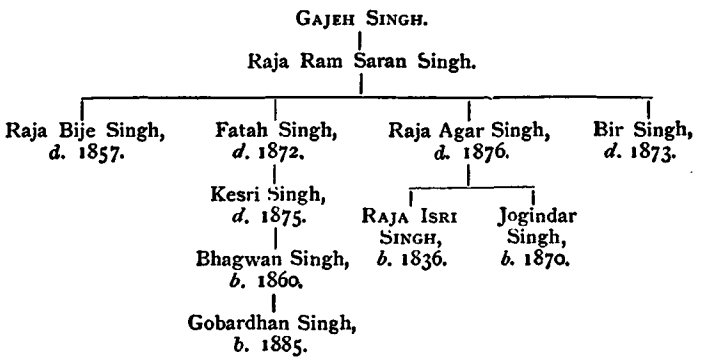
Raja Shamsher Singh's rule was not satisfactory in any respect, and in 1886 advantage was taken of his son Raghnath Singh having attained his majority, to place him in administrative charge of the State. Raja Shamsher Singh married into the Katoch house of Kangra, and with the Simla houses of Koti and Kamharsen. The lady of the latter house is the mother of the Regent Ragnath Singh.

The Bashahr territories are the largest in extent of all the Simla States; but the people are poor, the population sparse, the revenues small, and the country generally backward in every sense. With an area of nearly three thousand

five hundred square miles, the population is under sixty-five thousand. The capital, Rampur, is a picturesque little town on the banks of the Satlaj, and is famous for its wool trade. The well known Rampur *chadars* of commerce were originally made here; but the better imitations of Ludhiana, Amritsar and Kashmir have driven the genuine article out of the market.

The Bashahr forests were leased to the British Government, in 1877, for a period of forty-nine years, at an annual rental of Rs. 10,000. The income of the State is estimated at Rs. 50,000. A settlement of the land revenue is now in progress under the advice of the Superintendent of Hill States.

RAJA ISRI SINGH OF HINDUR, NALAGARH.


Gajeh Singh.
Raja Ram Saran Singh.
Raja Bije Singh, d. 1857.
Fatah Singh, d. 1872.
Raja Agar Singh, d. 1876.
Bir Singh, d. 1873.
Kesri Singh, d. 1875.
Bhagwan Singh, b. 1860.
Gobardhan Singh, b. 1885.
Raja Isri Singh, b. 1836.
Jogindar Singh, b. 1870.

The Chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput, who came from Garh Chanderi. The fort at Ramshahr, which commands a splendid view of the plains towards Ludhiana and Hushiarpur, as well as of the snowy peaks of Chamba, is said to have been erected as a capital when the families were still united. It has been largely added to, and repaired by Rajas Agar Singh and Ram Saran, father and grandfather of the present Chief. Raja Ram Saran died at the age of eighty-six, having enjoyed a reign of about sixty years. He was expelled for a short period by the Gurkhas, and had to flee to Basal in Hushiarpur. He then settled at Palasi, a fine fort on the plains between Nalagarh and Rupar, living there for ten years. In the early part of his reign he had so extended his conquests that he was paramount from Palasi to Matiana, and eastwards as far as Ajmirgarh on the Jamna. Sabathu was also his, held by his Kardar Dharma Negi. But Sirmur escaped his grasp.

The Gurkhas, at the invitation of the Bilaspur Raja, came from Nipal through the hills in 1803, and broke the power of Ram Saran and all the Hill Chiefs. The fort of

Ramshahr was besieged by Gurkhas and Kahlurias; and though it was provided with large tanks and granaries, the garrison was obliged to capitulate after a struggle which lasted three years. Then in 1814 came Sir David Ochterlony and his forces. A battle was fought at the Pass of Ramshahr, and another at Lohar Ghati near Malaun. In the latter, Bhagta Thapa, the Gurkha Commander, was slain; and the campaign practically came to an end.

Ram Saran joined General Ochterlony when war was declared. Besides his natural dislike for the Gurkhas, he had to take his revenge upon the Bilaspur Chief who had caused all the trouble by calling in the foreigners. To the British he behaved with consistent loyalty, and on the conclusion of the campaign was rewarded by being reinstated in his ancestral estates. To his credit it should be recorded that he absolutely refused to take over the districts he himself had recently conquered and annexed. He perhaps felt, when too late, that by his own ambition he had goaded the people of Bilaspur to measures which they could only have adopted in their last extremity.

In 1815 the hilly district of Barauli, which passed to the Government as an escheat by the extinction of the reigning family, was offered to Raja Ram Saran as a reward for his services in the war; but he refused it on the grounds of the difficulty of administration owing to its distance from Hindur, and of his resolve not to add to his dominions. The tract was accordingly transferred to another Chief for the sum of Rs. 8,500, which amount was accounted for to Ram Saran. Subsequently, Barauli again passed into the possession of the British, and now forms a portion of the Simla District, and includes the cantonment of Sabathu. Three Barauli villages were made over to the Maharaja of Patiala

in 1830, in exchange for four villages now incorporated with the township of Simla, which was in that year regularly founded by contributions of territory from Patiala and Keonthal.

Raja Ram Saran also received an indemnity of one lakh of rupees when, after the Nipalese War, he returned the Satgarha forts to the Raja of Bilaspur, from whom he had taken them. This sum he expended in improving and strengthening the fort of Palasi lower down in the plains, now one of the strongest on the banks of the Upper Satlaj.

On the death of Raja Bije Singh without sons in 1857, a doubt arose regarding the succession, as Ram Saran's other sons were not true Rajputs, being the offspring of a Brahmin mother. The question was left pending for three years, at the end of which period Agar Singh, brother of Bije Singh, was appointed ruler. He was the most intelligent of Ram Saran's sons, having acted as Wazir and virtual manager of the State during his father's later years. He had, moreover, behaved loyally during the Mutiny. His elder brother Fatah Singh was passed over as being of unsound mind.

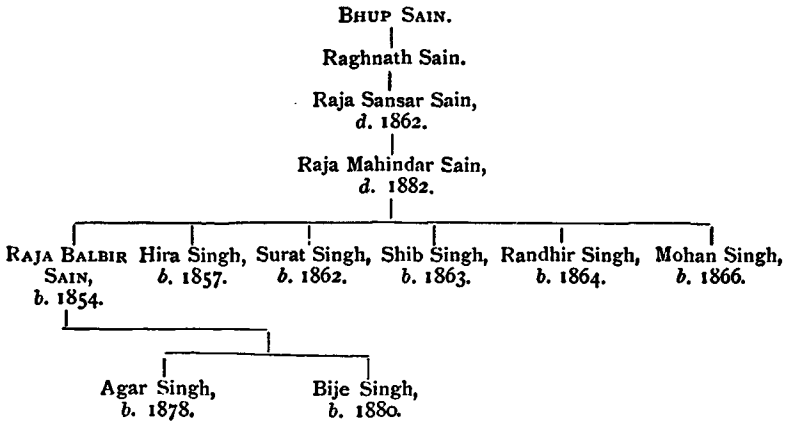
The present Raja Isri Singh succeeded his father in 1876. He has had difficulties with his subjects, mainly owing to the improper influence exerted over him by an unscrupulous Wazir, who has lately been banished from the State. He is allied by marriage with the houses of Goler, Kangra and Kather, Simla.

The Hindur State has an area of two hundred and fifty square miles with a population of about fifty thousand souls. The revenue is about Rs. 90,000 per annum. The Raja pays a tribute of five thousand rupees to the British Government, and is bound by his Sanad, granted in 1815, to assist

with troops in time of war. His administration is unfettered, except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent of Hill States.

The Raja lives at Nalagarh, a thriving town about twelve miles north of Rupar. His territories are bounded on the north by Bilaspur, on the south and west by the Ambala District, and on the east by Baghal, Mailog and Patiala.

RAJA BALBIR SAIN OF KEONTHAL.



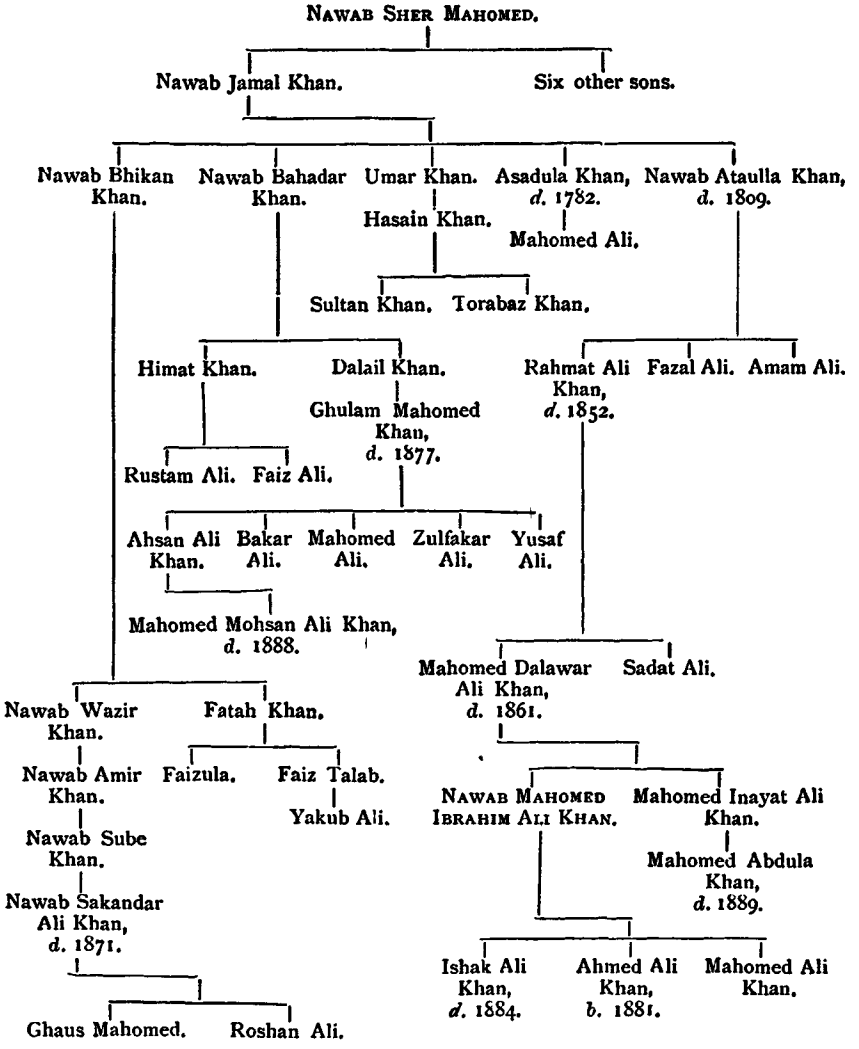
The Keonthal State ranks fifth amongst the Simla Chiefships. It has an area of about one hundred square miles, and a population a little over thirty thousand souls. The revenue is forty thousand rupees. Subordinate to the Raja are the five petty States of Theog, Koti, Ghund, Madhan and Ratesh, each paying a small annual tribute, though in many respects practically independent.

The State has been held by the present ruling family for many generations. They suffered by the Gurkha invasion early in the present century in common with the other Hill Chiefs. Sansar Sain, grandfather of the present Raja, was born in exile at Suket, where his father took refuge until brought back by the British in 1814. As the Keonthal Chief refused to pay a contribution towards the expenses of the war, and had given no assistance to General Ochterlony in men or supplies, a portion of his territories was taken away and made over to Patiala, with portions of the Baghat State, in lieu of a nazarana payment of Rs. 2,80,000. The Rana was at the same time excused tribute payment on account of the lands actually made over to him.

In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala. Twelve villages of the former State, assessed at Rs. 937, were taken in exchange for the pargana of Rawin, yielding annually Rs. 1,289, which had been retained as likely to be of use strategically.

Rana Sansar Sain behaved loyally in the Mutiny, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla, when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had become disloyal. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in acknowledgment of these services. He was succeeded by his son Mahindar Sain in 1862. The present ruler is a son of Mahindar Sain by his wife of the Dhami Rana's house. He himself has married into the family of the Raja of Khairagarh in Oudh. His two sisters are married to the Raja of Sirmur.

THE MALER KOTLA STATE.



The Nawab of Maler Kotla ranks twelfth in the Panjab table of precedence. He receives a salute of eleven guns, of which two are personal to the present Chief. The State is surrounded by Nabha and Patiala territory on all sides

except the north, where it skirts the Ludhiana District. The area is one hundred and sixty square miles, and the population ninety thousand. The revenue amounts to three and a quarter lakhs.

The Maler Kotla family are Sherwani Afghans, and came from Kabul in 1467 as officials of the Dehli Emperors. Their ancestor Shekh Sadarudin received a gift of sixty-eight villages near Ludhiana, when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodhi. The title of Nawab was conferred, in 1657, upon Bazid Khan, five generations after Sadarudin, by Shah Alamgir, in whose reign the existing town of Maler Kotla was founded. The family acquired independence in the eighteenth century. Jamal Khan was Chief when the Sikhs became powerful on the south side of the Satlaj. He joined with Zin Khan in repelling their attack on Sarhand in 1761, and was ultimately slain in an attempt to recover Rupar, which had been wrested from the Duranis by the Sikhs under Raja Ala Singh of Patiala. Jamal Khan's possessions were split up when he died, amongst his five sons, though the Nawabship devolved upon Bhikan Khan, the eldest. It passed on Bhikan's death to his next brother Bahadar Khan, in whose time the brothers found themselves stripped by the Phulkian Sikhs of all their possessions, with the exception of a few villages in the immediate vicinity of Maler Kotla. Many of these were recovered later on by Umar Khan, brother of Bahadar, who made peace with Amar Singh of Patiala through the intervention of the Chief of Raikot. Ataulla Khan, fifth son of Jamal Khan, was foolish enough to attempt the seizure of some Patiala villages at the instigation of Nanu Mal, a disgraced servant of the Raja Sahib Singh. He failed to make much impression, and was glad shortly afterwards to crave the Raja's assistance against the incursions of the celebrated Bedi Sahib Singh of Una,

who sacked Maler Kotla, and only retired when threatened with the displeasure of the Patiala Chief. Maler Kotla next suffered at the hands of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who levied an indemnity of one and a half lakhs. This was in 1809. A portion of the money was guaranteed by the Cis-Satlaj Chiefs, who jointly took over Jamalpura and other villages as security for the accommodation. Rahmat Ali, son of Ataulla Khan, assisted Sir David Ochterlony with carriage and supplies during the Gurkha War in the Simla Hills. His brother Fazal Ali served at the siege of Bharatpur in command of a small body of irregulars locally raised. Rahmat Ali was again forward with help to the British in the Satlaj Campaign of 1846, furnishing a contingent of seven hundred foot, which was commanded by his son Dalawar Ali Khan, father of the present Nawab. Their services were rewarded with the gift of the villages of Maherna, Fatahpur and Rasulpur, now a portion of the Maler Kotla State.

On the death of Ataulla Khan in 1809, the Chiefship passed, not to his son Rahmat Ali, but to Wazir Khan, son of Ataulla's elder brother. This was in accordance with a custom in the family under which brothers had a right preferential to sons. But during Wazir Khan's tenure the British Government laid down that the ordinary rules of succession from father to eldest son should be observed in future. Thus, the Chiefship remained in the family of Wazir Khan, whose father was, in fact, the eldest son of Jamal Khan. The last of his line was Sakandar Ali, who died in 1871, leaving no surviving sons. A Sanad, conferring the right of adoption, had been granted to him in 1861, under which he nominated Ibrahim Ali Khan, elder son of his cousin Dalawar Ali, as heir. This appointment was contested by Ghulam Mahomed Khan, nearer of kin as descended from Bahadar Khan, second son of Jamal Khan. But Government

confirmed the testament, and the Nawabship passed to Ibrahim Ali, the present Chief. The opportunity was taken to entrust to the Nawab alone the power which had hitherto been shared by all the cousins. The head of each branch had been exercising semi-independent power in his own holding, even within the town of Kotla itself, to the manifest injury of the State interests. The brothers were perpetually quarrelling and referring their pettiest disputes to the Ambala Commissioner. Under the new procedure the Nawab alone was permitted to exercise judicial and police powers within his territories, and the interference of his brother Inayat Ali Khan, and of the six cousins, was confined to the control of revenue matters affecting their own jagirs. Ghulam Mahomed Khan was, however, allowed to continue to exercise for his lifetime the judicial functions he had enjoyed during the rule of the late Nawab.

In the year following Ibrahim Khan's accession the town of Maler Kotla was attacked by a band of Sikh fanatics known as Kukas, who proclaimed a campaign against the Mahomedan and Christian kine-killing races, much in the lines of Bedi Sahib Singh's agitation in the last century. After murdering several innocent persons they fell back on the Patiala border, where they were secured without much trouble and taken in handcuffs to Maler Kotla. There they were executed without trial to the number of forty-nine by the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, who acted under the impression that an immediate and terror-striking example was necessary to prevent a spread of the movement through the adjoining Sikh districts. It is not now supposed that the rising was of grave political importance. Ram Singh, leader of the sect, refused to countenance the mad attempt of his more zealous disciples, and he actually warned the police of what was about to happen. Their plans were, in fact, too

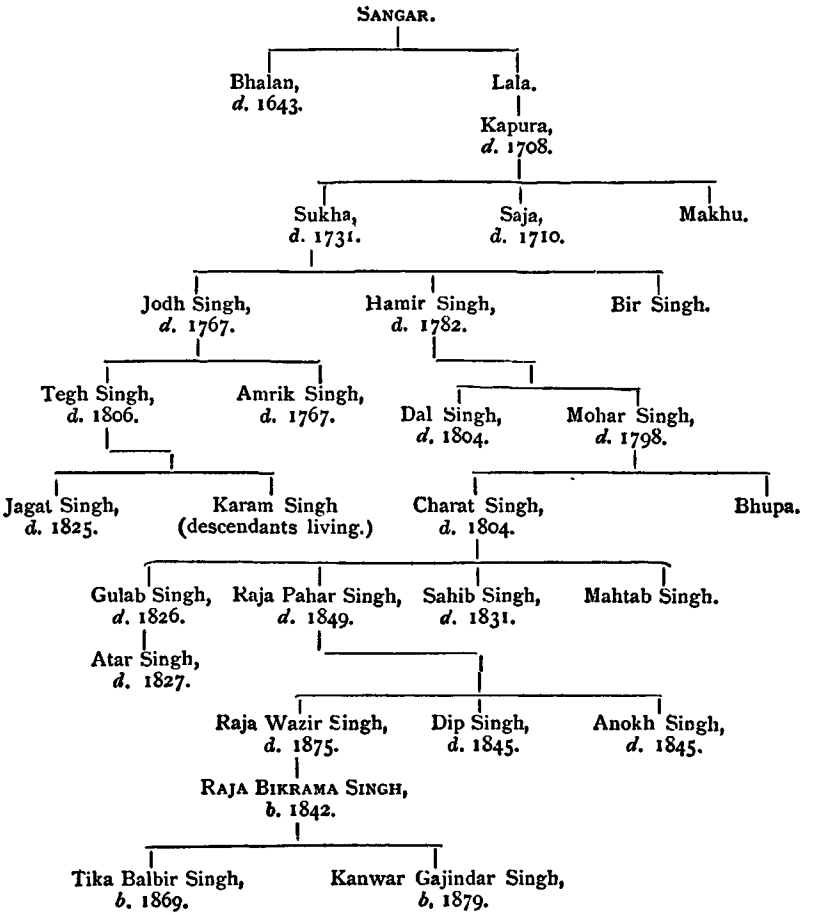
crude and ill-arranged to give grounds for anxiety. It was nevertheless deemed advisable to deport Ram Singh to Rangoon in spite of his protest of innocence, and he died there in exile a few years ago.

It was felt necessary, in view of the want of energy displayed by the Maler Kotla officials on the occasion of this outbreak, as well as on other grounds to place the administration of the State in the hands of an experienced English official during the minority of Ibrahim Ali Khan. The appointment of Superintendent was accordingly made and conferred upon an officer of the Panjab Commission, who held it for some years. The Nawab has lately exhibited symptoms of mental aberration, and his affairs are again managed by a local Council, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Dehli.

Inayat Ali Khan, brother of the Nawab, was attached to the staff of General John Watson as Aide-de-Camp during the late Afghan War, and performed his duties satisfactorily.

The Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan is married to a daughter of his relative Ghulam Mahomed Khan, and has several sons living. His cousin, Ahsan Ali Khan, is a Viceregal Darbari of the Dehli Division.

THE FARIDKOT STATE.



The territory of Faridkot is situated to the centre of the Firozpur District, and touches upon the northern border of Patiala. The State has an area of six hundred square miles, and a revenue of between three and four lakhs of rupees. The population is estimated at seventy thousand. The Raja keeps up a military force of nine hundred men, of whom two hundred are specially organised, under arrangements accepted

by the British Government, for employment as an Imperial Service Contingent. The Raja takes the thirteenth place in precedence amongst Panjab Chiefs. He is entitled to a salute of eleven guns, and to a return visit from the Viceroy. The Sanad, under which he holds his territory, bears date 21st April, 1863. This confers no new rights or privileges, but merely guarantees and confirms those already enjoyed. The domain belongs to the Raja and his heirs male lawfully begotten. The right of adoption was granted under a Sanad, dated 11th March, 1862; and the title of Raja was conferred upon Sardar Pahar Singh, grandfather of the present Chief, in 1846.

The Faridkot Rajas have sprung from the same stock as the Kaithal and Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Barar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. They are now known as Barar Jat Sikhs though they were originally Rajputs of the house of Jasal, founder of the Jasalmir State in Rajputana. Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the sixteenth century, and lived in the present town of Kot Kapura, which is called after him. Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later, having added considerably to the family possessions by laying such of his neighbours under contribution as were too weak to hold their own. He built Faridkot and made it his capital, and kept up an armed force, and administered justice to the best of his ability. His son Mohar Singh did little to improve the position of the family. He was deposed by Sardar Charat Singh, and died in exile in 1798. Charat Singh's fate was still worse; he was attacked and slain by his uncle Dal Singh, who, in his turn, was assassinated by a cousin, Fauja Singh. Then succeeded Gulab Singh, a minor, to whom the assassin acted as guardian. Things were beginning to settle

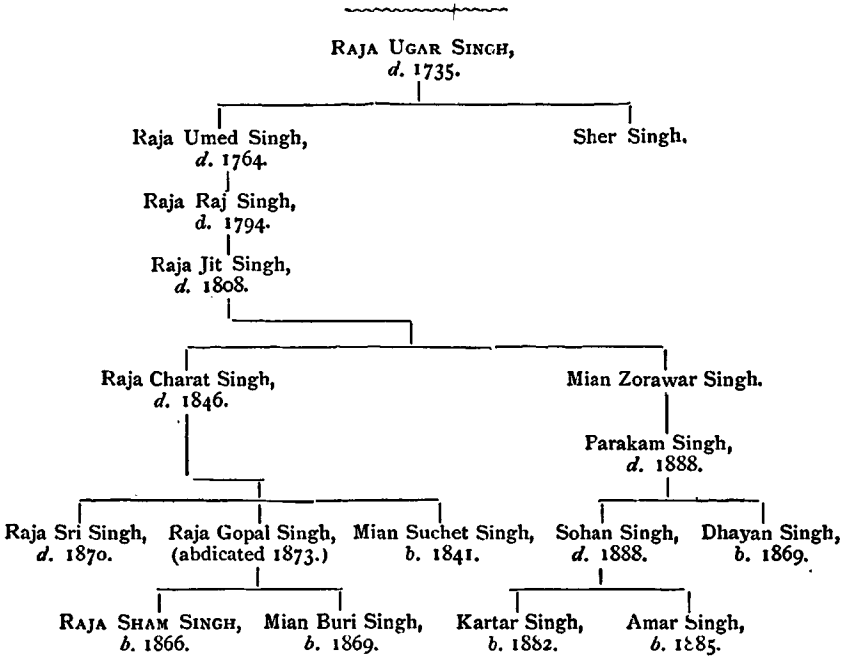
down, assassinations having for the moment ceased, when the town was suddenly attacked by Diwan Mohkam Chand, General of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, in the cold weather of 1806-7. But a good resistance was made, and the inner fort was not finally captured until Ranjit Singh himself advanced against it two years later with his whole army, and took possession of the State, assigning five villages for the maintenance of Gulab Singh and his brothers. Faridkot Proper was made over to Mohkam Chand upon payment of a heavy *nazarana*. But the spoliation was regarded with disfavour by the British Government, and the Maharaja was forced to relinquish this prey early in the following year, with his other Cis-Satlaj possessions. Gulab Singh was then reinstated, and he kept the Chiefship until 1826, when he was murdered at the instigation, it is supposed, of his brother Sahib Singh. He left an infant son Atar Singh, who succeeded as ruler; but the child soon followed his father; and Sardar Pahar Singh succeeded his nephew in 1827. This Chief was an able and liberal-minded ruler, who devoted himself to the improvement of his possessions; digging canals and extending the cultivation, and by these means doubling his income within twenty years. When the war with Lahore broke out in 1846 he wisely took sides with the British, and helped to his utmost by collecting carriage and supplies for the army. In recognition of these services he received the title of Raja and obtained in reward a grant of territory. The ancestral estate of Kot Kapura was also restored to him, an exchange of his northern estates being made for other villages lying to the south of Faridkot.

Raja Pahar Singh was followed in 1849 by his son Wazir Singh, then twenty-one years of age. He remained loyal during the Second Sikh War. In the Mutiny he placed himself under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of

Firozpur, and assisted in guarding the Satlaj ferries against the passage of the rebel troops. He also sent a detachment to Sirsa, and with a body of horse and two guns he personally attacked a notorious rebel Sham Das, and destroyed his stronghold. The Raja's reward took the form of an increase in his salute, and he was exempted from the service of ten sowars, hitherto provided in lieu of an annual tribute payment in cash.

The present Raja succeeded his father in 1875. During the Second Afghan War he furnished a contingent of two hundred and fifty horse and foot, which was employed on the Kohat Frontier; and in recognition of his services received the title of *Farzand-i-Sadat nashan Hazarati Kaisar-i-Hind*. His son Tika Balbir Singh has received a good education at the Mayo College, Ajmir. He has married a lady of the Manimajra family.

THE CHAMBA STATE.



Chamba is a mountainous tract to the north of Kangra, having for its northern and western boundaries the Kashmir Districts of Kishtwar and Zarkar, with Lahaul and Ladakh on the east. On this latter side is a region of snowy peaks and glaciers. Towards the west the country becomes fertile, and good crops are obtained of rice, wheat and barley. Within its limits flow two of the five rivers of the Panjab, the Ravi and the Chandra-Bhaga or Chanab. The forests at Pangi on the Chanab and at Barmaur on the Ravi are important sources of timber-supply for the railways of the Panjab. The area of the State is slightly over three thousand square miles, and the population, chiefly Rajput and Gadi, about one hundred thousand souls. The revenue averages three lakhs of rupees annually; and of this the British Government takes Rs. 3,800 in tribute.

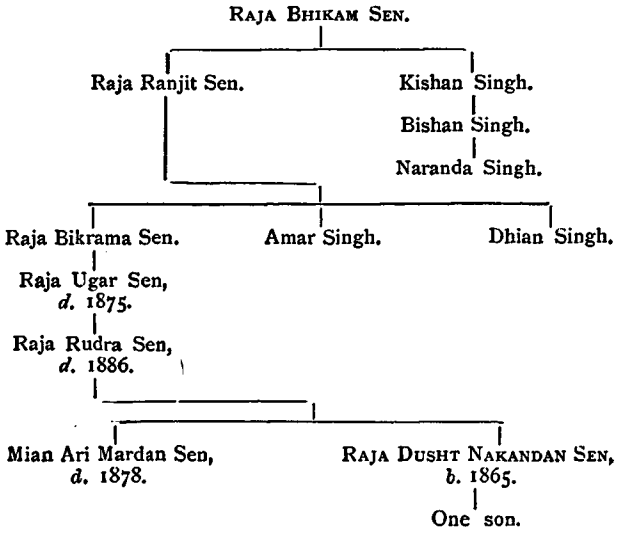
The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs, connected by marriage at some time or other with all the Chiefs of the Simla and Kangra Hills. They are said to have originally come from Marwara in Rajputana. Owing to its isolated position, the principality escaped to a great extent the rapacity of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. A portion of the Chamba State was made over by inadvertence to Maharaja Gulab Singh of Kashmir in 1846, but was recovered from him in the following year, and the whole conferred upon Raja Sri Singh, the rightful owner. He was a Prince of weak nature, and found himself unable to keep his people in order. An English official, Colonel Blair Reid, was accordingly deputed, in 1863, to assist him as adviser. Raja Sri Singh was succeeded in 1870 by his brother Gopal Singh. His accession was opposed by Suchet Singh, a younger brother, who urged his own superior rights as being of the same mother as the deceased Raja Sri Singh; but his claims were ultimately rejected by the Secretary of State for India, and he is now wandering in France, a voluntary exile in straitened circumstances, having refused all offers of assistance from his relatives.

In 1873 the misconduct of Gopal Singh brought upon him the censure of Government; and he abdicated in consequence, making over the State to his son Sham Singh, then only eight years of age. The administration was carried on by an officer of the Panjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The Raja attained his majority in 1884, and now manages his own affairs. He has been married three times, and is connected with the houses of Jaswal, Sirmur and Siba. The ex-Raja Gopal Singh lives near Chamba.

The Chamba Rajas hold under a Sanad granted in 1848, conferring the State upon the Chief and his heirs male

in perpetuity. The brothers, in order of seniority, succeed in the absence of direct heirs. The State is under the political control of the Commissioner of Lahore, to whom death sentences are referred for confirmation. The Chief ranks fourteenth in the Panjab Precedence List. He is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

THE SUKET STATE.



Mandi and Suket were originally held by a common progenitor of the present Chiefs. Suket is the senior branch of the family; the ancestor of the Mandi Raja having separated early in the thirteenth century. The two States have rarely been on friendly terms, and their history is mainly a record of quarrels with one another over the merest trifles. When General Ventura was deputed by Prince Nao Nahal Singh in 1839 to bring these hills under subjection, the Raja Ugar Sen of Suket very wisely took the Sikh side early in the day, and placed his forces at the General's disposal for the purpose of helping towards the humiliation of his old enemy of Mandi. His behaviour, from a Sikh point of view, was highly honorable, and he secured the favor of the Lahore Government, paying a tribute of Rs. 13,800, besides a douceur of Rs. 5,000 to the principal Ministers. But he turned against the Sikhs in the war of 1846, and joined with

the Raja of Mandi in expelling the Khalsa garrisons from the strongholds in the hills. He was awarded sovereignty in his territories, under the usual restrictions, by Sanad granted after the annexation of the Jalandhar Doab. An additional Sanad, conferring right of adoption, was given him in 1862. He died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son Rudra Sen, who, however, was deposed three years afterwards for misgovernment. He had come under the influence of a disreputable person whom he made his Diwan, and by whose bad advice he largely increased the land revenue and cesses, throwing into prison and otherwise punishing such of the older officials as were opposed to these unpopular measures. The Raja's conduct led to a general insurrection of his people, which was only quieted when the administration was forcibly assumed by the Commissioner of the Division, supported by the neighbouring Chiefs of Bilaspur, Mandi and Nadaun. The Raja was then removed to Lahore, and the management of the State put into the hands of a Council. His eldest son, Mian Ari Mardan Sen, was a youth of such poor promise that Government hesitated before placing him in power. The difficulty was obviated by the death of Ari Mardan almost immediately after his father's deposition; when the Chiefship duly passed to a younger son, Dusht Nakandan Sen, the present ruler, then about thirteen years of age. He was invested with full powers in 1884, the affairs of the State having been managed in the interval by experienced Panjab officials.

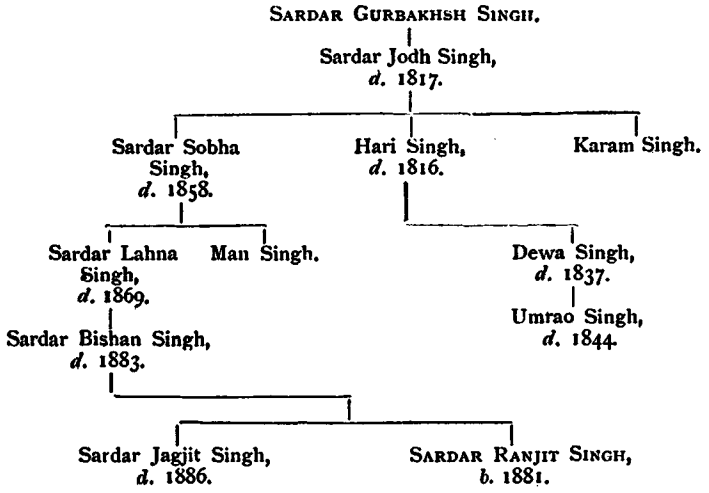
The Raja Dusht Nakandan Sen married a relative of the Raja of Arki in 1882, and has by her one son.

The area of Suket is about four hundred square miles, and the population is estimated at fifty-five thousand souls. The revenues in 1888 reached one and a half lakhs, out of which a tribute payment of eleven thousand rupees is made

to the British Government. The Raja receives a salute of eleven guns, and he ranks fifteenth amongst the Ruling Chiefs of the Panjab. His State is subject to the political control of the Commissioner of Jalandhar.

The ex-Raja Rudra Sen died in November, 1886.

THE KALSIA STATE.


SARDAR GURBAKHSH SINGH.
Sardar Jodh Singh, d. 1817.
Sardar Sobha Singh, d. 1858.
Hari Singh, d. 1816.
Karam Singh.
Sardar Lahna Singh, d. 1869.
Man Singh.
Dewa Singh, d. 1837.
Umrao Singh, d. 1844.
Sardar Bishan Singh, d. 1883.
Sardar Jagjit Singh, d. 1886.
SARDAR RANJIT SINGH, b. 1881.

Kalsia, from which the State derives its name, is a Manjha village in the Kasur Tahsil of the Lahore District, in which the Chiefs still own a small share, though they have been for many years settled on the south side of the Satlaj. The founder of the family was Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, a Sindu Jat of Kalsia, a prominent member of the Karora Singhia Confederacy, and a companion of the celebrated Sardar Bhagel Singh of Chalaundi. He joined in the general invasion by Manjha Sikhs of the Ambala Districts in 1760, having previously crossed the Bias, and wrested Banbeli in Hushiarpur from Dina Beg, the Mahomedan Governor. His son Jodh Singh succeeded Bhagel Singh as head of the confederacy, and by his great abilities and personal daring managed to secure the lands north of Ambala, which form the present State of Kalsia, consisting of the ilakas of Basi, Chachrauli and Charak, besides many other tracts which were afterwards lost. Jodh Singh's possessions in the height of his power are said to have yielded him over five lakhs

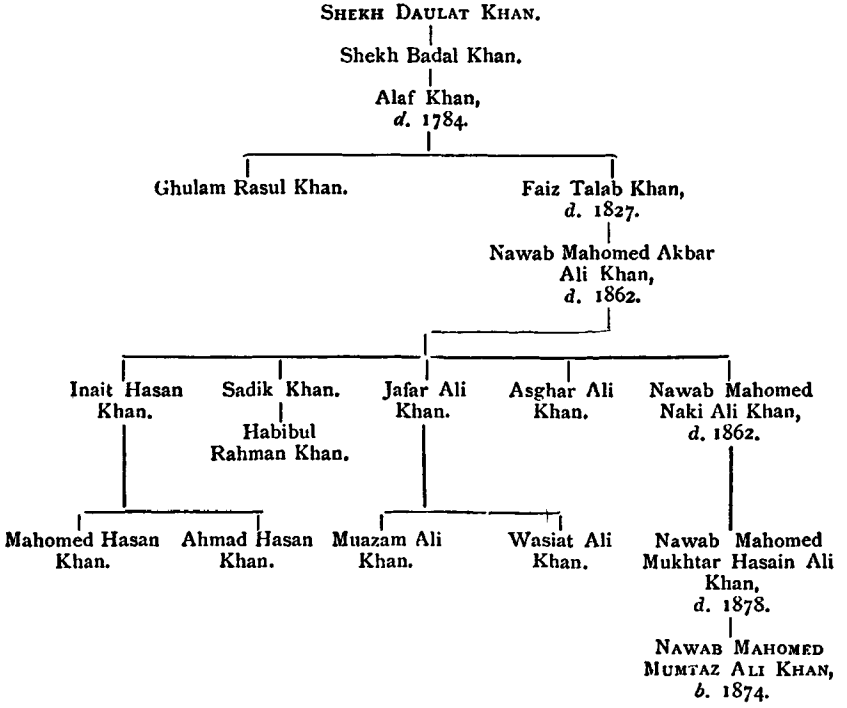
annually. He considered himself the equal of the leading Phulkian Chiefs, and was frequently at war with Nabha and Patiala; and Raja Sahib Singh of the latter State was happy to give his daughter in marriage to his second son, Hari Singh, and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome neighbour. In 1807, Sardar Jodh Singh joined with the Maharaja Ranjit Singh in an attack on Naraingarh near Ambala, and was rewarded with the estates of Badala Kheri and Shamchapal. He died at Multan, where he had been left in command of the troops after the siege of 1818. His son and successor, Sobha Singh, was for some years under the guardianship of his relative the Raja Karam Singh of Patiala. He held the State for fifty years, dying just at the close of the Mutiny. He and his son Lahna Singh did good service in 1857, supplying a contingent of one hundred men, who were sent to Oudh. He also helped to guard some ferries on the Jamna above Dehli; and he held a police post at Dadupur, and provided men for patrolling the main roads between Kalka, Ambala and Firozpur. His son Sardar Lahna Singh, who died in 1869, was followed in the Chiefship by Sardar Bishan Singh, who was a minor at the time of his accession. Bishan Singh was married to a daughter of the late Raja of Jind.

Sardar Ranjit Singh, the present ruler, is a boy of about seven years of age. He succeeded his elder brother Jagjit Singh, who died at the age of seven years in 1886. During the Chief's minority affairs are managed by a Council, consisting of three officers of the State, acting under the supervision of the Commissioner of Dehli, who has political charge of the State. The family is connected by marriage with the leading Sikh houses on both sides of the Satlaj.

The Kalsia Ruler has full administrative powers, with the exception of capital punishments, which are referred for

sanction to the Commissioner of Dehli. The estate is worth about one lakh and ninety thousand rupees a year, extending over an area of hundred and fifty square miles, with a population of sixty-seven thousand souls. Sardar Jodh Singh accepted the general arrangements made in 1809, under which the Cis-Satlaj Chiefs were taken under British protection. Sardar Sobha Singh, in 1821, surrendered certain lands north of the Satlaj in order to be entirely free from obligations towards the Lahore Government. He gave ready assistance in both the Sikh Wars, and in many ways proved his loyalty to the Sovereign Power. Transit dues were abolished in his time, the State receiving in lieu an annual payment of Rs. 2,851. His son Lahna Singh was, in 1862, presented with a Sanad, securing to him and his successors the privilege of adoption in the event of failure of natural heirs.

THE PATAUDI STATE.


Shekh Daulat Khan.
Shekh Badal Khan.
Alaf Khan, d. 1784.
Ghulam Rasul Khan.
Faiz Talab Khan, d. 1827.
Nawab Mahomed Akbar Ali Khan, d. 1862.
Inait Hasan Khan.
Sadik Khan.
Habibul Rahman Khan.
Jafar Ali Khan.
Asghar Ali Khan.
Nawab Mahomed Naki Ali Khan, d. 1862.
Mahomed Hasan Khan.
Ahmad Hasan Khan.
Muazam Ali Khan.
Wasiat Ali Khan.
Nawab Mahomed Mukhtar Hasain Ali Khan, d. 1878.
Nawab Mahomed Mumtaz Ali Khan, b. 1874.

Pataudi is a small semi-independent State in the south-east of the Panjab under the political control of the Commissioner of Dehli. The area covers fifty square miles; the revenue for 1888 was one lakh and sixty thousand rupees; and the population numbers about twenty thousand souls. It has for boundaries the districts of Gurgaon and Rohtak. The State was formed by a grant from Lord Lake in 1806.

The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan named Shekh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. Alaf Khan, seven generations later, was a companion-in-arms of Murtza Khan, whose son Najabat

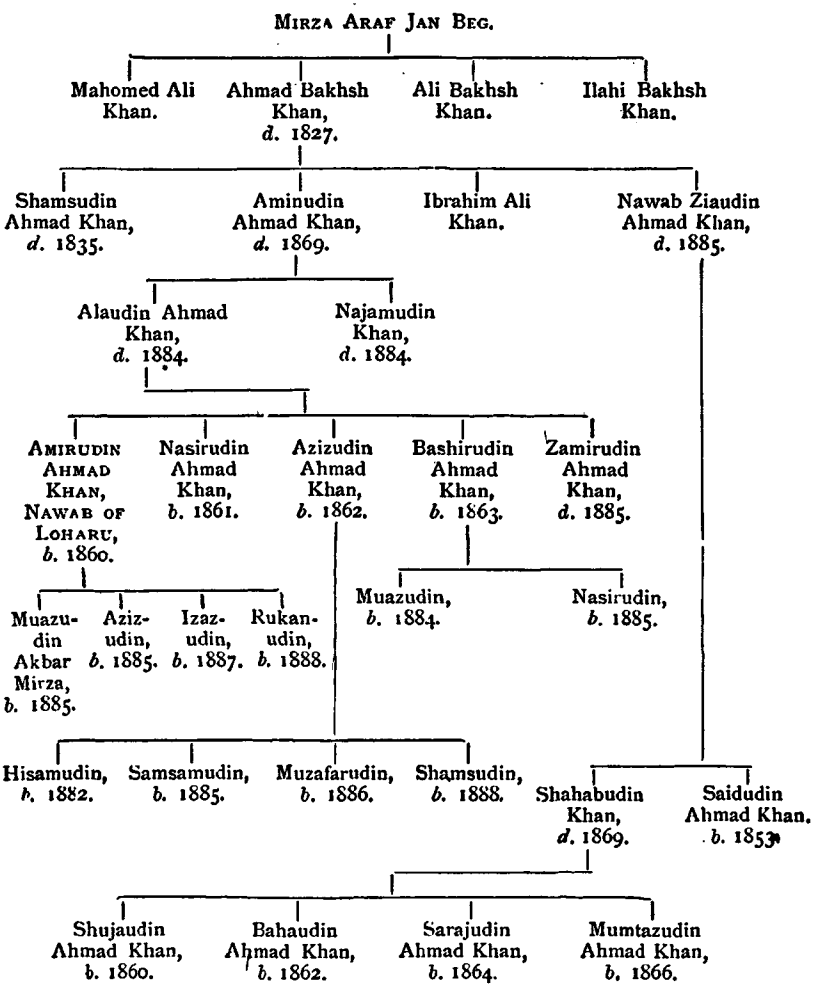
Ali afterwards became Nawab of Jhajar. He served for some years under the Nawab Shujaudaula of Oudh, and afterwards received a high military command from Shah Alam of Dehli. He was a soldier of distinction, and behaved well in many engagements. Murtza Khan gave his daughter in marriage to Alaf Khan's son Faiz Talab, who in his time eclipsed his father in gallant deeds, and became the founder of the existing line of Pataudi Nawabs. He was at first on the side of the Mahratas in the struggle which agitated Upper India towards the end of last century; and Daulat Rao Sindia, in recognition of his useful services, made over to him the pargana of Rohtak; while Najabat Ali, on the same occasion, received several villages in the present tahsil of Jhajar. But it is doubtful if either of these warriors ever took possession under the Sanads then granted to them. When the Mahratas were ultimately crushed on the battle-field of Hindan in 1803, Faiz Talab transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Dehli, who presented him in public Darbar to Lord Lake, by whom he was employed against the Holkar Maharaja on the Chambal Ghats; and he was present in several actions, including Makandra, Rampura and Bhanpura, and distinguished himself in all as a brave and loyal soldier. At Bhanpura Faiz Talab was badly wounded, and he was taken prisoner by Maharaja Holkar, who kept him for seven months, and then sent him back laden with presents in acknowledgment of his bravery. General Lake, in 1806, granted him the Pataudi Ilaka in perpetual jagir, with full judicial and revenue powers. The State has ever since maintained its independence. Faiz Talab afterwards joined in expeditions against Tank and Jaipur, and he helped to keep the Rajputana border quiet under the orders of General Ochterlony, Charles Metcalfe, William Fraser and other residents of Dehli. He also took part in the siege of Bharatpur in 1826. He died in the year following.

Mahomed Akbar Ali, son of Faiz Talab, held the Nawabship until 1862. He behaved loyally during the Mutiny, and thus escaped the fate which overtook the sister States of Jhajar, Farakhnagar and Bahadargarh. He sent a small body of cavalry to assist Mr. Ford, the civil officer of the district, and he gave shelter to some Englishmen whose lives were in danger at Gurgaon. He also took an active part in the suppression of a rising in the Bahora pargana of Gurgaon, organised by one Tula Ram, grandson of Rao Tej Singh of Riwari; and his troops were present on the side of order at the action outside Jaurasi, which lasted for two days, and in which over one hundred rebel Jats, Ahirs and Brahmins were slain. A more unpleasant phase of the rebellion was when Rasaldar Mohamed Sher Khan, a mutineer, entered Pataudi at the head of a body of cavalry and demanded three lakhs of rupees in the name of the Dehli King as a contribution towards the expenses of the restored Government; capturing Naki Khan, the Nawab's son, and holding him as a hostage for the payment of the money. Nothing remained to the Nawab but to fight; and this he did, killing fifty of the rebels. But Mahomed Sher Khan sent for reinforcements and defeated the Nawab, forcing him to flee to Narnaul. Pataudi was then given up to loot.

Mahomed Mukhtar Hasain Ali Khan, father of the present Nawab, was only six years of age when his father died. The State was placed under the management of his uncle Mirza Asghar Ali Khan, who was relieved of the charge, in 1867, by Sayed Safdar Hasain Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner. He carried on the administration for some years. Nawab Mukhtar Hasain died in 1878, one year after he had attained his majority. He had married a granddaughter of Nawab Najabat Ali Khan of Jhajar, and by her had one son, the present Nawab, born in 1874. The State

is now being managed by Pandit Kishan Lal, an old servant of the Nawab's family, under the orders of the Commissioner of Dehli as Political Agent. Savings to the extent of Rs. 80,000 have been invested in Government Paper; and a further sum of Rs. 70,000 remains in trust for the Nawab with his mother the Dowager Begum. The Nawab is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

THE LOHARU STATE.


Mirza Araf Jan Beg.
Mahomed Ali Khan.
Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, d. 1827.
Ali Bakhsh Khan.
Ilahi Bakhsh Khan.
Shamsudin Ahmad Khan, d. 1835.
Aminudin Ahmad Khan, d. 1869.
Ibrahim Ali Khan.
Nawab Ziaudin Ahmad Khan, d. 1885.
Alaudin Ahmad Khan, d. 1884.
Najamudin Khan, d. 1884.
Amirudin Ahmad Khan, Nawab of Loharu, b. 1860.
Nasirudin Ahmad Khan, b. 1861.
Azizudin Ahmad Khan, b. 1862.
Bashirudin Ahmad Khan, b. 1863.
Zamirudin Ahmad Khan, d. 1885.
Muazudin Akbar Mirza, b. 1885.
Azizudin, b. 1885.
Izazudin, b. 1887.
Rukanudin, b. 1888.
Muazudin, b. 1884.
Nasirudin, b. 1885.
Hisamudin, b. 1882.
Samsamudin, b. 1885.
Muzafarudin, b. 1886.
Shamsudin, b. 1888.
Shahabudin Khan, d. 1869.
Saidudin Ahmad Khan, b. 1853.
Shujaudin Ahmad Khan, b. 1860.
Bahaudin Ahmad Khan, b. 1862.
Sarajudin Ahmad Khan, b. 1864.
Mumtazudin Ahmad Khan, b. 1866.

Loharu is a small semi-independent State in the south-east corner of the Panjab, under the political control of the Dehli Commissioner. The Nawabs hold their territories in perpetuity under the terms of the Sanad granted by Lord Lake to Nawab Ahmad Bakhsh Khan in 1806, subject to the supply of two hundred horsemen on demand and an

exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment towards the British Government. They exercise full criminal and civil jurisdiction over their subjects. Sentences of death, however, require the confirmation of the Commissioner of Dehli. The area of Loharu is two hundred and eighty square miles, mostly of sandy desert, dependent for a single yearly crop upon a precarious rainfall in July and August. But some wheat and a few vegetables are grown in small patches around the wells, which have to be sunk to a great depth before reaching water-level. Loharu itself is a straggling village of mud. The cultivators live in scattered tenements of the rudest make, bespeaking poverty and a hard fight for existence. The population of the State, consisting mostly of Jats, is estimated at twenty thousand ; the revenue reaches about Rs. 65,000. A small military force is maintained. The Nawab's territories are bounded by the Bikanir and Jaipur States on one side and by portions of Patiala, Jind and the Hissar District on the other. The nearest railway station is Bhawani, thirty-five miles distant, on the Riwari-Firozpur line.

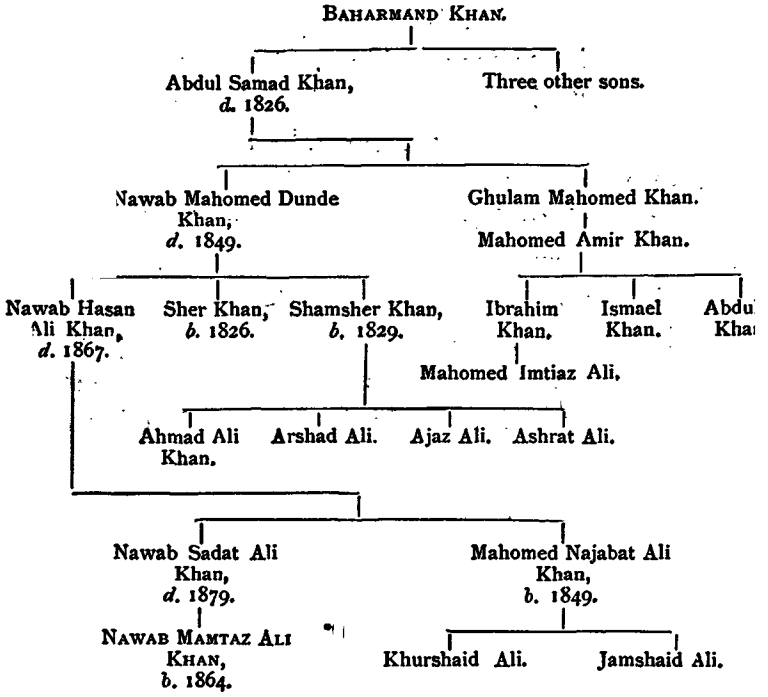
Mirza Araf Jan Beg, a Bokhara Moghal, came to India about the middle of the last century and took service under the Emperor Ahmad Shah. He married the daughter of Mirza Mahomed Beg, Governor of Attock, and is said to have succeeded him in the post. His son Nawab Ahmad Bakhsh Khan was virtually the founder of the family. After serving some years under the Mahratas he transferred his allegiance to the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as Agent to Lord Lake. He accompanied the Commander-in-Chief on most of his campaigns, and in recognition of his good services generally, and more particularly in the matter of the treaty negotiated with the Raja of Alwar, was awarded a perpetual jagir in six mahals of the Gurgaon District, namely Firozpur-Jhirka, Punhana, Sankara, Bichur, Nagina

and Loharu. This grant, yielding a revenue of about three lakhs per annum, was duly confirmed by the Government of India, and the Mirza further received the title of *Fakhar-ud-Daula Dilawar-ul-Mulk Rustam Jang*. He died in 1827, and was buried close to the Kutab near Dehli. He was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Shamsudin Khan, who acquired an unhappy notoriety in connection with the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Dehli Resident. For his complicity in this crime he was executed in 1835, and the Firozpur pargana was confiscated. Loharu Proper, given originally to Ahmad Bakhsh Khan by the Raja of Alwar, was allowed to remain in possession of the family, and passed over to the second and third sons, Aminudin Ahmad Khan and Ziaudin Ahmad Khan. Dissensions shortly after arose between the brothers. Ziaudin was ordered to leave the State, receiving a maintenance of Rs. 18,000 per annum, which he enjoyed until his death in 1885. He made several attempts to be restored to the joint management, but Government on each occasion refused to allow the claim. The title of Nawab was conferred upon him in 1866 as a personal distinction in recognition of his literary attainments. He was well read in Arabic and Persian, and was regarded as one of the leading Mahomedans in Dehli. His eldest son, Mirza Shahabudin Khan, who died in 1869, was for some time a City Magistrate. Mirza Saidudin Ahmad Khan, Viceregal Darbari, is now at the head of this branch of the family. The question of the allowances he should receive from the Nawab of Loharu was settled in 1888. They were reduced to Rs. 12,000 per annum, and are distributed proportionately between Saidudin and his four nephews, and four ladies of the late Nawab's family.

The Nawabship of Loharu remains in the family of Aminudin Ahmad Khan who died in 1869. He was suc-

ceeded by his son, Alaudin Ahmad Khan, a gentleman of high literary attainments, fairly well educated in English. In his favour the title of Nawab was revived by Earl Northbrook in 1874. He was much liked by all who had the pleasure of knowing him, being hospitable, easy of access, and simple in all his tastes and ideas. Sir Charles Aitchison describes him as "a loyal and true friend of the British Government, a gentleman and a scholar." His financial affairs had fallen into disorder a few years before his death, and he voluntarily agreed to live in Dehli on a fixed allowance, leaving the management of his State to his son, the present Nawab Amirudin Ahmad Khan. This Prince has proved an able administrator, while in every other respect he is showing himself a worthy successor of his father. He was born in 1860, and has received a thorough education in Persian and Arabic, and English.

THE DUJANA STATE.



The State of Dujana lies about thirty-seven miles due west of Dehli, in the heart of the Rohtak District, which surrounds it on all sides. The Chief holds on conditions which may briefly be described as fidelity to the British Government, and military service to the extent of two hundred horse when required. The State has an area of about one hundred square miles, with a population of under thirty thousand souls, and a revenue of about Rs. 80,000. It includes the estates of Dujana and Mahrana in the Rohtak District, and a few detached villages in the Riwari Tahsil of Gurgaon, besides the small tract of Nahar and part of Jhal, lying below the Jhajar Tahsil.

The Rohtak District is historically interesting as having formed, on the right bank of the Jamna, the border-land of the Sikhs and Mahratas just before the break-up of the latter power early in the present century. By the treaty of Anjangaon, signed in 1803, this portion of the old Dehli Empire passed to the British with Sindia's other possessions west of the Jamna. It was no part of Lord Lake's policy at that time to stretch out his hand too far, and he accordingly formed a series of independent outposts between the British border and the Sikh States beyond, by giving the newly-acquired territories to military leaders who had done us good service. The houses of Bahadargarh and Jhajar, since absorbed, owed their origin to the effect given to this policy; as also the States of Pataudi and Dujana, which are still existing.

The connection of the Dujana Nawabs with the Southern Panjab dates from the end of the fourteenth century, when their ancestor Malik Rahmat, a Pathan from Buner, accompanied Timur to Hindustan, and eventually settled down in a village close to Jhajar, then known as Mubarakabad Jhaj, after its founder Raja Jhajar. One hundred years later, the present town of Dujana, not far from Jhajar, was founded by a fakir named Baba Durjan Shah, on whose invitation Malik Rahmat's children took up their abode in the new settlement. They subsisted as military servants of the Dehli Emperors, and they appear to have generally thriven, though none of them rose above the ordinary level until the time of Abdul Samad Khan, first Nawab of Dujana. His father had held a small cavalry command at Dehli, and was jagirdar in four villages close to his home.

Abdul Samad Khan was born in 1764, and when quite a boy, took service as Rasaldar under Bhaji Rao, Peshwa.

He received a high command in the Mahrata army, which assisted Lord Lake in his campaign against Sindia; and he ultimately joined Lord Lake's force as a *Shashsadi*,* and distinguished himself at Bharatpur and in the pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar up to the Satlaj in 1806. He received as reward two large tracts forming the whole western portion of the present district of Rohtak, together with all the country held in Hissar by the celebrated George Thomas, formerly agent of the Begum Samru of Sardhana, and towards the end of last century, one of the most important military leaders in this part of India. The title of Nawab was bestowed upon him, and the fortunes of Abdul Samad appeared to be assured. But the grant was saddled with the condition that he should administer his country without assistance from the British, and this the Nawab found himself unable to do. The villagers refused to acknowledge his authority, and withheld the payment of revenue, killing his son and son-in-law when on one occasion they attempted to enforce the Nawab's rights. Things came to an impossible pass, and in 1809 he was obliged to resign his trust, receiving in lieu the smaller tracts of Mihrana and Dujana, and retaining his powers and title of Nawab.

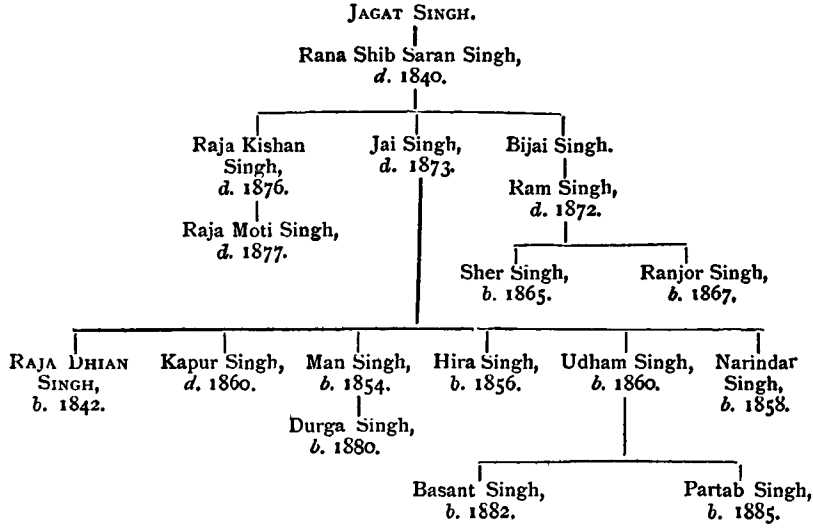
Abdul Samad was succeeded in 1826 by his younger son Mahomed Dunde Khan, who held the Chiefship for twenty-three years. His elder brother's son, Mahomed Amir Khan, put in a claim to succeed his grandfather, but he eventually compromised on being awarded a pension of Rs. 3,000 per annum. Nawab Hasan Ali Khan was Chief during the Rebellion of 1857. His grandson, the present Nawab, attributes Hasan Ali's apathy in the crisis to his gigantic physique. He did nothing personally to help the British but he took no part againts us, and his State thus

* Commandant of six hundred men.

escaped the fate of Jhajar and Bahadargarh. His successor, Sadat Ali, ruled for twelve years.

Nawab Mumtaz Ali, the present Chief, was a minor when his father died in 1879, and his affairs were managed for three years by his uncle Mahomed Najabat Ali.

RAJA DHIAN SINGH OF BAGHAL.


Jagat Singh.
Rana Shib Saran Singh, d. 1840.
Raja Kishan Singh, d. 1876.
Jai Singh, d. 1873.
Bijai Singh.
Raja Moti Singh, d. 1877.
Ram Singh, d. 1872.
Sher Singh, b. 1865.
Ranjor Singh, b. 1867.
Raja Dhian Singh, b. 1842.
Kapur Singh, d. 1860.
Man Singh, b. 1854.
Hira Singh, b. 1856.
Udham Singh, b. 1860.
Narindar Singh, b. 1858.
Durga Singh, b. 1880.
Basant Singh, b. 1882.
Partab Singh, b. 1885.

The present Raja succeeded his first cousin, Moti Singh, in 1877. Moti Singh was a minor, and had been ruler only a few months when he died. His father Kishan Singh was Rana when the Mutiny broke out. He provided a contingent of footmen to assist in watching the roads leading from Jalandhar, whence an attack upon Simla by the mutineers of the 3rd, 33rd and 35th Bengal Regiments was expected; and he sent a party to Simla under command of his brother Jai Singh, father of the present Raja. Kishan Singh was rewarded for his loyalty by receiving the title of Raja, and khilats were bestowed upon him and his brother Jai Singh.

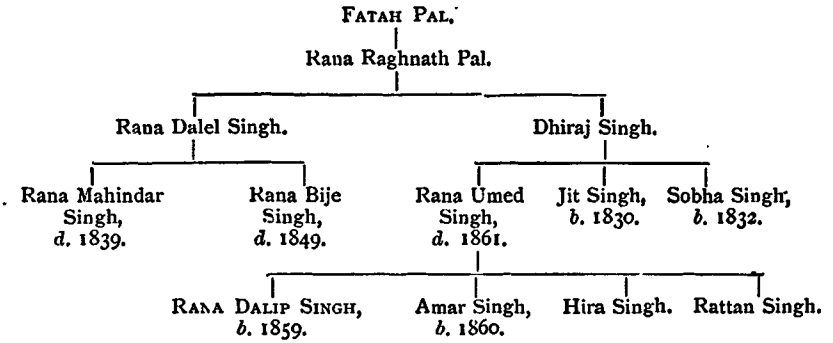
Raja Dhian Singh is connected by marriage with the houses of Suket and Madhan. Two of his sisters married the late Raja Amar Chand of Bilaspur. Raja Kishan Singh married a daughter of the Jaswan Raja of Hushiarpur.

Baghal, like the other Simla States, was annexed by the Gurkhas early in the century, and was restored to indepen-

dence under a Sanad granted by the British Government in 1815. The usual conditions were imposed of active assistance in case of war. The Raja's administrative powers are unfettered, save in one respect, namely, that sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Commissioner of Dehli.

Raja Dhian Singh is an enlightened ruler, popular with his people. The State has an area of about one hundred and twenty square miles, and a population of twenty thousand souls. The revenues are estimated at Rs. 60,000. Arki is the capital, lying about twenty-two miles north-west of Simla.

RANA DALIP SINGH OF BAGHAT.



Baghat lies a few miles to the south and west of Simla, and extends from Solon to Sabathu and Kasauli. The State has an area of sixty square miles and a population of eight thousand. The revenues are about Rs. 10,000 per annum.

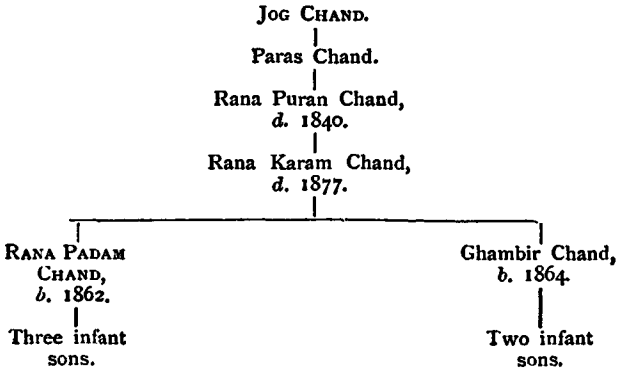
The Rana's ancestors settled in these hills many centuries ago, having come from Dara Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired their possessions by conquest. During the twelve years of Gurkha rule, the Rana Mahindar Singh of Bhagat remained in undisturbed possession of his patrimony, as he was an ally of the Bilaspur Raja, on whose invitation the Gurkhas extended their conquests beyond the Jamna. He held by his old friends when General Ochterlony drove back the Nipalese; and five of his parganas were consequently made over to the Maharaja of Patiala. The remaining three (Bisal, Bachauli and Basal) lapsed to the British Government in 1839, on the death of Mahindar Singh, sonless. But on the representation of Umed Singh, a first cousin of the deceased Rana, Lord Ellenborough conferred the State upon Bije Singh, brother of the deceased Rana, in 1842. It was again escheated in 1849 on Bije Singh's death. Then Umed Singh set up a claim on his own account. He sent a vakil to England, and employed Mr. Isaac Butt, the

eminent Barrister, to plead in his behalf before the Court of Directors. Eventually, in 1860, Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim, and it was recognised in the following year. But Umed Singh was on his death-bed, and he survived the good news only a few hours, after thirteen years of waiting. His son Dalip Singh, then only two years of age, was installed as Rana, and he has held the State ever since.

The Kasauli pargana, on which stands the existing Cantonment, was taken over from the Baghat Rana in 1842, in lieu of a cash payment of Rs. 5,000 and an annual charge of Rs. 500. This latter rental was not revived when the State was restored to the Rana in 1861. In 1863 the lands under the present Cantonment of Solon were acquired on an annual payment of Rs. 500, and at the same time the Rana's tribute was reduced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 603 per annum. General Innes, an officer of the Indian Service, had purchased proprietary rights in a considerable area of the State during the time it had been incorporated with the British District of Simla. These rights were recovered by the Rana later on from the General's executors for a sum of Rs. 35,000.

The Rana's administrative powers resemble those exercised by the other Simla Chiefs already described. The present ruler is well educated, popular and public spirited, and his administration is said to be gentle and just. His first wife, a daughter of the Dhami Rana, is dead. He married again, in 1888, two grand-daughters of the Rana of Mangal, near Bilaspur. He has no sons. His brother Amar Singh is also childless.

RANA PADAM CHAND OF JUBAL.



The Jubal Rana claims descent from the original ruling family of Sirmur, which lost possession of the State under circumstances already mentioned. The tradition is that the old Sirmur Raja presented one of his wives, as a religious act, to a Brahmin of local renown. In the Brahmin's house were born of this lady three sons, who founded the Hill Chiefships of Jubal, Rawin and Sairi.

The Jubal State was originally a tributary of Sirmur, but after the Gurkha War it was made independent, and in 1815 Rana Puran Chand was granted a Sanad by Lord Moira. He proved a bad ruler; his State fell into disorder, and he was required to abdicate in 1832, receiving a maintenance allowance of Rs. 4,400 per annum. He afterwards applied to be restored to his possessions, and this was sanctioned in 1840; but he died before effect could be given to the orders passed in his favor. His son Karam Chand was appointed Rana in 1854. His rule was harsh and unpopular. The present Chief has been at the head of the State since 1878.

The Jubal State lies east of Simla, between Sirmur and Rampur Bashahr. The area is about two hundred and fifty square miles, the population twenty thousand, and the revenue Rs. 30,000. The country is very beautiful, and is well covered with magnificent forest trees; the people are simple-minded and law-abiding.

RANA HIRA SINGH OF KAMHARSEN.

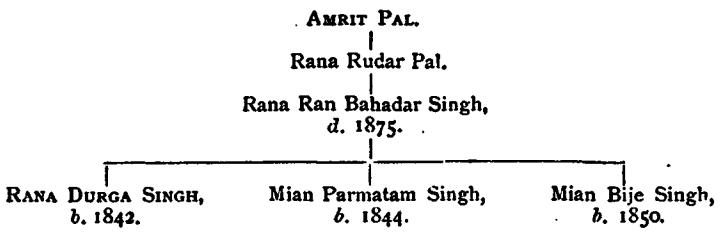
GORA SINGH.
|
Rana Paritam Singh,
d. 1858.
|
Rana Bhawani Singh,
d. 1874.
|
RANA HIRA SINGH, *b.* 1851. | Indar Singh, *b.* 1872.

The Kamharsen territory lies on the left bank of the Satlaj, immediately below Kotguru and north of Narkanda. The area of the State is about ninety square miles, the population ten thousand, and the revenue Rs. 10,000. The Rana pays a tribute of Rs. 2,000 to the British Government.

Kamharsen was formerly a tributary of the Bashahr State; but after the Gurkha War a Sanad of independence was granted to the Rana Kahar Singh, with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the Paramount Power. The Thakarais of Balsan, Barauli and Madhan were at one time feudatories of Kamharsen, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815. Rana Kahar Singh's only son died in his father's life-time. Consequently, on Kahar Singh's death, in 1839, his estates lapsed to the British Government. They were however restored, and the title revived in favor of a distant collateral, Paritam Singh, grandfather of the present Rana. Paritam behaved loyally in the First Sikh War, crossing the Satlaj at the head of three hundred matchlock-men and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh.

Hira Singh, the present Rana, is of weak intellect. His affairs are managed by a Council of three officials. He has no children. Two of his sisters married the late Raja of Bilaspur. His aunt is one of the wives of the present Raja of Bashahr.

RANA DURGA SINGH OF BHAJI.

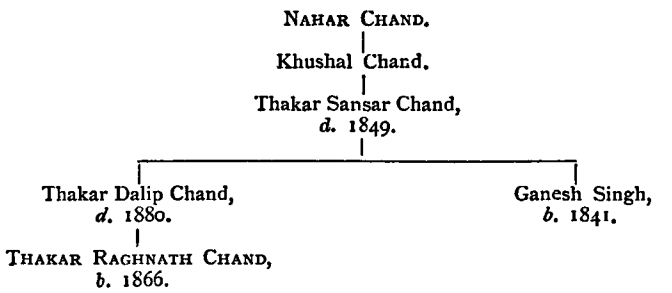


The Rana holds under a Sanad granted to his grandfather by the British Government in 1815. He enjoys powers of administration similar to those of other Simla Hill Chiefs, and he holds subject to a tribute payment of Rs. 1,440 per annum.

Rudar Pal, grandfather of the Rana, made over the State fourteen years before his death to his son Ran Bahadar, and became a recluse at Hardwar. Rana Durga Singh came to power in 1875, on his father's death. No sons have been born to him although he has married five wives.

His territory lies on the left bank of the Satlaj, due north of Simla. The area is ninety-four square miles, and the population over twelve thousand. The revenue is computed at Rs. 23,000. Opium, celebrated for its purity, is an article of export from this State. The chief town, Suni, is famous for its sulphur springs, which have a medicinal value.

THAKAR RAGHNATH CHAND OF MAILOG.

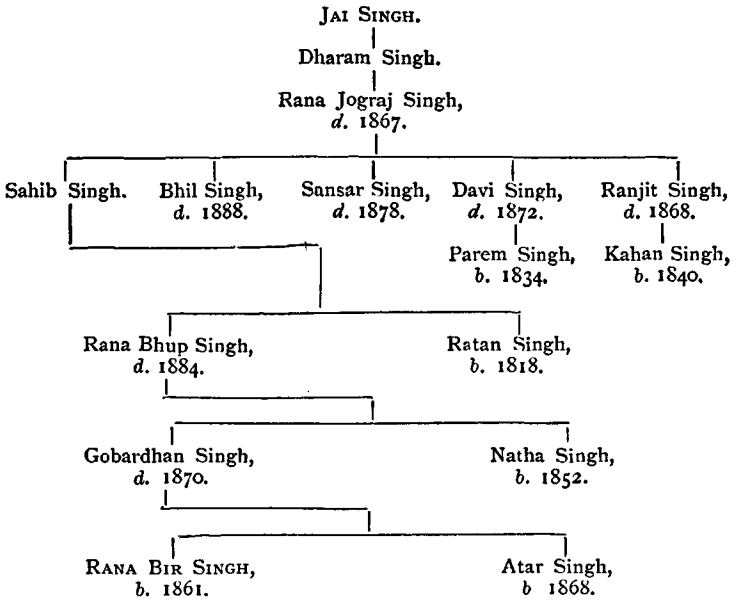


The Mailog Thakars have been settled in the Simla Hills for many years. Thakar Sansar Chand was driven out by the Gurkhas, and took refuge with Raja Ram Saran of Nalagarh, who was himself hard pressed by the common enemy. He was reinstated with the other Chiefs in 1815. His tribute was fixed at Rs. 1,440, and he had to subscribe to the usual conditions of rendering service when required in time of war.

The present Thakar Raghnath Chand is described as an amiable and intelligent young man. He is settling his territory, and takes an active interest in his work. Ragnath Chand succeeded the late Thakar, his father, in 1880. He is connected by marriage with the house of Mangal.

The State lies about thirty miles south-west of Simla, at the foot of the Kasauli Hill, between Nalagarh and Kuthar. The area is about fifty square miles, the revenue Rs. 10,000, and the population slightly over nine thousand souls. The capital is at Pata, a village close to the Nalagarh border.

RANA BIR SINGH OF BALSAN.

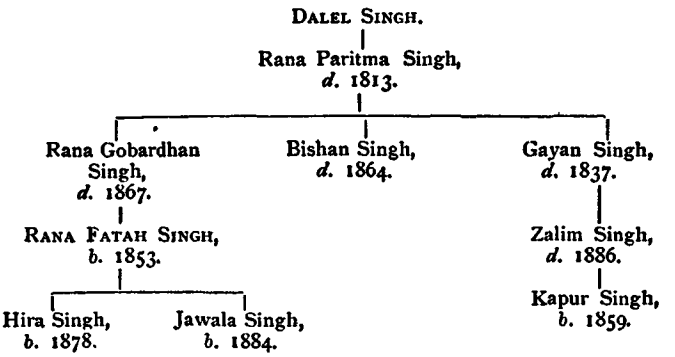


The Balsan State lies about thirty miles to the east of Simla, across the Giri, a tributary of the Jamna. The country is fertile, and beautifully wooded with fine forests of deodar. The State has an area of fifty square miles and a population of five thousand souls. The revenue is under Rs. 6,000 after deducting the Government tribute of Rs. 1,180. The Rana exercises full powers of administration, limited only by the usual control over death sentences, exercised by the Superintendent of Hill States.

Sir Herbert Edwardes, writing in 1862, described the family as "thoroughly loyal, united in themselves, and kind to their people." Rana Jograj Singh was then ruler. He died five years later at the age of eighty-seven. This Chief behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny. He gave shelter and hospitality to several Englishmen who

left Simla when the station was threatened by the Gurkha regiment at Jatog. Jograj was created a Rana in acknowledgment of his services, and he was presented with a valuable khilat in public Darbar. He was succeeded in the Chiefship by his grandson Bhup Singh. The present Rana's father died in Bhup Singh's lifetime. Bhup Singh died in 1884.

RANA FATAH SINGH OF DHAMI.

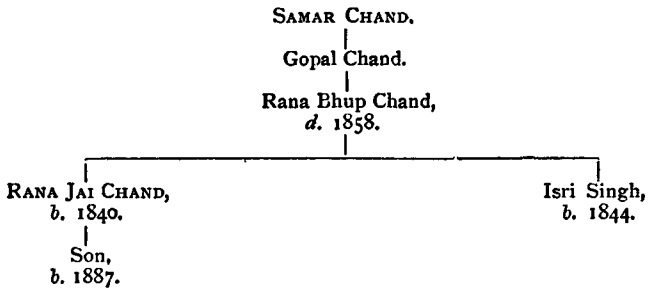

Dalel Singh.
Rana Paritma Singh, d. 1813.
Rana Gobardhan Singh, d. 1867.
Bishan Singh, d. 1864.
Gayan Singh, d. 1837.
Rana Fatah Singh, b. 1853.
Zalim Singh, d. 1886.
Kapur Singh, b. 1859.
Hira Singh, b. 1878.
Jawala Singh, b. 1884.

The Dhami State lies to the west of Simla, about six miles from Jatog. It has an area of thirty square miles and a population of about three thousand souls. The land revenues amount to Rs. 8,000 per annum. The Rana's ancestor fled from Rajpura, near Patiala, and settled at Dhami, when Shahabudin Ghori's invasion of India took place in the fourteenth century.

Rana Gobardhan Singh was twelve years old when General Ochterlony fought the Gurkhas, and he wore arms at that age and fought on the side of the British. The Rana's loyal services in the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his life-time. His son Fatah Singh succeeded to the Chiefship in 1867, and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tribute.

Rana Fatah Singh is well educated and public spirited. He is said to be one of the best of the Simla Hill Chiefs.

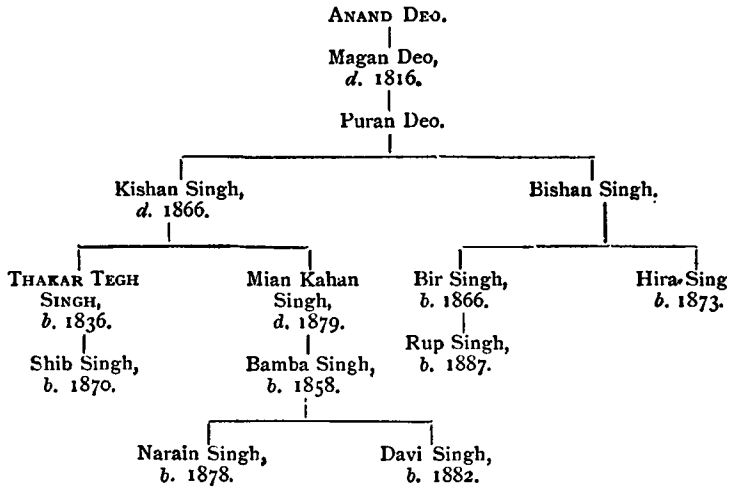
RANA JAI CHAND OF KOTHAR.



The Kothar family came to the Simla Hills many centuries ago from Rajauri in Jamu. They were tributaries of Keonthal before the Gurkha invasion. The State is a small one, with an area of only nineteen square miles and a revenue of Rs. 7,000 subject to a tribute deduction of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

The present Rana succeeded his father in 1858. He is well educated, and manages his State successfully. He is connected by marriage with the Chiefs of Kunhar, Dhami, Keonthal and Kot Khai.

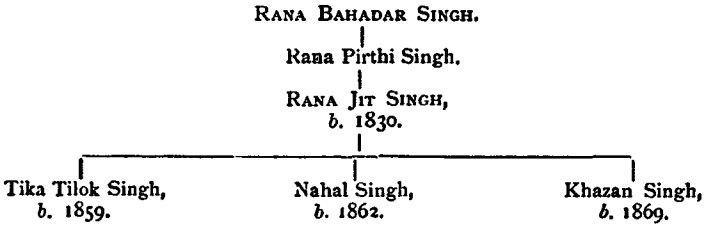
THAKAR TEGH SINGH OF KUNHAR.



The petty State of Kunhar, in the Simla Hills, is ruled over by an ancient family of Gargah Raghbansi Thakars. Its extent is only nine square miles, and the population is under two thousand. Out of the revenue, yielding Rs. 4,000, an annual tribute of Rs. 180 is paid to the British Government. The Thakar enjoys the usual administrative powers. He has his head-quarters at Hat Kot.

Thakar Tegh Singh succeeded his father in 1866. He is connected by marriage with the families of Sirmur and Koti.

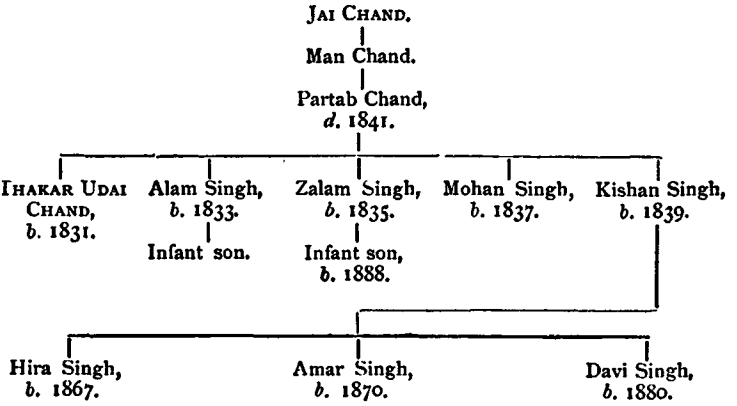
RANA JIT SINGH OF MANGAL.



The Mangal State lies on the banks of the Satlaj, near Bilaspur, to which it was once tributary. The Rana was declared independent in 1815, after the expulsion of the Gurkhas. He exercises sovereign powers subject to the usual political supervision of the Superintendent of Hill States. His gross income is only Rs. 700 per annum, of which Rs. 72 are taken as tribute by the British Government.

Rana Jit Singh is related to the ruling families of Bilaspur, Mailog, Dhami and Baghat.

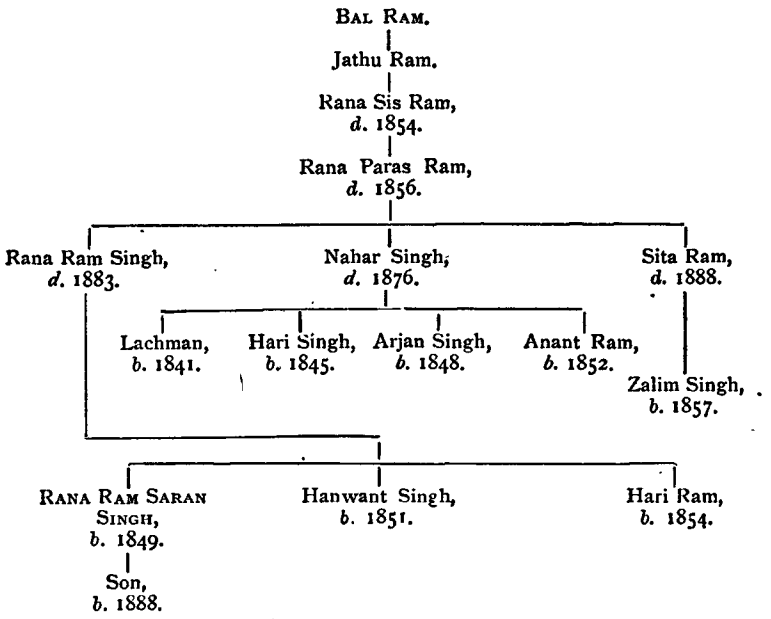
THAKAR UDAI CHAND OF BEJA.



The Thakar of Beja has sovereign powers in his State, which covers four square miles. He pays a tribute of Rs. 180 per annum to the British Government out of his revenue of Rs. 1,000, in which is included an annual payment of Rs. 80, made to him for villages added in 1844 to the Kasauli cantonment.

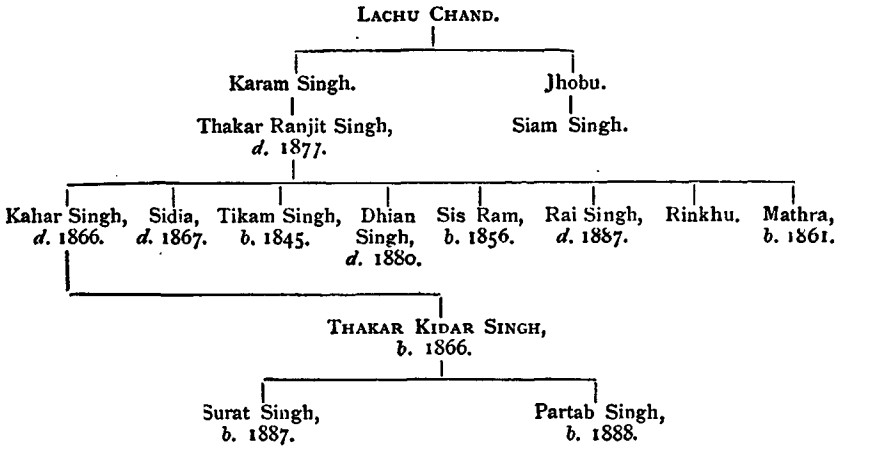
The present Thakar is of frugal habits, and adds to his income by lending out his savings on interest. His daughter is married to the Rao of Raipur in Ambala.

RANA RAM SARAN SINGH OF DARKOTI.



Darkoti is excused tribute, on account of its small size. The State income is Rs. 600 per annum, and the area four square miles. The Rana's administrative powers are unfettered, except as regards sentences of death. The family is an ancient one, having come from Marwar twenty-five generations ago. Ram Saran Singh came to power in 1884.

THAKAR KIDAR SINGH OF TAROCH.

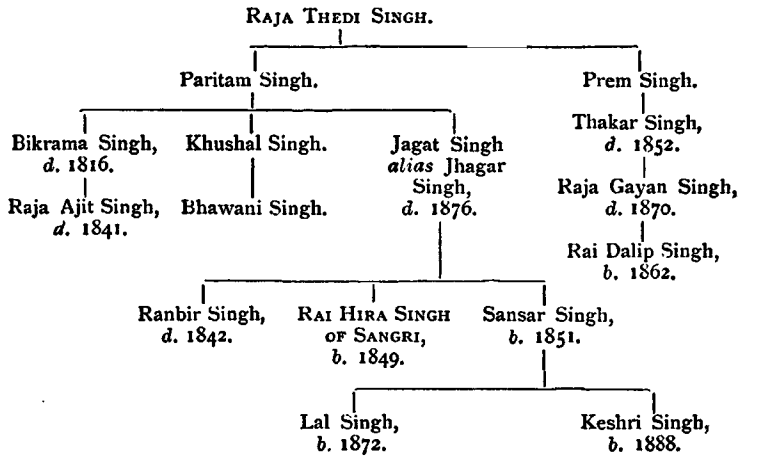


Taroch formerly constituted a part of the Sirmur State, and was bestowed as a gift on Kishan Singh, ancestor of the present Thakar, twenty-four generations back. When the hill districts fell under the dominion of the British, Karam Singh was the nominal Chief of Taroch, but on account of his great age and infirmities his brother Jhobu held the executive administration of the country. On the death of Karam Singh, the Chiefship was conferred on Jhobu and his heirs. In 1838, however, his nephew Ranjit Singh set up his claims and formed a strong party in his own favor. A lengthy correspondence ensued. Jhobu was ultimately compelled to abdicate in favor of his son Siam Singh. But the arrangement did not long continue owing to the intrigues set on foot by Jhobu and Ranjit Singh, who now united their interests. The claims of Ranjit Singh were finally acknowledged in 1843, and a Sanad was granted conferring the State on him and his heirs in perpetuity, subject to the usual conditions of military service.

The Taroch Chiefs formerly enjoyed the title of Rana; but this ceased when the State was incorporated with the Simla District, and the rulers are now styled Thakars. Kidar Singh succeeded his grandfather in 1877. He was then a boy, and his State was placed under the management of a Council. He received his powers in 1883. He has married two ladies of the Bashahr family.

Taroch has an area of seventy-five square miles and a revenue of Rs. 6,000, of which Rs. 288 are taken in tribute by the British Government. The State lies on the bank of the Tons, a tributary of the Jamna, beyond Jubal, and close to the Dera Dun border. The Thakar owns some splendid forests of deodar.

RAI HIRA SINGH OF SANGRI.


Raja Thedi Singh.
Paritam Singh.
Prem Singh.
Bikrama Singh, d. 1816.
Khushal Singh.
Jagat Singh alias Jhagar Singh, d. 1876.
Thakar Singh, d. 1852.
Raja Ajit Singh, d. 1841.
Bhawani Singh.
Raja Gayan Singh, d. 1870.
Rai Dalip Singh, b. 1862.
Ranbir Singh, d. 1842.
Rai Hira Singh of Sangri, b. 1849.
Sansar Singh, b. 1851.
Lal Singh, b. 1872.
Keshri Singh, b. 1888.

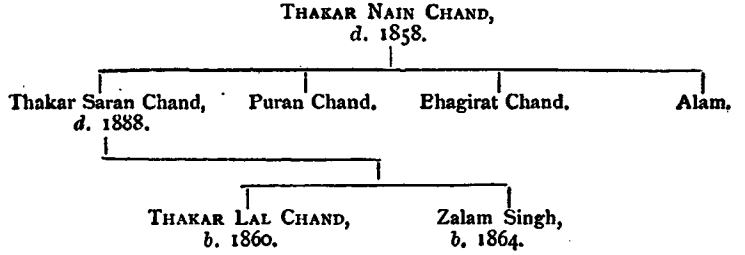
Sangri is situated on the left bank of the Satlaj, above Kotguru, and near Kamharsen. It was a portion of the Kulu State, and, as such, was under the Lahore Government until the annexation of the Jalandhar Doab at the close of the First Sikh War. In the Kangra chapter an account has been given of the rebellion of the Kulu people in 1840, when their Raja, Ajit Singh, was seized and ill-treated by the Sikhs. He was rescued, and his captors massacred to the number of three thousand. Ajit Singh took refuge in Sangri, on the British side of the river, and died there shortly afterwards. His uncle Jagat Singh was the next heir, but was superseded, being of weak intellect, by his son Ranbir Singh, who died at Mandi on his way to Lahore to receive investiture at the hands of Maharaja Sher Singh. The Sikhs then selected Thakar Singh as Raja and gave him Waziri Rupi in jagir. His status was recognised by the British Government. Jagat Singh, the imbecile, was appointed Thakar of Sangri, which was separated from Kulu and incorporated with the Simla Hlil States. At that time his younger children, Hira Singh

and Sansar Singh, were not born. Hira Singh afterwards claimed the Kulu jagir, but failed to recover it, as it was held to have been formally taken away from his branch by the Lahore Darbar. He enjoys an allowance of Rs. 1,650 per annum from one of the ex-Ranis of Kulu, who has adopted him.

The title of Rai was conferred upon Hira Singh in 1887 as a hereditary distinction. He exercises administrative powers within the limits of his State, subject to the control of the Superintendent of the Simla States. No tribute is levied, as the income is only Rs. 1,000. The State has an area of sixteen square miles.

BASHAHR TRIBUTARIES.

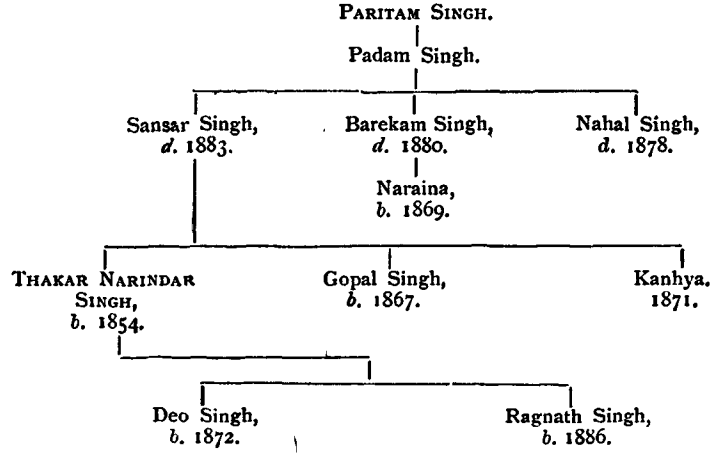
I.—THAKAR LAL CHAND OF KANAITI.



Kanaiti is situated between Nag Kanda and Kotguru. The Thakar also holds a tract called Deori, lying between Kot Khai and Bashahr. He was in the habit of taking his revenue in kind ; but as this led to constant disputes with his people, who were anxious to put an end to this antiquated method of payment, an appeal was made to the Deputy Commissioner to fix cash rates. The case was settled to the satisfaction of the parties in 1886 ; and the Thakar now receives Rs. 3,500, from which Rs. 900 are deducted on account of tribute levied by the Raja of Bashahr, to whom he is subject. The population of this petty Chiefship is under three thousand.

The Kanaiti family has a common origin with that of Kumharsen and Kot Khai. The sister of the present Thakar is married to the neighbouring Thakar of Dalthi.

II.—THAKAR NARINDAR SINGH OF DALTHI.

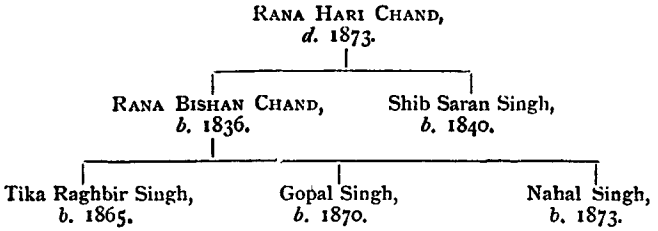


This petty State is a tributary of Bashahr, paying Rs. 150 per annum to the Raja in acknowledgment of his supremacy. The Wazir of Bashahr is also entitled to receive an allowance of Rs. 30 from the Thakar of Dalthi, whose gross income is only Rs. 600 per annum. The present Chief, Narindar Singh, has married a daughter of the late Thakar Saran Chand of Kanaiti.

The family is an old one, and is held in high respect by the people of the Simla Hills.

KEONTHAL TRIBUTARIES.

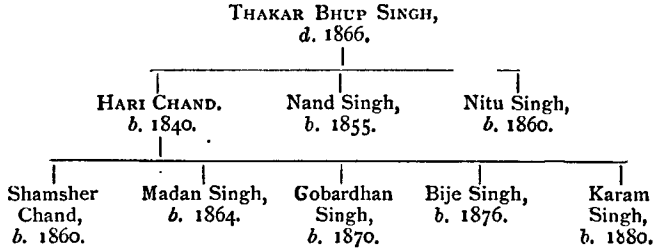
I.—RANA BISHAN CHAND OF KOTI.



Bishan Chand is a feudatory of the Keonthal Chief, to whom he pays Rs. 500 annually. His father received the title of Rana for services rendered during the Mutiny. He assisted in guarding the station against the approach of the Nasiri Battalion of Gurkhas, whose behaviour at Jatog, when ordered to proceed to the plains, brought them under the suspicion of disloyalty; and he afterwards gave shelter to many Europeans who had left Simla.

The Rana's State is a small one, having an area of thirty-six square miles and a revenue of Rs. 6,000, exclusive of forest receipts and rents. He enjoys the administrative powers conferred upon all the Simla Hill Chiefs under the Sanads granted them after the Nipalese War. Rana Bishan Chand has married a daughter of the Rana of Kathar.

II.—THAKAR HARI CHAND OF THEOG.

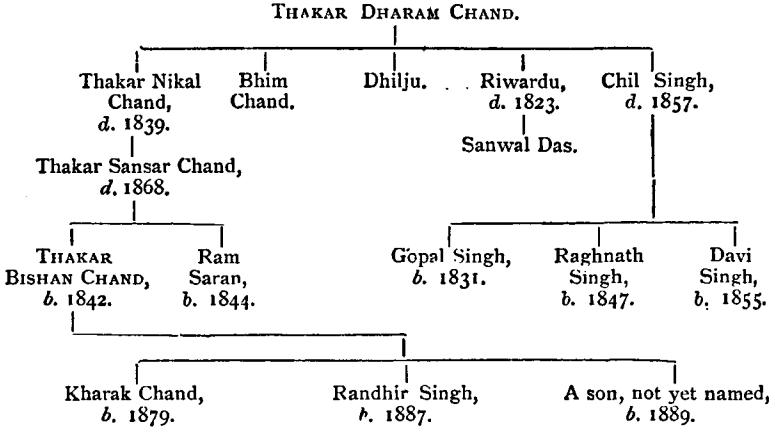


This family came from Bilaspur some centuries ago and settled at Theog, north-east of Simla, becoming feudatories of the Keonthal Chiefs, who levy from them a tribute of Rs. 500 per annum.

The income of the Theog Thakar is Rs. 3,500 per annum, and the area of his possessions about ten square miles, having a population of three thousand souls. The Keonthal Raja has no power of interference so long as the Thakar is not in arrears with his tribute. The latter exercises full criminal and civil jurisdiction within the limits of his estate; but capital sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent of Hill States.

The late Thakar Bhup Singh was removed in 1856 for misconduct, and his son Hari Chand appointed in his stead. A grant of Rs. 500 per annum was made to the father, who died ten years later. Thakar Hari Chand is married to a daughter of the Rana of Balsan, by whom he has several children. He lives at Parala near Theog.

III.—THAKAR BISHAN CHAND OF MADHAN.



The Thakar of Madhan rules over one thousand subjects, who occupy half-a-dozen small villages between Phagu and Matiana to the north of the road between Simla and Kotguru. The area of his State is three square miles, and the revenue is Rs. 700, of which one-third goes in tribute to the Raja of Keonthal. Short of hanging, he has full powers over his people, subject to the control of the Superintendent of Hill States.

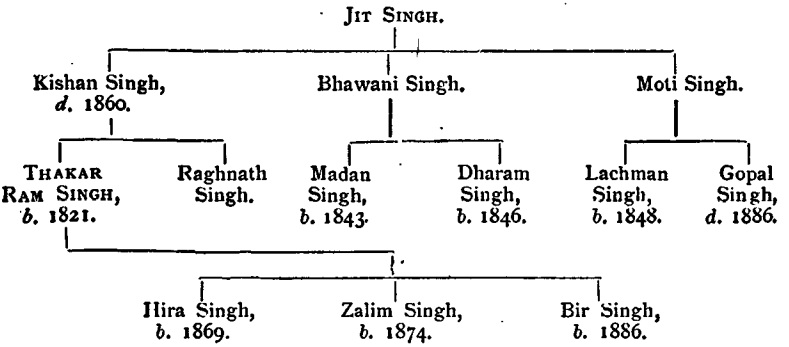
The present Thakar, Bishan Chand, is seriously in debt, mainly owing to his fondness for horses.

IV.—THAKAR KISHAN SINGH OF GHUND.

Ram Das,
d. 1866.
|
Bhajnu,
d. 1860.
|
Kishan Singh,
b. 1858.
|
Two infant sons, not yet named.

The Ghund Thakar pays a tribute of Rs. 250 to the Raja of Keonthal. He enjoys full administrative powers, subject to the control of the Superintendent of Hill States. His territories cover thirteen square miles, and his revenue is Rs. 1,000 a year. His subjects number about a thousand.

V.—THAKAR RAM SINGH OF RATESH.



Thakar Ram Singh of Ratesh, in the Simla Hills, is one of the smallest of the semi-independent rulers under the British Government. Within the limits of his State, which covers less than three square miles, he is supreme; but any capital sentence passed by him requires the confirmation of the Superintendent of Hill States. His revenues are Rs. 200 per annum, and the number of his subjects is below four hundred.

Before the Gurkhas came, Ratesh was a flourishing little kingdom. But the ruler, Kishan Singh, was a boy of six or seven years, an exile at Sirmur, when General Ochterlony swept these hills; and there was no one to look after his interests. Keonthal annexed four of the Ratesh parganas, and what remained was seized in 1820 by the Rana of Balsan. Subsequently the Keonthal Raja was required to restore the territory which represents the present State of the Ratesh Thakars.

DIVISIONAL DARBARIS.

DEHLI, JALANDHAR, PESHAWAR AND DERAJAT DIVISIONS.

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Dehli Division, corrected up to 31st December 1891.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
1	Dehli ...	Mirza Suraya Jah, son of Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh.	
2	Ambala ...	Sardar Jiwan Singh, C.I.E., son of Sardar Gulab Singh, of Buria, age 50.	
3	Ditto ...	Sardar Jiwan Singh Shahid, son of Sardar Sheokirpal Singh, of Shazadpur, age 29.	
× 4	Karnal ...	Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, son of Mahomed Ali Khan, of Kunjpura, age 12.	
× 5	Ditto ...	Bhai Jasmer Singh, son of Bhai Gulab Singh, of Arnauli.	
× 6	Ditto ...	Bhai Anokh Singh, son of Bhai Sangat Singh, Sidhwal, age 58.	
× 7	Ditto ...	Nawab Azmat Ali Khan, son of Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, Mandal, of Karnal, age 48.	
8	Dehli ...	Sayad Yakub Khan, Tora, late Yarkand Envoy, age 68.	
— 9	Karnal ...	Saadat Ali Khan, son of Kutab-ud-din Khan, Mandal, Karnal, age 46.	
10	Maler Kotla ...	Mahomed Inayat Ali Khan, son of Dilawar Ali Khan, of Maler Kotla, age 30.	
11	Ditto ...	Ahsan Ali Khan, son of Ghulam Mahomed Khan, of Maler Kotla, age 30.	
12	Ambala ...	Sardar Autar Singh, son of Sardar Jai Singh, Manauli, age 16.	
13	Ditto ...	Mir Mahomed Bakir Ali Khan, C.I.E., son of Kasim Ali Khan, of Kotaha, age 54.	
14	Ditto ...	Sardar Uttam Singh, son of Sardar Bhopal Singh, Ghanauli, age 45.	
15	Ditto ...	Sardar Partab Singh, son of Sardar Bhopal Singh, Ghanauli, age 43.	
16	Ditto ...	Sardar Harbans Singh, son of Sardar Bishen Singh, of Kandaula, age 13.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Dehli Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
17	Ambala ...	Sardar Bahadar Bhagwan Singh, son of Sardar Bhup Singh, of Sohana, age 51.	
18	Ditto ...	Sardar Tara Singh, son of Sardar Jaswant Singh, of Chuni Machli Bhareli, age 33.	
19	Ditto ...	Sardar Bahadar Harnam Singh, son of Sardar Ganda Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Kharar, age 33.	
20	Ditto ...	Shamsher Singh, son of Sardar Kehar Singh, Kandaula, age 32.	
21	Ditto ...	Randhir Singh, son of Sardar Kehar Singh, Kandaula, age 25.	
22	Ditto ...	Sardar Atar Singh, son of Sardar Khiwan Singh, of Maloha, age 51.	
23	Ditto ...	Sardar Parduman Singh, son of Sardar Ranjit Singh, of Ramgarh.	
24	Ditto ...	Mian Shamsher Singh, son of Mian Ram Singh, of Ramgarh.	
25	Ditto ...	Mian Govardhan Singh, son of Mian Jai Singh, of Ramgarh, age 41.	
26	Ditto ...	Mian Sakhdarshan Singh, son of Mian Kirpal Singh, of Ramgarh, age 51.	
27	Ditto ...	Sardar Shib Narain Singh, son of Sardar Dharm Singh, of Shahabad, age 14.	
28	Ditto ...	Sardar Bachittar Singh, son of Sardar Kishan Singh, of Shahabad.	
29	Ditto ...	Sardar Ram Narain Singh, son of Sardar Partab Singh, of Kharindwa, age 23.	
30	Ditto ...	Baldeo Singh, son of Rao Basant Singh, of Raipur.	
31	Ditto ...	Alam Khan, son of Ata Mahomed Khan, of Kotla Nihang.	
32	Karnal ...	Khan Bahadar Shamsher Ali Khan, son of Wazir Ali Khan, Mandal, Karnal, age 52.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Dehli Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
33	Gurgaon ...	Mahomed Siraj-ud-din Haidar Khan, son of Captain Mahomed Tafazul Hussain Khan, of Farrakhnagar, age 42.	
34	Karnal ...	Sardar Ujjal Singh, son of Sardar Deva Singh, Dhanaura, age 33.	
35	~~Ambala~~ Do ...	Sardar Kishan Singh, son of Sardar Jowahir Singh, of Thol Thangor, age 46.	
36	~~Ditto~~ Do ...	Sardar Jasmer Singh, son of Sardar Jowahir Singh, of Thol Thangor, age 41.	
37	Ditto ...	Sardar Jawala Singh, son of Jit Singh, of Jhrauli, age 44.	
38	Ambala ...	Sardar Tilok Singh, son of Sardar Deva Singh, of Mustfabad, age 56.	
39	Ditto ...	Sardar Naina Singh, son of Sardar Sundar Singh, of Mustfabad, age 14.	
40	Ditto ...	Sardar Sahib Singh, son of Sardar Amar Singh, of Leda, age 66.	
41	Ditto ...	Sardar Hardit Singh, son of Sardar Sant Singh, of Dialgarh, age 53.	
42	Ditto ...	Sardar Sheo Narain Singh, son of Sardar Kharak Singh, of Parkhali, age 37.	
43	Ditto ...	Sardar Partab Singh, son of Sardar Diwan Singh, of Mianpur, age 46.	
44	Karnal ...	Sardar Ram Singh, son of Sardar Deva Singh, of Shamgarh, age 50.	
45	Ambala ...	Sardar Sant Singh, son of Sardar Fateh Singh, of Sikandra, age 48.	
46	Ditto ...	Munshi Husain Bakhsh, age 61.	
47	Dehli ...	Mirza Ikbal Shah, son of Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh, Dehli, age 37.	
48	Ditto ...	Said-ud-din Ahmad Khan, son of Nawab Zia-ud-din Ahmad Khan, of Dehli, age 39.	
49	Ditto ...	Khan Bahadar Hadi Hussain Khan, son of Sayad Mahomed Bakhsh Khan, of Dehli, age 73.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Dehli Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
50	Dehli ...	Khan Bahadar Mahbub Bakhsh, son of Shah Mahomed, Sheikh, of Dehli, age 80.	
51	Ambala ...	Sardar Kirpal Singh, son of Sardar Ranjit Singh, of Dhin, age 56.	
52	Ditto ...	Sardar Bachittar Singh, son of Sardar Narindar Singh, Dhin, age 28.	
53	Ditto ...	Nanu Singh, of Sadhaura.	
54	Ditto ...	Ganga Parshad, son of Balmokand, of Ambala, age 52.	
55	Ditto ...	Lala Radha Kishan, son of Lala Devi Chand, of Jagadhri, age 39.	
56	Rohtak ...	Kalian Singh, son of Sabbal Singh, Georgegarh, age 30.	
57	Dehli ...	Khan Bahadar Nizam-ud-din Khan, son of Mahomed Hayat Khan of Dehli, age 69.	
58	Ditto ...	Pandit Hari Shankar, son of Ram Chand, Dehli, age 71.	
59	Ditto ...	Sheikh Abdul Rasul, son of Sheikh Inamulla, of Faridabad, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, age 71.	
60	Karnal ...	Ahmad Husain Khan, son of Mahomed Husain Khan, of Kunjpura, age 40.	
61	Delhi ...	Rai Bahadar Lala Ram Kishan Das, son of Lala Balmokand, of Dehli, age 46.	
62	Ditto ...	Munshi Makhan Lal, son of Munshi Nath Mal, Dehli, age 62.	
63	Ditto ...	Lala Dharm Das, son of Lala Salig Ram, of Dehli, age 61.	
64	Gurgaon ...	Mir Mahomed Hadi Ali, son of Mir Intizam Ali, Gurgaon, age 51.	
65	Dehli ...	Rai Ganga Ram, son of Raja Umed Singh, Dehli, age 75.	
66	Ditto ...	Nanak Chand, son of Rai Umed Singh, of Dehli, age 30.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Dehli Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
67	Dehli ...	Baldeo Singh, son of Rai Ganeshi Lal, Dehli, age 33.	
68	Ditto ...	Sri Kishan Das, adopted son of Lala Narain Das, Gurwala, Dehli, age 25.	
69	Ditto ...	Khan Bahadar Maulvi Zia-ud-din Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, son of Mahomed Bakhsh Khan, Dehli, age 48.	
70	Ditto ...	Rai Bahadar Sukh Basi Lal, son of Munshi Jawahir Lal, Dehli, age 79.	
71	Ditto ...	Lala Jaggan Nath, Banker, son of Narain Das, Nahrwala, Dehli, age 32.	
72	Ditto ...	Lala Paras Das, Banker, son of Girdhari Lal, Dehli, age 49.	
73	Ditto ...	Hakim Ghulam Raza Khan, son of Ghulam Murtaza Khan, Dehli, age 45.	
74	Ditto ...	Ahmad Shafi, son of Mir Kasim Ali, of Faridabad, age 26.	
75	Ditto ...	Faujdar Baldeo Singh, son of Lachman Singh Mitraon, age 69.	
76	Ditto ...	Sayad Sultan Mirza, Honorary Magistrate, son of Nawab Sayad Sardar Mirza, Dehli, age 41.	
77	Ditto ...	Hakim Zahir-ud-din, Honorary Magistrate, son of Ghulam Najaf Khan, Dehli, age 41.	
78	Rohtak ...	Chaudhri Nanak Chand, son of Gulab Singh, of Badli, age 54.	
79	Ditto ...	Umar Ali Khan, son of Resaldar Besharat Ali, of Kharkhoda in the Rohtak District, age 39.	
80	Hissar ...	Kamar-ud-din Khan, son of Shamas Khan, of Sirsa, age 48.	
81	Dehli ...	Pandit Jiwan Ram, son of Baini Ram, Dehli, age 66.	
82	Rohtak ...	Indar Singh, son of Bhup Singh, of Kutani in the Rohtak District, age 53.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Dehli Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
83	Hissar ...	Janki Das, disciple of Baba Amar Nath, of Rohri, age 68.	
84	Ditto ...	Ram Sukh Das, Banker, son of Fateh Chand, of Sirsa, Treasurer, Rohtak, age 47.	
85	Rohtak ...	Nahir Ali Khan, son of Haidar Ali Khan, of Gohana, age 47.	
86	Dehli ...	Lala Ajudhia Parshad, Banker, son of Lala Salig Ram, age 55.	
87	Ditto ...	Lala Ishri Parshad, Banker and Government Treasurer, son of Lala Salig Ram, Dehli, age 39.	
88	Ditto ...	Lala Hardhian Singh, Banker, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, son of Lala Thakar Das, Dehli, age 47.	
—89	Karnal ...	Kamr-ud-din Khan, son of Ghulam Sharaf Khan, Mandal, Karnal, age 57.	
—90	Ditto ...	Karm Ilahi Khan, son of Rahim Ali Khan, Mandal, Karnal, age 48.	
—91	Ditto ...	Fateh Singh, son of Kirpal Singh, of Gudha, Karnal District, age 33.	
—92	Ditto ...	Lala Sri Ram, late Tahsildar, now Pleader, son of Sheo Lal, Dehli, age 55.	
93	Ambala ...	Ganeshi Lal, son of Charanji Lal, of Ambala, age 59.	
94	Ditto ...	Lala Partab Singh, son of Lala Nagar Mal, of Bubayan, age 59.	
95	Ditto ...	Sayad Abual Hasan, Sajjada Nashin, son of Sayad Adham Ali Shah, of Sadhaura, age 54.	
96	Hissar ...	Lala Sohan Lal, Banker and Treasurer, Hissar, son of Mul Chand, of Hissar, age 39.	
97	Ditto ...	Jai Ram Das, son of Ganesh Das, of Bhiwani, age 33.	
98	Rohtak ...	Ghulam Rasul Khan, son of Samand Khan, of Kalanaur, age 79.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Dehli Division—concld.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
99	Rohtak ...	Rasaldar Shahab Khan, son of Samand Khan, of Kalanaur, age 62.	
100	Ditto ...	Shahzad Khan, late Rasaldar Bahadar, son of Kamar-ud-din Khan, of Kalanaur, age 84.	
101	Hissar ...	Sardar Khan, son of Dindar Khan, of Hissar, late Jamadar of 4th Punjab Cavalry, age 64.	
102	Dehli ...	Maulvi Latif Husain Khan, Head Arabic Teacher, Government School, Dehli, son of Hakim Mahomed Husain Khan, Dehli, age 52.	
103	Ditto ...	Lala Mehr Chand, Contractor, son of Lala Ishri Parshad, Dehli, age 47.	
104	Ditto ...	Lala Lal Singh, son of Lala Duli Singh, Dehli, age 63.	
105	Ditto ...	Lala Kishan Singh, son of Lala Duli Singh, Dehli, age 53.	
106	Gurgaon ...	Khushwakat Rai, Zamindar and Banker, son of Rampat, Rewari, age 61.	
107	Dehli ...	Rai Sheo Sahai Mal, son of Jai Ram Das, of Dehli.	
108	Ditto ...	Mahomed Ikramulla Khan, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, son of Bakhshi Inamulla Khan, age 34.	
109	Ditto ...	Rai Bahadar Chaudhri Raghnath Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Najafgarh, and President, Dehli District Board, son of Foujdar Baldeo Singh, of Mitraon.	
110	Gurgaon ...	Bihari Lal, Zamindar, Banker, President, Rewari District Board, and Honorary Magistrate, son of Deoki Nandan, of Rewari, age 33.	
111	Dehli ..	Pandit Banke Rai, Sanskrit Teacher, Government School, Dehli, son of Pandit Basheshar Nath, of Dehli, age 33.	
112	Rohtak ...	Sewak Ram, Zaildar, Jat, son of Hardial, of Mokhru, age 70.	
113	Dehli ...	Rai Bahadur Pandit Diwan Singh, of Sonepat, retired Deputy Collector, Western Jumna Canal.	
114	Ditto ...	Maharaja Lal, son of Rai Bahadar Jiwan Lal, of Dehli.	
115	Ditto ...	Pandit Kishan Lal, Manager of the Pataudi State.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Jalandhar Division corrected up to 1st November 1891.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	REMARKS.
1	Kangra ...	Raja Rughnath Singh, son of Raja Jai Singh, of Goler, age 28.	
2	Ditto ...	Raja Jai Chand, son of Raja Partab Chand, of Lambagraon, age 28.	
3	Ditto ...	Raja Jai Singh, son of Raja Bije Singh, of Siba, age 53.	Tika Gajindar Singh to sit behind the Raja.
4	Ditto ...	Raja Narindar Chand, son of Raja Amar Chand, of Nadaun, age 32.	
5	Jalandhar ...	Sardar Partab Singh, son of Sardar Bikrama Singh, Bahadur, C. S. I., Ahluwalia.	
6	Ditto ...	Kanwar Suchet Singh, Ahluwalia, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Jalandhar.	
7	Ludhiana ...	Shahzada Nadir, C. I. E., son of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, age 61.	
8	Ditto ...	Shahzada Safdar Jang, son of Shah Shuja-ul Mulk, age 68.	
9	Ditto ...	Shahzada Sultan Jalaludin, son of Shahzada Taimur, age 59.	
10	Kangra ...	Raja Ram Pal, son of Raja Narain Pal, of Kutlehr, age 38.	
11	Ditto ...	Raja Jaswant Singh, son of Raja Bir Singh, of Nurpur, age 48.	
	Firozpur ...	*Nawab Ghulam Kutubudin Khan, son of Nawab Nizamudin Khan, of Mamdot.*	*Minor.*
12	Hushiarpur ...	Mian Rugnath Singh, son of Mian Ram Singh, of Jaswan, age 37.	
13	Kangra ...	Rai Dalip Singh, son of Rai Giyan Singh, of Kulu, age 27.	
14	Hushiarpur ...	Sodhi Ram Narain Singh, son of Sodhi Prijindar Singh, of Anandpur, age 19.	
15	Ditto ...	Bedi Sujan Singh, son of Bedi Bikrama Singh, of Una, age 46.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Jalandhar Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
16	Ludhiana ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Sardar Sir Atar Singh, K.C.I.E., of Bhadaur, age 58.	
17	Ditto ...	Sardar Uttam Singh, son of Sardar Fatteh Singh, of Rampur Malaudh, age 47.	*His Honour's order, dated 25th March* 1890. Invitations to attend Darbars should not be sent to him till further orders.
18	Ditto ...	Sardar Badan Singh, son of Sardar Mit Singh, of Malaudh, age 48.	
19	Ditto ...	Mahomed Tahir, son of the late Shahzada Sultan Sikandar, age 45.	
20	Ditto ...	Sardar Balwant Singh, son of Sardar Hakikat Singh, of Ber, age 24.	
21	Firozpur ...	Guru Bishan Singh, son of Guru Fatteh Singh, of Guru-Har-Sahai, age 39.	
22	Kangra ...	Mian Jagrup Chand, son of Mian Kirat Chand, of Lambagraon.	
23	Ditto ...	Mian Diljit Chand, son of late Mian Ude Chand, of Lambagraon, age 26.	
24	Ditto ...	Mian Pirthi Singh, son of Raja Sir Jodhbir Chand, K.C.S.I., of Nadaun, age 52.	
25	Ditto ...	Mian Gopal Pal, son of Raja Narain Pal, of Kutlehr, age 36.	
26	Ditto ...	Mian Hari Singh, son of Raja Sir Jodhbir Chand, K.C.S.I., of Nadaun, age 48.	
27	Ditto ...	Mian Sher Singh, son of Raja Sir Jodhbir Chand, K.C.S.I., of Nadaun, age 47.	
28	Ditto ...	Mian Suchet Singh, son of Raja Sir Jodhbir Chand, K.C.S.I., of Nadaun, age 42.	
29	Ditto ...	Mian Isri Singh, son of Raja Sir Jodhbir Chand, K.C.S.I., of Nadaun, age 40.	
30	Hushiarpur ...	Sodhi Ishar Singh, son of Sodhi Harnam Singh, of Anandpur, age 35.	
31	Ludhiana ...	Sardar Sundar Singh, son of Sardar Mit Singh, of Malaudh, age 45.	
32	Jalandhar ...	Sardar Harnam Singh, son of Sardar Fatteh Singh, of Moron, age 29.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Jalandhar Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks
33	Kangra ...	Raja Niamat-ullah Khan, son of Raja Hamid-ullah Khan, of Rehlu, age 37.	
34	Ditto ...	Raja Brijraj Singh, son of Raja Umed Singh, Bhaddu, of Tilokpur, age 58.	
35	Ditto ...	Raja Bal Bir Singh, son of Raja Alakh-deo, Mankotia, of Kutlehr, age 42.	
36	Ditto ...	Colonel Surma Chand, son of Devi Chand, of Dattarpur.	
37	Ditto ...	Mian Dilawar Singh, son of Raja Tegh Singh, of Tilokpur, age 67.	
38	Hushiarpur ...	Mian Udham Singh, son of Raja Jagat Chand, of Pirthipur, age 46.	
39	Kangra ...	Kiramat-ullah Khan, son of Raja Hamid-ullah Khan, Rajauri, of Rehlu, age 34.	
40	Hushiarpur ...	Rana Laihna Singh, son of Rana Meh-tab Chand, of Manaswal, age 52.	
41	Ditto ...	Sardar Bahadar Bur Singh, son of Jamadar Ruldu, of Mokerian, age 78.	
42	Ditto ...	Rai Hira Chand, son of the late Rai Rattan Chand, of Bhabaur, age 33.	
43	Jalandhar ...	Sardar Mit Singh, son of Dosandha Singh, of Dhandowal, age 47.	
44	Ditto ...	Sardar Partab Singh, son of Jhanda Singh, of Dhandowal, age 68.	
45	Ditto ...	Sardar Nihal Singh, son of Bhup Singh, of Kang, age 42.	
46	Ditto ...	Sardar Narain Singh, son of Sardar Sundar Singh, of Dahlewla, age 17.	
47	Hushiarpur ...	Sardar Dharm Singh, son of Sardar Deva Singh, of Bachuri, age 31.	
48	Ditto ...	Sardar Jamiyat Singh, son of Sardar Partab Singh, of Ghorewaha, age 49.	
49	Ditto ...	Sodhi Nihal Singh, son of Sodhi Bishen Singh, of Anandpur, age 56.	
50	Ludhiana ...	Sardar Mahtab Singh, son of Sardar Budh Singh, of Lidhran, age 43.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Jalandhar Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
51	Ludhiana ...	Sardar Harnam Singh, son of Sardar Uttam Singh, of Lidhran, age 61.	
52	Ditto ...	Sardar Hari Singh, Subadar, son of Sardar Uttam Singh, of Lidhran, age 57.	
53	Ditto ...	Sardar Albel Singh, Subadar, son of Sardar Uttam Singh, of Lidhran, age 62.	
54	Ditto ...	Sardar Sham Singh, son of Sardar Raja Singh, of Lidhran, age 50.	
55	Ditto ...	Sardar Ganda Singh, son of Sardar Daya Singh, of Dhiru Majra, age 45.	
56	Ditto ...	Sardar Yar Mahomed Khan son of Sardar Salih Mahomed Khan, age 35.	
57	Ditto ...	Sardar Nur Mahomed Khan, son of Sardar Hassan Khan, of Ludhiana, age 42.	
58	Ditto ...	Faiz Talab Khan, son of Rao Imam Bakhsh, of Raikot, age 41.	
59	Hushiarpur ...	Sodhi Narindar Singh, son of Sodhi Diwan Singh, of Anandpur, age 47.	
60	Ditto ...	Sodhi Gajindar Singh, son of Sodhi Diwan Singh, of Anandpur, age 44.	
61	Ditto ...	Sodhi Narindar Singh, Karaliwala, son of Sodhi Ram Singh, of Anandpur, age 49.	
62	Ditto ...	Sardar Bahadar Amin Chand, retired Judicial Assistant, of Bijwara, age 64.	
63	Firozpur ...	Bhai Zabarjang Singh, son of Bhai Mihar Singh, of Jhumba, age 48.	
64	Ditto ...	Sodhi Ajit Singh, son of Sodhi Rajindhar Singh, of Buttar, age 43.	
65	Ditto ...	Sodhi Dewa Singh, son of Sodhi Bhagwan Singh, of Dhilwan, age 50.	
66	Ditto ...	Sodhi Harnam Singh, son of Sodhi Khushal Singh, of Moga, age 34.	
67	Ditto ...	Sardar Partab Singh, son of Sardar Khazan Singh, of Rania, age 61.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Jalandhar Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
68	Firozpur ...	Sodhi Indar Singh, son of Sodhi Bhagat Singh, of Buttar, age 50.	
69	Ditto ...	Dial Singh, son of Mahtab Singh, of Rania, age 51.	
70	Ditto ...	Sodhi Hukm Singh, son of the late Sodhi Ram Singh, of Dhilwan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, now Vice-President of the Council of Regency, Bikaner State, age 47.	
71	Ludhiana ...	Sardar Harnam Singh, son of Sardar Bishan Singh, of Bheri, age 44.	
72	Ditto ...	Sayad Sharif Husain, son of Maulvi Rajab Ali of Jagraon, age 60.	
73	Ditto ...	Narain Singh, son of Albel Singh, of Diwatwal, age 68—Pensioned Subadar Bahadur.	
74	Ditto ...	Mutsaddi Khan, son of Bulaki Khan, of Ludhiana, age 68—Pensioned Subadar.	
75	Ditto ...	Nihal Singh, son of Jowahir Singh, of Jaspal Bangar, age 73—Pensioned Resaldar.	
76	Ditto ...	Devi Chand, son of Duni Chand, of Jagraon, age 43.	
77	Kangra ...	Hira Singh, son of Wazir Suchet Singh, of Ladauri, age 36.	
78	Ditto ...	Chaudhari Malla Singh, son of Chaudhari Sundar Singh, of Indaura, age 32.	
79	Ditto ...	Mian Shankar Singh, of Reh, successor of Mian Kishan Singh, age 56.	
80	Ditto ...	Thakar Hari Chand, son of Wazir Tara Chand, of Lahoul, age 56.	
81	Ditto ...	Nono Dunj Shatan, son of Nono Tairzan Gil, of Spitti, Honorary Magistrate, age 58.	
82	Jalandhar ...	Sardar Nihal Singh, son of Kharak Singh, of Shahkot.	
83	Hushiarpur ...	Sardar Manohar Singh, son of Sardar Fatih Singh, of Pathralian, age 45.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Jalandhar Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
84	Jalandhar ...	Sardar Narindar Singh, son of Ram Singh, of Bamian Kalan, age 61.	
85	Ditto ...	Sardar Partab Singh, son of Sardar Achal Singh, of Alawalpur.	
86	Ditto ...	Sardar Bhagwan Singh, son of Sardar Ajit Singh, of Alawalpur.	
87	Kangra ...	Wazir Karm Singh, son of Wazir Gosaon, of Ber, age 43.	
88	Ditto ...	Lal Singh, son of Jog Raj, of Nagrota, age 60.	
89	Jalandhar ...	Sardar Amar Singh, son of Sardar Mahtab Singh, of Naugaza, age 46.	
90	Ditto ...	Sardar Amar Singh, son of Sardar Partab Singh, of Mokandpur, age 19.	
91	Ditto ...	Bawa Khem Das, son of Sukhram Das, of Kartarpur, age 66.	
92	Ditto ...	Basawa Singh, son of Sudh Singh, of Laroa, age 38.	
93	Ditto ...	Ram Singh, son of Basant Singh, of Sarnanna, age 71.	
94	Ditto ...	Gurdit Singh, son of Bishan Singh, of Apra.	
95	Ditto ...	Dewa Singh, son of Chanda Singh, of Behram, age 71.	
96	Ditto ...	Jaimal Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh, of Thalla, age 68.	
97	Hushiarpur ...	Sardar Nidhan Singh, son of Jamadar Ruldu, of Mokerian, age 69.	
98	Firozpur ...	Rai Gopi Mal, son of Nagar Mal, Honorary Magistrate, age 50.	
99	Ditto ...	Sodhi Khazan Singh, son of Sodhi Jagat Singh, of Buttar, age 55.	
100	Ditto ...	Sardar Amar Singh, son of Sardar Dewa Singh, of Manaswal, age 33.	
101	Jalandhar ...	Atar Singh, son of Ratan Singh, of Bolian, age 59.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Jalandhar Division.—concld.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
102	Kangra ...	Martanja, Prohit, son of Pandit Jallah.	
103	Jalandhar ...	Pandit Hira Nand, son of Pandit Nihal Chand, of Nawashahar, age 55.	
104	Hushiarpur ...	Jowala, Bhagat, son of Gurmukh Rao, of Hoshiarpur, age 63.	
105	Jalandhar ...	Pandit Gauri Nand, son of the late Pandit Vidyadhar, of Nawashahar.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Peshawar Division, corrected up to 1st November 1891.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
1	Kohat ...	Sardar Sultan Jan, C.I.E., son of Shahzada Mahomed Jumhur, age 49.	Is Extra Assistant Commissioner.
2	Ditto ...	Khan Bahadar Mahomed Zafar Khan, Khattak, son of Nawab Sir Khawaja Mahomed, Khan Bahadar, Khattak, of Teri, K.C.S.I., age 47.	
3	Hazara ...	Nawab Sir Mahomed Akram Khan of Amb, K.C.S.I., son of Jahandar Khan, age 45.	
4	Ditto ...	Raja Jahandad Khan, Khan Bahadar, of Khanpur, son of Raja Haidar Bakhsh Khan, age 40.	Ditto.
5	Peshawar ...	Nawab Lieutenant-Colonel Sardar Mahomed Afzal Khan, Bahadar, C.S.I., late Rasaldar-Major, 11th Bengal Cavalry, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, age 55.	
6	Ditto ...	Sardar Sultan Ibrahim Khan, Bahadar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, son of Sardar Adham Khan, age 51.	
7	Ditto ...	Arbab Mahomed Hussian Khan, son of Nawab Mahomed Sarfaraz Khan, Mohmaund, of Landi Yarghajo, age 48.	
8	Hazara ...	Sultan Barkat Khan of Boi, son of Rahmat-ulla Khan, age 40.	
9	Ditto ...	Raja Firoz Khan, son of Raja Ali Gauhar Khan of Khanpur, age 60.	
10	Ditto ...	Mahomed Hussain Khan, son of Samandar Khan of Garhi Habibulla, age 25.	
11	Peshawar ...	Mahomed Abbass Khan, Wazirzada, son of Nizam-ud-daula, Wazir of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, age 65.	
12	Ditto ...	Sardar Mahomed Akbar Khan, brother of above, age 60.	
13	Ditto ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Mahomed Aslam Khan, Wazirzada, Sardar Bahadar, C.I.E., Commandant of Khaibar Rifles, brother of above, age 48.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Peshawar Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
14	Peshawar ...	Khan Bahadar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, late Assistant District Superintendent of Police, son of Ghulam Khan of Mardan, age 56.	
15	Ditto ...	Kazi Abdul Kadir Khan, son of Kazi Fazal Kadir of Peshawar, age 52.	
16	Kohat ...	Alla Yar Khan, Mardu Khel, son of Ghulam Haidar Khan of Hangu, age 47.	Late Superintendent, Kohat Salt Mine. Is the titular Khan of Hangu.
17	Ditto ...	Khanzada Fatteh Mahomed Khan, Khattak, of Nilab, son of Khan Bahadar Jafar Khan of Manguri, age 41.	
18	Foreign territory	Sayad Mir Akbar Khan, son of Sayad Mahmud Shah of Tirah, age 45.	Note.—In case of this gentleman being absent on occasion of a Darbar, his brother No. 126 will occupy his position.
19	Peshawar ...	Sayad Mahomed Amin Jan, son of Sayad Aya-ud-din of Marozai, age 48.	
20	Hazara ...	Abdul Rahman Khan, son of Abdullah Khan of Phullara, age 37.	
21	Peshawar ...	Mahomed Azam Khan, son of Mahomed Sarbuland Khan, Mohmand, of Kotla Mohsan Khan, age 35.	
22	Hazara ...	Sayad Mahomed Khan, son of Ali Bahadar Khan of Dobran, age 55.	
23	Peshawar ...	Amin-ulla Khan, son of Mahomed Usman Khan, Orakzai, of Bhanamari, age 30.	
24	Hazara ...	Sardar Azad Khan, son of Sardar Hassan Alli of Manal, age 55.	
25	Peshawar ...	Mahomed Khan, Sardar Bahadar, son of Mahomed Hassan Khan, age 65.	
26	Hazara ...	Khan-i-Zaman Khan, son of Mir Zaman Khan of Kalabat, age 52.	
27	Peshawar ...	Khan Baba Khan, Khan Bahadar, son of Sardar Bahadar Khanan Khan, age 40.	Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Peshawar Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
28	Peshawar ...	Arbab Fatteh Khan, son of Arbab Jahangir Khan, Khalil, of Taihkalbala, age 53.	
29	Ditto ...	Frid Khan, son of Arbab Abdul Majid Khan of Taihkalbala, age 27.	Subadar, Border Military Police.
30	Ditto ...	Muhabbat Khan, son of Kadar Khan of Toru, age 53.	
31	Kohat ...	Sardar Nur Mahomed Khan, son of Sardar Hassan Khan of Ludhiana, age 43.	
32	Peshawar ...	Arbab Abdul Khalak Khan, son of Arbab Shah Pasand Khan of Gulbela, age 26.	
33	Ditto ...	Khawaja Mahomed Khan, son of Sarbuland Khan of Hoti, age 35.	
34	Kohat ...	Sardar Aziz, Barakzai, son of Sultan Mahomed Khan of Bahadarkot, age 32.	
35	Ditto ...	Sher Mahomed Khan, Kiani, son of Ghulam Haidar Khan of Shahpur, age 56.	
36	Ditto ...	Nawabzada Abdul Ghafur Khan, Khattak, son of Nawab Sir Khawaja Mahomed Khan, K.C.S.I., of Tehri, age 40.	
37	Ditto ...	Usman Khan, Khan Bahadur, Bangish Mardu Khel, son of Khan Bahadar Mahomed Amin Khan of Darsamand, age 49.	
38	Peshawar ...	Sharif Khan, son of Aziz Khan of Hamzakot, age 50.	
39	Ditto ..	Abdul Ghafur Khan, son of Ibrahim Khan of Zaida, age 23.	Assistant Commissioner.
40	Ditto ...	Umar Khan, son of Arsala Khan of Zaida, age 67.	
41	Ditto ...	Umar Khan, son of Amir Khan of Sheva, age 32.	Has been suspended for three years from appearing in Darbar.
42	Ditto ...	Akbar Khan, son of Mir Ghazan Khan of Topi, age 25.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Peshawar Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
43	Peshawar ...	Arbab Abdul Rauf Khan, son of Habibulla Khan of Taihkalbala, age 35.	Subadar-Major of the Border Military Police, Peshawar.
44	Hazara ...	Kazi Fazal Ilahi, son of Kazi Faiz Alam of Sakandarpur, age 24.	
45	Peshawar ...	Habib Khan, Sardar Bahadar, son of Naubat Khan of Kundi, age 72.	
46	Ditto ...	Latif Khan, Bahadar, Ex-Rassaldar, son of Hazrat Khan Shah of Torangzai, age 70.	
47	Ditto ...	Salim Khan, retired Woordie Major, son of Hazrat Khan Shah of Torangzai, age 60.	
48	Ditto ...	Afridi Khan, son of Amir Khan of Mullazai, age 65.	
49	Ditto ...	Mahomed Jan, son of Maulvi of Kafir Tehri, age 30.	
50	Ditto ...	Mohamed Ali Khan, son of Rasul Khan of Jahangira, age 28.	A Sub-Lieutenant in the Army of His Highness the Nizam of Haidrabad.
51	Ditto ...	Ghulam Mahomed Khan, son of Khan Bahadar Fatteh Khan, Khattak, of Jahangira, age 29.	
52	Kohat ...	Taj Mahomed Khan, son of Khanzada Ata Mahomed Khan of Kohat, age 28.	
53	Ditto ...	Mahomed Azim Khan, Khattak, *alias* Spin Khan, son of Nawab Sir Khawaja Mahomed Khan, K.C.S.I., of Tehri, age 32.	
54	Peshawar ...	Kazi Amin Jan, son of Kazi Sadulla Jan of Peshawar, age 38.	Deputy Inspector, Police.
55	Ditto ...	Mian Hussain Shah, Kaka Khel, son of Papa Mian of Walai, age 45.	
56	Hazara ...	Dost Mahomed, son of Nawab Khan, Shingri, age 52.	
57	Ditto ...	Shah Dad Khan, son of Khuda Dad Khan, of Banda Pir Khan, age 45.	
58	Peshawar ...	Aslam Khan, Khalil, son of Samand Khan, of Taihkabala, age 60.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Peshawar Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
59	Peshawar ...	Gulmir, son of Ahmad Sher, Mohmand, of Panjpao, age 38.	
60	Ditto ...	Aftab Gul, son of Abdul Rahman Mian of Abozai, age 14.	
61	Ditto ...	Dost Mahomed, son of Mir Afzal Khan of Garhi Daulatzai, age 35.	
62	Ditto ...	Akbar Khan, son of Aladad Khan of Ismaila, age 47.	
63	Ditto ...	Sharif Mian, son of Mian Mahomed Shah of Ismaila, age 55.	
64	Hazara ...	Ali Akbar Khan, son of Kalandar Khan of Kalabat, age 42.	
65	Peshawar ...	Umar Mian, son of Sayad Rasul of Ismaila, age 60.	
66	Hazara ...	Kazi Mir Alam, son of Kazi Ghulam Ahmad of Sakandarpur, age 62.	
67	Ditto ...	Ghulam Haidar Khan, Dharial, son of Atta Mahomed Khan of Agror, age 30.	
68	Ditto ...	Ata Mahomed Khan, son of Hakim Khan of Lorah, age 45.	
69	Ditto ...	Mukaddam Ghulam Mahomed, son of Mir Ahmad of Kot Nijibulla, age 46.	
70	Peshawar ...	Sheikh Mahomed Akbar, son of Sheikh Muzaffar Khan of Shekhan.	
71	Ditto ...	Kazi Mahomed Jan, son of Kazi Najib Khan, age 60.	
72	Independent territory.	Pir Dost Khan, son of Nawab Khan of Pindiali, age 50.	
73	Hazara ...	Amir Khan, son of Muzaffar Khan of Nundihar, age 45.	
74	Peshawar ...	Mian Anwar-ud-din, son of Burhan-ud-din of Suradh-Tehri, age 46.	
75	Ditto ...	Sadulla Khan, Mohmand, son of Arbab Mahomed Khan of Landi Yarghajo, age 55.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Peshawar Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
76	Peshawar ...	Abdulla Khan, son of Hastan Khan of Umarzai, age 32.	
77	Ditto ...	Nasrulla Khan, son of Mir Aman Khan of Shab Kadar, age 9.	
78	Ditto ...	Sayad Abdul Munnan Badshah, son of Abdul Rahman Khan of Butgran, age 40.	
79	Ditto ...	Shahbaz Khan, son of Alif Khan of Utmanzai, age 50.	
80	Ditto ...	Nasrulla Khan, son of Khushal Khan of Umbadehr, age 24.	
81	Ditto ...	Sultan Khan, son of Nasir Khan, Khalil, of Shahibala, age 35.	
82	Ditto ...	Malik Mahbub Khan, son of Sakandar Khan of Matta Mughal Khel, age 58.	
83	Ditto ...	Fatteh Khan, son of Tarsum Khan of Khozand, age 85.	
84	Ditto ...	Mian, Rahat Shah, Kaka Khel, son of Mukaddar Shah of Zayarta, age 60.	
85	Ditto ...	Azam Khan, son of Shujah Khan of Khozand, age 45.	
86	Hazara ...	Inayatulla Khan, son of Sarbuland Khan of Chamhad, age 70.	
87	Ditto ...	Akbar Khan, son of Ghaffar Khan of Giddarpur, age 50.	
88	Ditto ...	Mahomed Khan, son of Khairulla Khan of Kuthiala, age 25.	
89	Ditto ...	Ata Ali, son of Madad Khan of Jab, age 70.	
90	Ditto ...	Sarwar Khan, son of Mahomed Khan, of Khanpur, age 22.	
91	Kohat ...	Malik Jan, Kiani, son of Burhan Haidar Khan, Kiani, of Shahpur, age 47.	
92	Peshawar ...	Sharif-ulla Khan, son of Amir-ulla Khan of Chamkani, age 35.	
93	Kohat ...	Sayad Ahmad Shah, Banuri, son of Sayad Mubarik Shah, Banuri, age 35.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Peshawar Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
94	Kohat ...	Sayad Sakandar Shah, Banuri, son of Sayad Badshah Banuri, of Jarma, age 25.	
95	Ditto ...	Nawabzada Saidal Khan, Bangash, son of Nawab Bahadar Sher Khan, age 29.	
96	Ditto ...	Boland Khan, son of Mir Hamza Khan of Amir, age 55.	
97	Ditto ...	Sayad Masum, Jilani, son of Sayad Gul Badshah, Banuri, of Jangal, age 27.	
98	Ditto ...	Said Khan, son of Mahomed Amin Khan of Darsamand, age 46.	
99	Ditto ...	Akbar Khan, son of Mahomed Amin Khan, of Darsamand, age 43.	
100	Peshawar ...	Faizullah Khan, son of Arsala Khan of Charpariza, age 65.	
101	Ditto ...	Haidar Shah Mian, son of Bavar Mian of Chargallai, age 60.	
102	Ditto ...	Mir Hassan Khan, son of Jahangir Khan of Tangi, age 53.	
103	Ditto ...	Mir Fazal Ali Shah, son of Mir Taki Shah, age 41.	
104	Hazara ...	Bahadar Shah, son of Fatteh Ali Shah of Kaghan, age 56.	
105	Ditto ...	Ahmad Ali Shah, son of Mir Gul Shah of Kaghan, age 46.	
106	Ditto ...	Satar Shah, son of Ghulam Shah of Palosi, age 40.	
107	Ditto ...	Fazal Shah, son of Mehtab Shah of Palosi, age 60.	
108	Ditto ...	Mahomed Hussain Khan, son of Faiz Talab Khan of Mansahra, age 32.	
109	Ditto ...	Subedar-Major Sadulla Khan, son of Haji Khan of Sherwan, age 60.	
110	Ditto ...	Ahmad Khan, son of Kaim Khan of Panian, age 73.	
111	Peshawar ...	Bahram Khan, son of Kadar Khan of Toru, age 38.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Peshawar Division—concld.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
112	Peshawar ...	Rai Lakhpat Rai, son of Lala Bhawani Dass of Peshawar, age 65.	
113	Kohat ...	Ajab Singh, Tahsildar.	
114	Hazara ...	Baba Nehal Singh, Bedi, son of Baba Charat Singh of Haripur, age 60.	
115	Peshawar ...	Ram Das, son of Ala Mal, age 70.	
116	Ditto ...	Teju Singh, son of Atma Singh, age 47.	
117	Ditto ...	Sant Ram, son of Chela Ram, of Peshawar and Amritsar, age 35.	
118	Ditto ...	Kazi Tila Mahomed, son of Kazi Mahomed Hassan Khan of Peshawar, age 65.	
119	Hazara ...	Ata Mahomed Khan, son of Khair Mahomed of Deb Dar, age 45.	
120	Peshawar ...	Mahomed Zaman Khan, Khattak, son of Samandar Khan of Akora, age 22.	
121	Ditto ...	Rai Bahadar Lorinda Mal, son of Ramji Mal, age 38.	
122	Ditto ...	Khan Bahadar Mian Ghulam Rasul, son of Mian Mahomed Azam, age 37.	
123	Ditto ...	Sahibzada Sakandar Shah, son of Kalandar Shah of Kiriana, age 70.	
124	Ditto ...	Subedar-Major Zamin Shah, son of Ahmad Shah of Mardan, age 56.	
125	Ditto ...	Rasaldar-Major Mir Alana Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, son of Mahomed Amir Khan, of Chamkani, age 60.	
126	Kohat ...	Sayad Mir Asghar Khan, brother of No. 18.	NOTE.—He would ordinarily be the member of the family of Tirah Sayads invited to a Darbar, and that in his brother's absence he would occupy the position to which the latter is entitled and in the case of both of them attending a Darbar, they would occupy their respective seats.

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Derajat Division corrected up to 1st November 1891.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
1	Dera Ismail Khan	Nawab Aladad Khan, Saddozai, son of Nawab Sarfrazai Khan, C.S.I., age 49.	Is Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.
2	Ditto ...	Nawab Rab Nawaz Khan, Alizai, son of Nawab Foujdar Khan, C.S.I., age 49.	Late Inspector and Assistant District Superintendent of Police. Is now Honorary Magistrate.
3	Ditto ...	Nawab Háfiz Abdulla Khan Alizai, son of Nawab Sir Ghulám Hassan Khan, K.C.S.I., age 43.	
4	Ditto ...	Nawab Ghulam Kasim Khan, Kutti Khel, son of Mahomed Akbar Khan, Tank, age 23.	
5	Ditto ...	Nawab Ata Mahomed Khan, Khagwani, son of Ghulam Sarvar Khan, age 62.	Formerly British Agent at Kabul.
6	Dera Ghazi Khan	Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan, Mazari, K.C.I.E., son of Sardar Bahram Khan, of Rojhan, age 68.	
7	Ditto ...	Nawab Mahomed Khan, Laghari, son of Nawab Jamal Khan of Choti, age 49.	
8	Ditto ...	Mian Shah Navaz Khan, Sarai, son of Khizar Mahomed Khan, of Hadjipur, age 47.	
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Saddozai, son of Hayatulla Khan, age 59.	
10	Ditto ...	Rab Nawaz Khan, Saddozai, son of Nawab Sher Mahomed Khan, age 63.	
11	Ditto ...	Mahomed Afzal Khan, Khan Bahadur, Gandapur, son of Guldád Khan, of Kulachi, age 41.	Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, now British Envoy at Kabul.
12	Dera Ghazi Khan	Dost Mahomed Khan, Mazari, son of Sher Muhomed Khan of Rojhán, age 13.	
13	Dera Ismail Khan	Alawardi Khan Bahadur, son of Sher Mahomed Khan of Hazara in Bhakkar Tahsil, age 76.	
14	Ditto ...	Shah Nawaz Khan, son of Hak Nawaz Khan, age 19.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Derajat Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
15	Dera Ismail Khan	Mahomed Nawaz Khan, Alizai, Rasaldar, 15th Bengal Cavalry, son of Nawab Foujdar Khan, C.S.I., age 36.	
16	Ditto ...	Niaz Mahomed Khan, Woorde-Major 15th Bengal Cavalry, son of Nawab Sir Ghulam Hassan Khan, K.C.S.I., age 34.	
17	Ditto ...	Jagan Nath, son of Diwan Doulat Ram, age 17.	
18	Bannu ...	Abdulla Khan, Khan Bahadur, Isa Khel, son of Mahomed Khan, age 64.	Late Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.
19	Ditto ...	Malik Yar Mahomed Khan, son of Malik Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Kalabagh, age 55.	
20	Dera Ismail Khan	Mahomed Afzal Khan, Kutti Khel, son of Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan of Tank age 39.	
21	Dera Ghazi Khan	Bahadur Khan, Khosa, son of Ghulam Haidar Khan of Batil, age 29.	
22	Ditto ...	Miran Khan, Drishak, son of Bijar Khan of Asni, age 56.	
23	Ditto ...	Jallab Khan, Gurchani, son of Ghulam Haidar Khan of Harrand, age 46.	Has been Deputy Inspector of Poliee for 14 years.
24	Ditto ...	Ahmad Khan, Lund, son of Ghulam Haidar Khan, age 41.	
25	Ditto ...	Fazal Khan, Kasrani, son of Mith Khan of Kot Kasrani, age 41.	
26	Dera Ismail Khan	Sir Buland Khan, Ismailzai, son of Samand Khan, age 60.	Late Rasaldar-Major 15th Bengal Cavalry.
27	Ditto ...	Mahomed Akram Khan, Khagwani, son of Pir Mahomed Khan, age 57.	Was Rasaldar of Frontier Militia in Bannu.
28	Bannu ...	Abdul Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Isa Khel, son of Shah Nawaz Khan, age 49.	
29	Ditto ...	Abdul Samand Khan, Isa Khel, son of Mahomed Alam Khan, age 49.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Derajat Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
30	Bannu ...	Abdul Karim Khan, Isa Khel, son of Ayaz Khan, age 35.	
31	Ditto ...	Abdul Rahman Khan, Isa Khel, son of Mahomed Sarfraz Khan, age 31.	
32	Ditto ...	Abdul Sattar Khan, Isa Khel, son of Mahomed Khan, age 47.	
33	Dera Ghazi Khan	Taggia Khan, Laghari, son of Nur Ahmad Khan of Choti, age 42.	
34	Ditto ...	Alla Bakhsh Khan, Saddozai, son of Ghulam Murtaza Khan, age 49.	Sub-Registrar, Dera Ghazi Khan.
35	Dera Ismail Khan	Dur Mahomed Khan, Khagwani, son of Sikandar Khan, age 56.	Formerly Rasaldar of 15th Bengal Cavalry.
36	Ditto ...	Hafiz Abdul Rahim Khan, son of Ghulam Mahomed Khan, Khagwani, age 20.	
37	Ditto ...	Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Alizai, Rasaldar, son of Ghulam Nabi Khan, age 49.	
38	Ditto ...	Mu'az-ud-din Khan, Rasaldar, 15th Bengal Cavalry, son of Nawab Kala Khan, age 37.	
39	Bannu ...	Ayaz Khan, Bamozai, son of Abdul Nabi Khan of Laki, age 56.	
40	Dera Ismail Khan	Mihardil Khan, Gandapur, son of Naurang Khan of Kulachi, age 61.	
41	Ditto ...	Ghulam Mahomad Khan, Saddozai, son of Sarfraz Khan, age 64.	
42	Ditto ...	Haknwaz Khan, Saddozai, late Rasaldar, 1st Punjab Cavalry, son of Wazir Habibulla Khan, age 56.	
43	Ditto ..	Allahdad Khan, son of Kaura Khan, Khetran, of Vehowa, age 23.	
44	Ditto ...	Abdulla Khan, Khwajikzai, son of Painda Khan, age 46.	
45	Ditto ...	Ahmad Khan, son of Hafiz Samandar Khan, age 35.	
46	Dera Ghazi Khan	Mazar Khan, Lund, son of Bakhshan Khan of Tibbi, age 56.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Derajat Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
47	Dera Ghazi Khan	Bahram Khan, Mazari, son of Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan, K.C.I.E., of Rojhan, age 40.	
48	Ditto ...	Tillu Khan, Mazari, son of Rahim Bakhsh of Rojhan, age 24.	
49	Dera Ismail Khan	Shah Alam Khan, Gandapur, son of Turrabaz Khan of Kulachi, age 61.	
50	Ditto ...	Ahmad Khan, Kupchani, son of Sikandar Khan of Kotha, age 46.	
51	Ditto ...	Sikandar Khan, Ismailzai, son of Samand Khan, age 46.	
52	Ditto ...	Ghulam Kadir Khan, Saddozai, son of Hayatulla Khan, age 44.	
53	Ditto ...	Khuda Bakhsh, Awan, son of Ahmad Khan, age 63.	
54	Dera Ghazi Khan	Massu Khan, Natkani, son of Mahomed Azim Khan, age 43.	
55	Dera Ismail Khan	Khadim Husain Khan, Khisur, son of Shah Nawaz Khan of Kiri Khisur, age 21.	
56	Ditto ...	Abdul Sattar Shah of Bilot, son of Sarfraz Shah, age 18.	
57	Ditto ...	Gosain Het Nand Lal, son of Kunhaya Lal, age 46.	
58	Dera Ghazi Khan	Khair Bakhsh (for Mian Sahib of Tausa), son of Kadir Bakhsh, age 48.	
59	Ditto ...	Gosain Kunj Lal, son of Gosain Baldeoji, age 31.	
60	Ditto ...	Gosain Dharni Dhar, son of Gosain Ganga Dhari, age 51.	
61	Ditto ...	Tharia Ram, son of Diwan Sukhram Das, age 53.	Retired Deputy Collector, Canal Department.
62	Ditto ...	Bhai Darbari Lal, son of Bhai Chiman Lal, age 29.	
63	Dera Ismail Khan	Rabnawaz Khan, Musazai, grandson of the late Mir Alam Khan and son of Shahnawaz Khan, age 26.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Derajat Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
64	Dera Ismail Khan	Ramzan Khan, Ustrana, son of Abdulla Khan of Khui Bahara, age 56.	
65	Ditto ...	Khoidad Khan, Ustrana, son of Fateh Khan, of Khui Bahara, age 26.	
66	Bannu ...	Sardad Khan, Banuchi, son of Jafir Khan of Ghorewala, age 62.	
67	Ditto ...	Abbas Khan, Begu Khel, son of Khan Mir Alam, age 35.	
68	Ditto ...	Arsala Khan, Isa Khel, son of Sarwar Khan, age 56.	
69	Ditto ...	Mir Abbas Khan, Banuchi, son of Lalbaz Khan of Bazar Ahmad Khan, age 38.	
70	Dera Ismail Khan	Syad Akbar Shah of Kanigoram, son of Subhan Shah, age 48.	
71	Bannu ...	Hafiz Misri Khan, son of Mir Ahmad Khan, age 64.	
72	Dera Ismail Khan	Shadu Khan, Jaskani, son of Raza Mahomed Khan of Basti Shadu, age 35.	
73	Ditto ..	Muzaffar Khan, Jaskani, son of Mahomed Khan of Panj Pahari, age 49.	
74	Ditto ...	Fazal Hussain Khan, Jaskani, son of Naurang Khan of Panj Pahari, age, 45.	
75	Dera Ghazi Khan	Mewa Khan, Gurchani, son of Ghulam Haidar Khan of Herand, age 35.	
76	Ditto ...	Jan Mahomed Khan, son of Ahmad Yar Khan of Hajipur, age 52.	
77	Ditto ..	Latif Mahomd, Sarai, son of Jan Mahomed of Hajipar, age 42.	
78	Ditto ...	Kalian Das, son of Chanan Lal, age 56.	
79	Dera Ismail Khan	Malik Mirbaz Khan, Unara, son of Bahram Khan of Garra Barahin, age 80.	
80	Bannu ...	Haknawaz Khan, Sikandar Khel, of Marwat, son of Hakim Khan, age 35.	Superintendent of Irrigation.
81	Ditto ...	Sahibdad Khan, Madad Khel, son of Nawaz Khan of Pahar Khel, age 51.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Derajat Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
82	Bannu ...	Shadi Khan, Ghazni Khel, son of Purdil Khan, age 26.	
83	Ditto ...	Khidar Khan, Kamal Khel, son of Mahomed Khan of Ghazni Khel, age 29.	
84	Ditto ...	Mozaffar Khan, son of Tor Khan of Wali, age 37.	
85	Dera Ghazi Khan	Khwaja Bakhsh Shah Sayad, son of Dinan Shah of Mirhatta, age 31.	
86	Ditto ...	Mian Akil Mahomed Tunia, son of Mian Panah Ali, age 39.	
87	Ditto ...	Nur Mahomed Khan, Bozdar, elder brother of the late Imam Bakhsh Khan, son of Yar Mahomed Khan of Mehriwala, age 63.	
88	Ditto ...	Imam Bakhsh, Zaildar, son of Mahomed Khan, of Sokar, age 53.	
89	Dera Ismail Khan	Haknawaz Khan, Saddozai, son of Ali Husain Khan, age 52.	On political duty towards Biluchistan.
90	Bannu ...	Wali Khan, Madad Khel, son of Langar Khan, of Bahar Khel, age 36.	
91	Dera Ismail Khan	Azim Khan, Kundi, Khan Bahadur, son of Gul Imam Khan of Gul Imam, age 55.	
92	Bannu ...	Mian Sharaf Ali, son of Ghaus Ali of Mianwali, age 61.	
93	Ditto ...	Mani Khan, Sadum Khel, son of Sohan Khan of Garhi Mani Khan, age 54.	
94	Ditto ...	Durrana Khan, Takhti Khel, son of Akbar Khan of Ghilzai, Tahsil Marwat, age 41.	
95	Ditto ...	Wazir Khan, Shahbaz Khel, Marwat, son of Zaffar Khan, age 46.	
96	Ditto ...	Abbu Khan, Ahmadzai, Marwat, son of Bukhmal Khan, of Bukhmal, age 36.	
97	Ditto ...	Malik Amir Khan, Bhuchar, son of Ahmadyar Khan of Wan Bhucharan, age 26.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Derajat Division—contd.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
98	Dera Ismail Khan	Abdul Rahim Khan, Tarin, son of Mahomed Khan, age 61.	
99	Bannu ...	Khwaja Mahomed Khan, Sardari Khel, son of Sultan Mukarrab Khan of Nar, age 26.	
100	Ditto ...	Bahadur Khan, Musa Khel, son of Ghazi Khan, age 39.	
101	Muzaffargarh ...	Saifulla Khan, son of Allahdad Khan of Khangarh, age 32.	
102	Ditto ...	Khan Bahadur Mian Mahbub, son of Ahmad Khan of Thatha, age 51.	
103	Ditto ...	Mahomed Khan, son of Fatih Khan of Khangan, age 81.	
104	Ditto ...	Makhdum Shekh Hassan, *alias* Makhdum-i-Jahanian, son of Makhdum Sheikh Mahmud of Sitpur, age 14.	
105	Ditto ...	Lal Khan, Khowar, son of Ghulam Hassan Khan, age 64.	
106	Ditto ...	Shahnawaz Khan, Kheowar, late Jamadar of Cavalry, son of Ghulam Hassan Khan, age 70,	
107	Dera Ghazi Khan	Ali Mahomed Khan, Pitafi, son of Ahmad Khan of Lundi, age 54.	
108	Ditto ...	Kadir Bakhsh, Ahmadani, Zaildar, son of Dost Mahomed Khan of Mana, age 59.	
109	Bannu ...	Nizam, Hathi Khel, son of Azim Khan, age 54.	
110	Ditto ...	Khan Badshah, Bakka Khel, son of Hassan Shah, age 31.	
111	Ditto ...	Abu Samand Khan, Dharma Khel, son of Nizam Khan, of Nizam Khan, age 53.	
112	Dera Ismail Khan	Mahomed Hayat Khan, Gandapur, son of Sher Mahomed Khan of Kulachi.	
113	Bannu ...	Atar Shah, son of Hardeo Shah of Nar, age 43.	

Sanctioned List of Divisional Darbaris of the Derajat Division.—concld.

No.	Name of District.	Names, residence and other particulars of Darbaris.	Remarks.
114	Dera Ismail Khan	Sayad Mehar Shah of Panjgiraon, son of Dallan Shah of Shahpur, Tahsil Leiah, age 69.	
115	Muzaffargarh ...	Kaura Khan, Jatoi, Zamindar of Jatoi, son of Said Khan, age 54.	
116	Ditto ...	Murid Jafir, head of Daira Dinpanah Shrine, son of Imam Bakhsh, Tahsil Sanawan, age 51.	
117	Dera Ghazi Khan	Sayad Shah Mahomed Shah, Zaildar, guardian of Pir Adil Shrine, son of Karm Shah of Pir Adil, age 37.	
118	Muzaffargarh ...	Mian Kauru, son of Ghulam Nabi of Shekh Umar, Tahsil Sanawan, age 33.	
119	Ditto ...	Sahibdad Khan, son of Haji Mahomed Sardar Khan of Khowar, age 34.	
120	Dera Ghazi Khan	Rahim Khan, son of Mir Alam Khan of Dilana, age 12.	
121	Ditto ...	Imam Bakhsh Khan, Khan Bahadur, Bozdar, Assistant Surveyor, son of Ali Mahomed, age 47.	
122	Dera Ismail Khan	Gosain Ude Bhan, Shamdasi, son of Asa Nand of Leiah, age 53.	
123	Ditto ...	Mushtak Shah Singh, son of Bhagat Shah Singh of Bhakkar, age 35.	
124	Ditto ...	Sheikh Umar, son of Sayad Mahomed of Musazai, age 40.	
125	Ditto ...	Seth Lakhmi Chand, Divisional Treasurer, son of Seth Kalian Das, age 37.	
126	Ditto ...	Abdulla Khan, Nasir Powindah, son of Shahzad Khan.	
127	Muzaffargarh ...	Ghulam Rasul, Jatoi, Zaildar of southern Jatoi, son of Nusrat Khan of Jatoi, Tahsil Alipur, age 42.	
128	...	Azim Husain Khan, Hospital Assistant 5th Punjab Cavalry.	
129	Muzaffargarh ...	Sheikh Mahomed Yar, son of Kadir Bakhsh, age 52.	

DEHLI DISTRICT.

MIRZA SULIMAN SHIKOH.

MIRZA BACHU.
|
Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh, *d.* 1878.
|
| | |
MIRZA SULIMAN SHIKOH, *b.* 1848. | Suraya Jah, *b.* 1853. | Ikbal Shah, *b.* 1855.

Mirza Suliman Shikoh takes the leading place on the list of Viceregal Darbaris of the Dehli district: his brothers Suraya Jah and Ikbal Shah are also Darbaris. They have inherited position and fortune from their father, Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh, whose devotion to the British cause in 1857 was of the highest value; and they are connected with the Roya House of Dehli through Begum Umdat-ul-Zamani, daughter of Alamgir the Second. Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh had considerable influence in the Palace through the friendship borne him by the Begum Zinat Mahal, favourite wife of Bahadar Shah, last King of Dehli. A daughter of the Mirza's had been married to the King's eldest son Fateh-ul-Mulk Mirza Fakharu, who died shortly before the outbreak of the Mutiny. Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh remained inside the City during the Siege, and was able to furnish important intelligence of the movements of the rebels, and to assist and protect our agents. He did his utmost to save the lives of a party of fifty Christians who were cruelly massacred, ostensibly with the King's knowledge, within the Palace precincts, and materially assisted our military operations by cutting the bridge-of-boats over the Jamna, opposite the City, thus stopping the entry of supplies and rebel reinforcements from the eastern side. Later on he brought about the peaceful surrender of the King, and helped Hodson in effecting the capture of the Princes Khizar Sultan and Abul Bakar, thus dealing the Rebellion a death-blow by depriving the disaffected of their

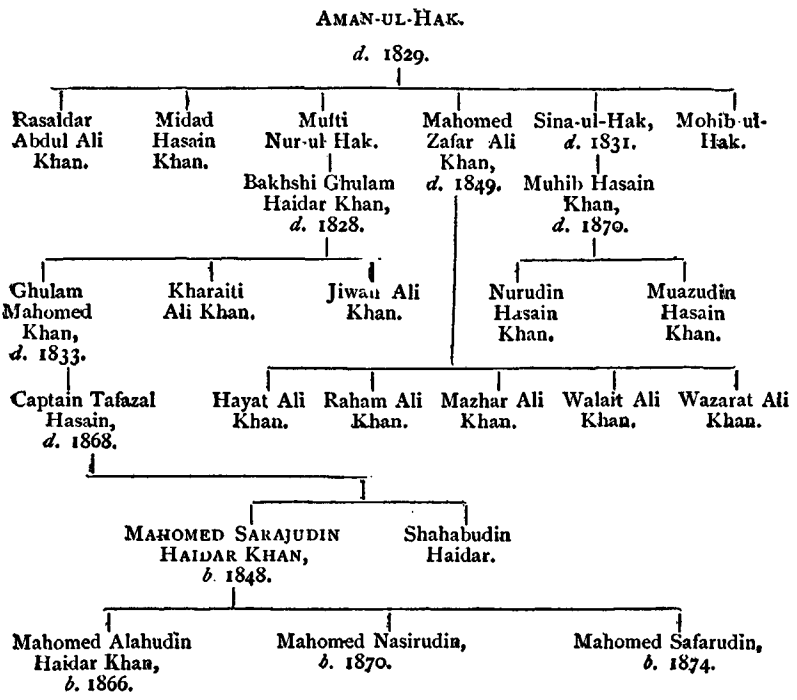
hereditary leaders. The Mirza's conduct was fully enquired into at the close of the Rebellion and suitably rewarded. Hereditary pensions, aggregating Rs. 22,830 per annum, with effect from 1st May, 1857, were granted to the Mirza and his family in the following proportions :—

To the Mirza personally	...	Rs.	9,550
„ his wives ...	...	„	4,530
„ daughters ...	...	„	7,670
„ other relatives ...	...	„	1,080

Further, in 1861, in lieu of an assignment enjoyed by him jointly with others before the Mutiny from the villages of Sampla and Asaoda in the Rohtak district, the Government of India granted to the Mirza solely a perpetual jagir of the value of Rs. 5,000 per annum, and in 1866 released to him and his family the revenues of certain villages in the Dehli and Mirut districts, yielding Rs. 2,226 annually. He was awarded Rs. 35,000 as compensation for loss of property incurred during the Siege. In 1872 he was allowed to borrow Rs. 35,000 from Government. More than one-half of this sum was subsequently wiped out of the accounts as a matter of favor to the Mirza. An addition of Rs. 2,250 was made to his pension in 1877, on the occasion of the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress. Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh died in 1878. His three sons now enjoy the hereditary pension and jagir. Mirza Suliman Shikoh, the eldest, is an Honorary Magistrate, and M. Ikbal Shah is a member of the Municipal Committee of Dehli.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

MAHOMED SARAJUDIN HAIDAR KHAN OF FARAKHNAGAR.



Shekh Umar Din came from Bokhara with Sultan Shahabudin Ghori, and settled at Sultanpur near the junction of the Bias with the Satlaj. His sons moved down to Dehli and were appointed *Muftis* of the present town of Riwari. This honorable office remained with the family for some generations. Aman-ul-Hak, in the time of Akbar Sani of Dehli, took service with the Raja Raghoji of Nagpur, and served him for many years. His grandson Hasain Khan was given the Subadarship of Bhandara in Nagpur; and when the British annexed the State in 1853 on the death of the Third Raghoji without issue, he was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces. He died

in 1870. His eldest son Nurudin Khan was for some years a Rasaldar in the Nagpur Mounted Police.

Mahomed Zafar Ali Khan held the post of Subadar in Nagpur for nine years, on a salary of Rs. 6,000 per annum. His five sons received small pensions from the State after his death in 1849. One of them, Hayat Ali Khan, was for some years an Honorary Magistrate at Riwari, in the Gurgaon district. He is in receipt of a pension of Rs. 600 for military services. Abdul Ali Khan, son of Aman-ul-Hak, was a Rasaldar in the 2nd Panjab Cavalry during the Mutiny. Mahib-ul-Hak, also a son, was for some years Judge of Nagpur before annexation. Ghulam Haidar Khan, grandfather of the present head of the family, took service with the Nizam of Hyderabad, and commanded a small contingent under Wellington at the Battle of Assaye in 1803. He was rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadar, and received a mafi grant of fourteen hundred bigas in the Riwari Tahsil. He afterwards transferred his services to the Raja Paoji of Nagpur, who was poisoned by his nephew Apa Sahib in 1816. Ghulam Haidar Khan opposed Apa Sahib's attempt against the English in 1817; and he was continued for twelve years in command of the Nagpur troops after the Raja was driven out. His three sons were also employed in the army. The eldest, Ghulam Mahomed Khan, succeeded him in the military command at Nagpur. Tafazal Hasain, son of Ghulam Mahomed Khan, was in command of the local cavalry corps at Nagpur when, in May 1857, the news of the Dehli Mutiny reached that city. To his exertions was in a measure due the failure of the attempt made by his regiment to stir up a rebellion in this part of India. He was rewarded with a commission as Rasaldar in the Mounted Police, and the bestowal of the title of Sardar Bahadar. In 1860 he was granted biswadari and jagir rights in Farakhnagar and Riwari in the Gurgaon district, yielding Rs. 6,000 annually, subject to

a *nazarana* deduction of Rs. 1,500. The grant was continued in 1868 to his son Sarajudin Haidar Khan, now at the head of the family. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge and Sub-Registrar of Farakhnagar; and he also holds the position of President of the local Municipal Committee. His extravagant tastes have unfortunately led him into monetary difficulties, obliging him to place his affairs in the hands of the District Court of Wards. His second son Mahomed Nasirudin is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

THE KARNAL DISTRICT.

The interesting sketch which follows, of the modern story of Karnal, is from the pen of Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, late Settlement Officer :—

Towards the end of the seventeenth century the Dehli Empire was fast falling to decay, and the Sikhs rising to power. In 1709 Banda, some time the chosen disciple of Guru Govind Bairagi, raised his standard in these parts, and collecting an army of Sikhs, occupied the whole of the country west of the Jamna. He laid the whole neighbourhood waste, and especially the neighbourhood of the Karnal, where he killed the Faujdar and massacred the inhabitants.

In 1738 Nadir Shah, enraged at not being recognised by the Dehli Court, invaded India. On 8th January, 1739, he reached Sarhand, where he learned that Mahomed Shah with an enormous army occupied a strongly fortified camp at Karnal. He marched on to Taraori, on which he had to turn his guns before it would open its gates to him. Here he learned from some prisoners that the approach to Karnal from the direction of Taraori was through dense jungle and exceedingly difficult; and that Mahomed Shah had no room to move in, being encamped in a small plain which was hardly sufficient for his camp, and surrounded on three sides by thick woods. He accordingly resolved to take the enemy in flank from the south-east. On the 15th January he left Taraori, and, marching round by the banks of the Jamna to the back of the city, advanced to a position close to the Dehli camp. Meanwhile he sent Prince Nasarula Mirza with a considerable force to a spot north of the canal and close to Karnal. All this time Mahomed Shah was not even aware that Nadir Shah was in the neighbourhood. Just at this time a detachment which had been sent to oppose Sadat Khan, Viceroy of Oudh, who was marching from Panipat with reinforcements, came to close quarters with him. Nadir Shah and Prince Nasarula at once marched to the support of their detachment, which was the first intimation the Imperial army had of their presence. The engagement which followed was not decisive. But the army of Mahomed Shah, which had already been encamped for three months at Karnal and had suffered greatly from want of supplies, was now cut off from the open country in the rear, and food became so scarce that a seer of flour could not be bought for four rupees. Thus Mahomed Shah was starved into submission, and on the 13th of February yielded to the invader, who led him in his train to Dehli. In 1748 Ahmed Shah was met at Panipat by the royal paraphernalia and the news of the death of Mahomed Shah, and there and then formally assumed the royal titles.

From this time to the establishment of English Rule, a time of horror followed, which is still vividly remembered by the people, and was fittingly ushered in by the greatest of all the battles of Panipat. In the rainy season of 1760, Sadasheo, the Mahrata Bhao, marched upon Kunjpura, an Afghan town close to Karnal, which was then strongly fortified, and at which 20,000 Afghan troops were then encamped. He put the whole of them to the sword, and pillaged the country round. Ahmad Shah, who was in the Doab,

was unable to cross the Jamna in time to prevent this disaster; but at length he forded the river near Bagpat and advanced against the enemy, who retreated to Panipat. There the Mahratas strongly fortified themselves. The Duranis encamped close in front of them, and for five months the two armies, numbering more than 400,000 souls, remained engaged in fruitless negotiation and constant skirmishes. The Durani army had free access to their camp on all sides, while they gradually confined the Mahratas more and more to their entrenchments. The latter had long ago consumed all the provisions obtainable at Panipat; at length supplies wholly failed; and on the 6th January, 1761, the Bhao advanced to action. The Mahratas were utterly routed, and many of them were driven into the town of Panipat, whence next morning the conqueror brought them out, distributed the women and children, and massacred the men in cold blood. The fugitives were followed all over the country, and killed wherever they were overtaken. It is said that 200,000 Mahratas were slain in this battle.

No sooner had the Mahratas temporarily disappeared than the Sikhs appeared on the scene. In 1763 they defeated Zin Khan, the Durani Governor of Sarhand, and took possession of the whole of Sarhand as far south as Panipat. Raja Gopal Singh on this occasion seized Jind, Safidon, Panipat and Karnal, though he was not yet strong enough to hold them; but in 1772 he was confirmed in his possessions up to within a few miles north of Panipat and west of Karnal, as a tributary of the Dehli Emperor. At the same time Raja Gurdit Singh seized Ladwa and Shamgarh up to within a few miles north of Karnal.

Recalled by these events, Ahmad Shah once more appeared for the last time in Hindustan in 1767, and, conquering the Sikhs in several battles, marched as far as Panipat; but as soon as he disappeared the Sikhs again resumed their hold of the country. In 1774 Rahimdad Khan, Governor of Hansi, attacked Jind; but was defeated with heavy loss, while Gajpat Singh again seized Karnal. In 1777 Najaf Khan, the Imperial Wazir, marched in person to restore his authority. The Sikhs invited the aid of Zabita Khan, a Rohila Chief, who had rebelled; and, joining their force with him, encountered the Imperial army at Panipat, and fought a battle said to have been only less terrible than that of 1761. No marked advantage remained with either side; and by a treaty then concluded between the Rajas and the Emperor, the Sikhs relinquished their conquests in Karnal and its neighbourhood, excepting seven villages which Gajpat Singh was allowed to keep. But the treaty was not observed; and in 1779 a last attempt was made by the Dehli Court to recover its lost territory. In November of that year Prince Farkhunda Bakht and Nawab Majid-udaula marched out at the head of a large army, 20,000 strong, and met some of the minor Sikhs at Karnal. He made terms with these chieftains, who were jealous of the growing power of Patiala; and the combined forces marched upon that State. While negotiations were in progress, reinforcements advanced from Lahore, the Karnal contingent deserted, bribery was resorted to, and the Imperialists retired precipitately to Panipat. About this time Dharm Rao held the greater part of the tract on the part of the Mahratas, and was temporarily on good terms with the petty Sikh Chiefs north of Karnal. In 1785 he marched, at the invitation of the Phulkian Chiefs, against Kaithal and Ambala; and after some successes, and after exacting the stipulated tribute, withdrew to his head-quarters at Karnal. In 1789 Sindia marched from Dehli to Thanesar and thence to Patiala, restored order more or less in the country west of the Jamna, and brought the Patiala Diwan back with him as far as Karnal as a hostage. In

1794 a large Mahrata force under Anta Rao crossed the Jamna. Jind and Kaithal tendered their homage ; but the Patiala troops surprised the army in a night attack, and Anta Rao retired to Karnal. In 1795 the Mahratas once again marched north, and defeating Raja Bhag Singh at Karnal, finally wrested that city from him and made it over to George Thomas, who took part in the fight. He had, however, obtained the jagir of Jhajar, and making himself master of Hissar, harried the neighbouring Sikh territories ; meanwhile Raja Gurdit Singh, of Ladwa, obtained possession of Karnal. In 1798 Begum Samru was stationed with her forces at Panipat to protect the western frontier during the struggle with Jaipur. In 1799 Sindia sent General Perron, to whom the *pargana* of Panipat had been granted, to bring the Sikhs to order. He recruited at Karnal, where the Nawab of Kunjpura joined him ; but matters were settled amicably. In 1801 Thomas made a foray through Karnal and Panipat, and then retreated to Hansi. The Sikhs asked the Mahratas for help against him ; and Sindia, on the Sikhs promising to become his subsidiaries and pay him five lakhs of rupees, sent General Perron against him. In the battle that followed Thomas lost all his conquests, retired to British territory, and shortly afterwards died. Safidon and Dhatrat were then made over again to Jind by the Mahratas.

On the 11th September, 1803, Lord Lake defeated the Mahratas at the battle of Dehli ; and on the 30th December, Daulat Rao Sindia, by the treaty of Sirji Anjangam, ceded his territories in the north of India to the allies ; while the Partition Treaty of Poona, dated five months later, gave the provinces about Dehli, from that time known as the conquered provinces, to the English. Immediately after the battle of Dehli, Begum Samru made her submission to General Lake ; and the Rajas of Jind and Kaithal were hardly less prompt. Their advances were favourably received ; and in January 1805 they joined their forces with ours. The other Sikh Chiefs, including Ladwa and Thanesar, had actually fought against us at Dehli, and for a whole year they constantly displayed active hostility, till they were finally routed by Colonel Burn at the end of 1804. In March 1805, an amnesty was proclaimed to all the Sikhs on condition of peaceable behaviour; but Raja Gurdit Singh of Ladwa was expressly excluded from this amnesty, and in April of the same year the English forces marched upon his fort of Karnal and captured it.

Meanwhile Lord Wellesley had returned to England, and Lord Cornwallis had been sent out expressly to reverse his policy. The leading feature of the new programme was the withdrawal from all the recently-acquired territory west of the Jamna. And as that territory had to be disposed of, it was natural that the petty chieftains who had done us service in the late struggle even, if only by abstaining from or relinquishing opposition to us, should be rewarded. The whole tract was therefore parcelled out between them and others.

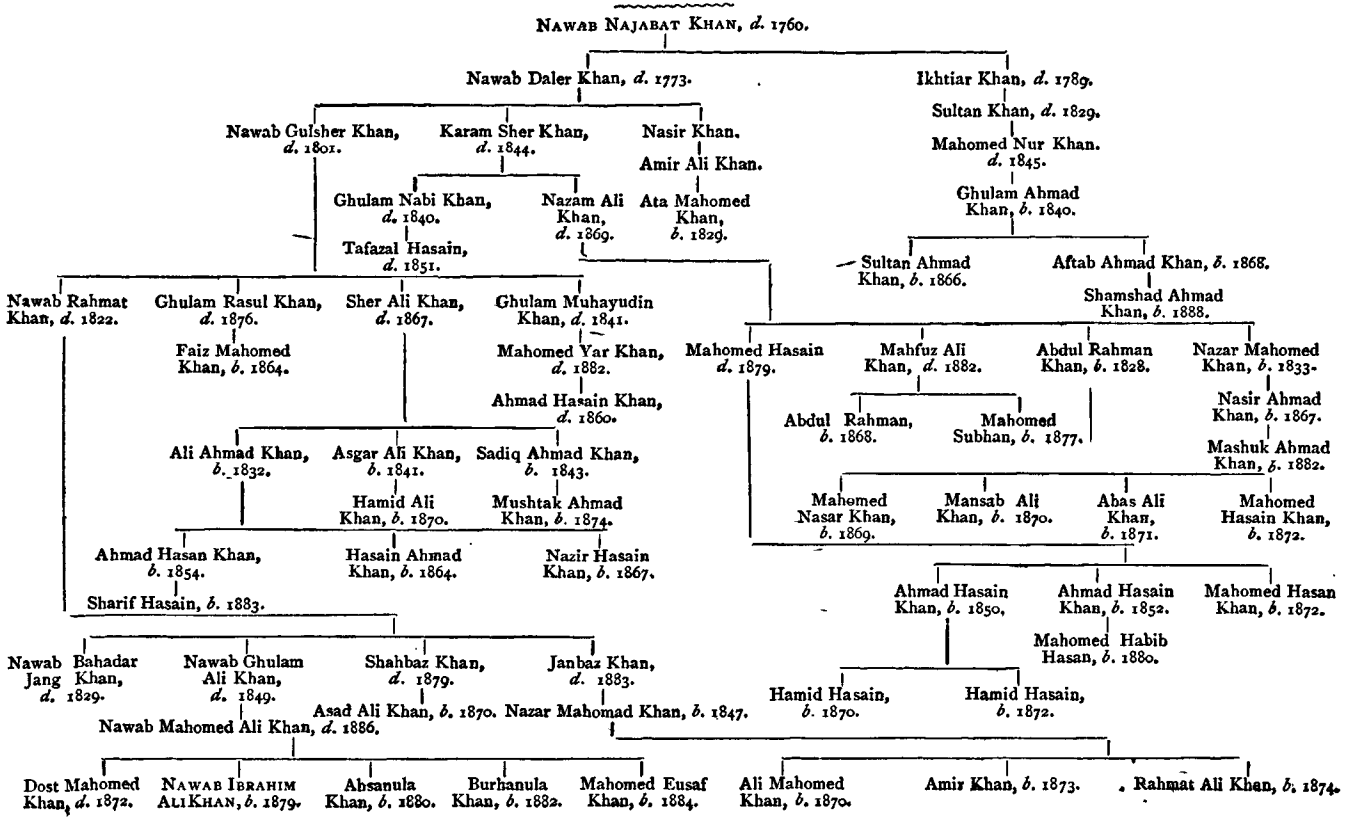
The sovereign powers of the Rajas of Jind, Kaithal, Ladwa, Thanesar and Shamgarh, and of the Nawab of Kunjpura, were confirmed ; and they were continued in the lands held by them under treaty from the Mahratas, except that Ladwa was deprived of Karnal as already mentioned. The Jind Raja was granted the pargana of Gohana, and he and the Raja of Kaithal had the pargana Barsat-Faridpur made over to them jointly. Eight villages were made over to the Nawab of Kunjpura. The Mandals, who held large jagirs in Muzafarnagar, were induced to exchange them for so much of pargana Karnal as was left unallotted.

Begum Samru received considerable grants, including some villages of the tract, in addition to her original fief of Sardhana; and considerable grants were made to people who had done good service, and notably to Mirza Ashraf Beg and Mir Rustam Ali.

The policy which bade us abstain from interference west of the Jamna did not long stand the test of actual practice. In 1806 Ranjit Singh crossed the Satlaj with his army and marched to Thanesar; and it soon became apparent that either he or we must be master in the tract. The events and negotiations that followed, how the Sikh army marched about within twenty miles of our lines at Karnal, and how we were compelled to insist upon Ranjit Singh's withdrawal beyond the Satlaj, are told in most interesting detail by Sir Lepel Griffin in his *Panjab Rajas.* The Treaty of Lahore, dated 25th April, 1809, and the Proclamation of the 3rd of May following, finally included the country to the west of the Jamna in our Indian Empire; and with this event ended the political history proper of the Tract.

It will be useful to note the dates of a few events subsequent to the treaty of 1809. About 1810 the jagir grants which had been made in 1805-6 were declared grants for life only, and were taken under our police supervision. They were gradually resumed on the death of the holders. Bhai Lal Singh died in 1816, and Raja Bhag Singh in 1819; and these two, with the Mandals, held the greater portion of the Tract. Pargana Karnal was continued to the Mandals in perpetuity on a fixed quit-rent in 1806. In 1834 part of Jind and in 1843 the whole of Kaithal, lapsed to us on the failure of the reigning line. In the latter year parts of Safidon and Asandh were acquired from Jind by exchange. In 1845 we confiscated the Ladwa estates bordering on the tract as a punishment for treason in the Sikh War. And in the same year the Sardars of Thanesar, Kunjpura and Shamgarh were deprived of sovereign power, and reduced to the position of simple jagirdars. In 1850 the whole of Thanesar lapsed on the death of the widow of Fatah Singh, the last Chief of Thanesar.

NAWAB IBRAHIM ALI KHAN OF KUNJPURA.


Nawab Najabat Khan, d. 1760.
Nawab Daler Khan, d. 1773.
Ikhtiar Khan, d. 1789.
Sultan Khan, d. 1829.
Mahomed Nur Khan. d. 1845.
Ghulam Ahmad Khan, b. 1840.
Nawab Gulsher Khan, d. 1801.
Karam Sher Khan, d. 1844.
Nasir Khan.
Amir Ali Khan.
Ghulam Nabi Khan, d. 1840.
Nazam Ali Khan, d. 1869.
Ata Mahomed Khan, b. 1829.
Tafazal Hasain, d. 1851.
Sultan Ahmad Khan, b. 1866.
Aftab Ahmad Khan, b. 1868.
Shamshad Ahmad Khan, b. 1888.
Nawab Rahmat Khan, d. 1822.
Ghulam Rasul Khan, d. 1876.
Sher Ali Khan, d. 1867.
Ghulam Muhayudin Khan, d. 1841.
Faiz Mahomed Khan, b. 1864.
Mahomed Yar Khan, d. 1882.
Ahmad Hasain Khan, d. 1860.
Mahomed Hasain d. 1879.
Mahfuz Ali Khan, d. 1882.
Abdul Rahman Khan, b. 1828.
Nazar Mahomed Khan, b. 1833.
Abdul Rahman, b. 1868.
Mahomed Subhan, b. 1877.
Nasir Ahmad Khan, b. 1867.
Mashuk Ahmad Khan, b. 1882.
Ali Ahmad Khan, b. 1832.
Asgar Ali Khan, b. 1841.
Sadiq Ahmad Khan, b. 1843.
Hamid Ali Khan, b. 1870.
Mushtak Ahmad Khan, b. 1874.
Mahomed Nasar Khan, b. 1869.
Mansab Ali Khan, b. 1870.
Abas Ali Khan, b. 1871.
Mahomed Hasain Khan, b. 1872.
Ahmad Hasan Khan, b. 1854.
Hasain Ahmad Khan, b. 1864.
Nazir Hasain Khan, b. 1867.
Ahmad Hasain Khan, b. 1850.
Ahmad Hasain Khan, b. 1852.
Mahomed Hasan Khan, b. 1872.
Sharif Hasain, b. 1883.
Mahomed Habib Hasan, b. 1880.
Nawab Bahadar Jang Khan, d. 1829.
Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan, d. 1849.
Shahbaz Khan, d. 1879.
Janbaz Khan, d. 1883.
Hamid Hasain, b. 1870.
Hamid Hasain, b. 1872.
Asad Ali Khan, b. 1870.
Nazar Mahomad Khan, b. 1847.
Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan, d. 1886.
Dost Mahomed Khan, d. 1872.
Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, b. 1879.
Ahsanula Khan, b. 1880.
Burhanula Khan, b. 1882.
Mahomed Eusaf Khan, b. 1884.
Ali Mahomed Khan, b. 1870.
Amir Khan, b. 1873.
Rahmat Ali Khan, b. 1874.

The Kunjpurias are amongst the best known of the Mahomedan families in the existing Dehli Division. The head of the house enjoys the title of Nawab, and their jurisdiction as semi-independent Chiefs was only lost to them under the operation of Lord Hardinge's order, dated 17th November, 1846, affecting all but nine of the petty rulers in the plains south and east of the Satlaj. They are Rohilas of Eusafzai origin, and class themselves with other Pathans settled in the Panipat Tahsil as Zaka Khels, though their identity with any existing tribe on the Peshawar Frontier has long since been lost. They marry amongst themselves, and all their social observances assimilate with those of their Pathan neighbours, classed generally as "Hindustanis." Yet it may be mentioned as tending to prove the undoubted Trans-Indus connection at some remote period and as showing the desire of the Kunjpurias to be esteemed as genuine Eusafzais, that even to the present day they are visited at uncertain intervals by men of the clan from Attock and Peshawar, whom they receive with honor as "cousins," and who, no doubt, find the occasional pilgrimage to Karnal one of profit as well as of pleasure. The Kunjpurias are credited in the earlier Government records as having come from "Gurgusht in the Sinde country." By Sinde is probably intended in this case the country of the Upper Indus, for the large village of Gurgushti, in the Rawalpindi district, is close to the Indus or Sinde river, in the Chach plain north-east of Attock; and the Pathans of Gurgushti are especially given to claiming kinship with the Kunjpura Chiefs. Thus, in 1886, on the death of the late Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan, a Gurgushti deputation duly appeared at Karnal to offer condolences, and to take back with them the presents such attention was bound to secure. But here the connection always ends, and there are no modern instances of Kunjpurias having secured Gurgushtian ladies as brides. The border Pathans would probably smile

were such a request preferred by their brethren of the lower Panjab.

Nothing certain is known regarding the settling of the Gurgushtis in India. They were classed as Rohila Pathans, and received employment about the Dehli Court in the early days of the Mahomedan conquests. But they were of small account until one of their number, Najabat Khan, founded the fortunes of the family by his own pluck and energy. He flourished in the early part of the eighteenth century, and after serving as a captain in the Imperial Forces, secured for himself a considerable tract of fertile land along an arm of the Jamna as it then flowed in a channel now dry, known as the Puran, in the present Pipli Tahsil of the Ambala district. He plundered the Bazidpur villages in the Bidauli pargana of the Sarkar Saharanpur, and built for himself in the Jamna marshes a strong tower which he named Kunjpura, or the Heron's Nest. His sons re-named it Najabat Nagar in his honor; but their children have ever since been known as Kunjpurias. Najabat Khan was not allowed peaceful possession of his acquisitions. The old Bazidpur owners complained to Izat Khan, the Chakladar of Saharanpur, who advanced against the freebooter with such forces as he had at his command; but Najabat held his own and slew the Imperial agent. This was more than even the effete Mahomedan Government of that day could stand. Mulraj, Governor of Panipat, was ordered to seize the person of the rebel and produce him before the Emperor at Dehli. But he was released in a few years, after the manner of the age, upon promise of paying a fine, which was never redeemed.

Najabat Khan sided with Nadar Shah in his conquest of Dehli in 1739, and was recognised by the new power as rightful owner of the Kunjpura lands. Kunjpura itself was regarded as a post of strategical importance, covering the Begi Ferry on the road from Saharanpur to Dehli, and commanding the Imperial bridge over the canal between Karnal and the

fortified sarai at Gharaunda, in the direction of Panipat. It was the scene of many a struggle between the Imperialists and the Mahratas in the middle of the eighteenth century. In one of these castles, in 1760, Najabat Khan met with his death, defending the stronghold in the interests of the Abdalis against a sudden attack made by the Mahrata General, Sadasheo, who put the garrison to the sword and levelled the place with the ground, burning most of the villages in the neighbourhood. Najabat's eldest son Daler Khan succeeded in escaping across the Jamna, and had his revenge in the following year by taking part in the battle of Panipat, when the Mahratas suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Duranis.

Daler Khan's assistance to the Duranis was evidently of considerable value, for the family possess Sanads bearing the seal of Ahmad Shah, reciting his services and those of his father to "this god-given Government," and confirming him in the rule and revenues of Kunjpura, Indri and Azimabad. The grant extended over one hundred and fifty villages in the modern divisions of Karnal, Indri, Thanesar, Shahabad and Badauli. The Chief was bound to render active assistance in times of trouble, and he was made to keep up a large force of horse and foot for the Imperial services. The mahals of Karnal and Safidon were afterwards bestowed in lieu of certain other villages resumed. Upon Daler Khan personally was conferred about this period the title of Bakhshi and Arjamand. But he lost much of his property shortly before his death in 1773, owing to the incursions of Raja Gajpat Singh of Jind and the other Sikh Chiefs, who were now busily feeling their way towards Dehli. His successor Gulsher Khan was unable to resist this forward movement, and gradually lost what remained of the family estates west of the Jamna. But the fortunes of the Kunjpurias revived about the year 1787, when Sindia checked

the growing power of Patiala and expelled the Jind Raja Bhag Singh from Karnal. Ten years later we find Gulsher recognised by General Perron as Nawab of Kunjpura for help rendered in chastising George Thomas and the Jind and Ladwa Chiefs, whose successful adventures had begun to awaken the fears of the Mahratas for the safety of their north-western border. Thus, Rahmat Khan, who succeeded his father Gulsher as Nawab in 1801, was a personage of importance, whose alliance Lord Lake was glad to secure when gathering strength early in the century to crush Holkar and the combination of Sikh States headed by the Ladwa Chief. His son Bahadar Jang was awarded a jagir on life tenure in seven villages of the Karnal pargana, under a *Farman* signed by Lord Lake in 1806, afterwards confirmed by a Sanad of Lord Minto, Governor-General. We find by a return prepared in 1809, that the Kunjpura Chief Rahmat Khan, with his brother Ghulam Mahayudin and their uncle Karam Sher Khan, were then possessed of one hundred and twenty villages in the parganas of Karnal, Indri and Badauli yielding a revenue of nearly Rs. 90,000. Their holdings were subject to the condition of furnishing a contingent of twenty horse and six hundred foot. Rahmat Khan's estates in the Indri-Thanesar tract, yielding Rs. 72,000 per annum, were, under the Governor-General's Proclamation dated 22nd August, 1811, confirmed to him as an independent and protected Chief. His son's jagir was situated in the Dehli territory, and was valued at Rs. 2,900 per annum. The Saharanpur lands were held on zamindari tenure. By an *Italanama* issued in 1809, the Kunjpura Chiefs were stopped from levying tolls and customs duties upon goods crossing the Jamna in the neighbourhood of their estates. This curtailment of their privileges appears to have been the subject of a remonstrance on the part of the Nawabs, for various sums were paid to them from year to year after 1813 by way of compensation for loss of revenue; and they continued to

levy *chungi* upon articles consumed within the limits of the estate until 1843, when it was abolished under an order of Sir Henry Lawrence, then Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent. Since 1852 the Nawabs have been allowed a fixed sum of Rs. 3,210 annually in lieu of all claims to tolls and customs dues of every description. As already mentioned, the Nawabs lost their independent status in 1846; and three years later Lord Hardinge's action was confirmed by Lord Dalhousie, who, under a Proclamation of June, 1849, declared that, with the exception of nine States specified, "all the Chiefs would cease to hold sovereign powers, would lose all civil, criminal and fiscal jurisdictions, and would be considered as no more than ordinary subjects of the British Government in possession of certain exceptional privileges." Henceforth the Nawabs of Kunjpura were mere jagirdars, occasionally exercising judicial powers specially conferred.

Much of the legitimate power and influence which this family might reasonably have exercised had been lost by the unhappy relations of different members who have quarrelled with each other, and especially with the head of the house for their own individual objects.

As far back as 1806 the differences between Rahmat Khan and his brother Ghulam Mahayudin, regarding the succession to the patrimony, terminated in an open rupture. Their armed retainers came to blows, and antiquated pieces of cannon were used by the combatants within hearing of the cantonment of Karnal. The Kunjpura people were described in an official report of those days as "turbulent and unruly beyond any other race in India, given to habits of aggression, violence and contempt of all order and authority." The aim of the younger brother Ghulam Mahayudin was to dismember the inheritance on the strength of an alleged custom, under which the sons of the Chief by his first wife were said to have right to share the patrimony

between them. Being unable to prove this allegation, he repeated his demand in another form, requiring the assignment of a number of villages, equal almost to one-half of the estate, for his separate maintenance. After much squabbling and not a little bloodshed, the parties referred their quarrel to arbitration, and formally agreed to abide by the finding in presence of Mr. Metcalfe, Agent, and his Assistant Mr. W. Fraser. Hereunder, certain villages were assigned to Ghulam Mahayudin for the purpose of providing him with a proper maintenance, and not with the object of giving him a separate share or splitting up his father's property. The grantee was in 1822 held free from liability to contribute towards the support of his younger brother, whose maintenance became a charge upon the possessions of the Nawab. In reporting this decision the position of Ghulam Mahayudin was explained by Sir C. T. Metcalfe in the following terms :—

"Had the question then been as to the right of Ghulam Mahayudin to a portion as one of several younger brothers, he must, I conceive, have received a smaller provision than he obtained. But that was not the question, nor was the matter settled on any ground of right. The adjustment was simply on agreement between the parties, both yielding to the opinions of the arbitrators. Ghulam Mahayudin Khan was more in the character of a rival than of a younger brother. His pretensions arose out of circumstances antecedent to our Rule. We had strictly refrained from interference in the affairs of the petty States on our frontier. The two brothers were at war, and if the scene of action had not been within a few miles, or perhaps within sight, of one of our cantonments, they would have been left to fight it out, and would probably have destroyed each other, or would have fallen under the domination of some superior State. The arrangement concluded between them was considered by me more as a treaty of peace between contending parties than as a legal settlement of mutual rights."

Nawab Rahmat Khan died in 1822, and was followed by his son Bahadar Jang, who held the estate for six years. On his death the life-jagir in pargana Karnal lapsed to Government under the terms of the Sanad of 1806. He was succeeded in default of male issue by his next brother Ghulam Ali Khan, who was duly recognised by the Governor-General as "rightful successor to the principality of Kunjpura." Ghulam Ali's younger brothers lost no time in following their uncle's example, and in 1834 one of them, Shahbaz Khan, put forward a claim to ownership in one-third of the estate. This was rejected by Sir George Clerk, Political Agent at Ambala, who, in reporting the case to the Governor-General's Agent at Dehli, remarked :—"If the Kunjpura lands are to be regarded as private property, no time should be lost in subjecting this inheritance to the rules of *shara*. But if it be deemed expedient to maintain the Chief in respectability and authority, the provision of *guzara* for his brother should be left in a measure to the Nawab's discretion." Sir Charles Metcalfe in reply (dated 12th December, 1836), laid down on the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, that "Kunjpura must be regarded as a principality, and the younger branches must depend upon the older for support ; the amount of this provision being regulated by the custom of the family."

On the death of Ghulam Mahayudin in 1841, his assigned villages reverted to the Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan, with the exception of the one village of Biana and the lands of seven wells in Kunjpura, which were apportioned for the maintenance of Mahomed Yar Khan, son of the deceased.

In 1843 the Nawab had an opportunity of proving his loyalty by furnishing a party of fifty sowars to assist in suppressing the disturbances at Kaithal, described in another chapter, brought about by the decision of Government to

treat the estate as an escheat on the death without issue of Bhai Ude Singh. The men remained at the disposition of Sir Henry Lawrence for two months, and their services were duly acknowledged in a letter of thanks to the Nawab. He was again forward in assisting during the First Sikh War with carriage and supplies.

Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan died in 1849, and was succeeded by his only son Mahomed Ali. His latter years had been embittered by violent family quarrels, instigated by Ghulam Mahayudin's son Mahomed Yar Khan of Biana. These unfortunate dissensions, adverse to the best interests of the family, brought the estate to the verge of ruin, and paralyzed all attempts at vigorous action during the crisis of 1849, when a display of active loyalty would have for ever secured the Kunjpuras a high place in the esteem of the Paramount Power. Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan was only twenty years of age when his father died. He was beset with troubles from the commencement, due to the active opposition and underhand intrigues of his uncles Shahbaz Khan and Janbaz, who were leagued with their cousin Mahomed Yar Khan of Biana to bring the head of the house to ruin, and thus secure a partition of the property amongst all the cousins. They accused the Nawab, through his step-mother, of having poisoned his elder brother in order to secure his own succession. But the charge was declared after investigation to be unfounded. His next trouble was concerning the succession to the estate of his cousin Tafazal Hasain, who died in 1851, and whose father Karam Sher Khan had been assigned lands for his maintenance in Ghir and portions of Kunjpura Proper. These duly passed to Tafazal Hasain, and his widow now set up Barkat Ali, the son of a slave-girl, as his rightful successor. The decision of Government was in favour of direct heirs of Karam Sher Khan, excluding illegitimate offspring. With regard to the Nawab, it was held that his rights were only

reversionary on the failure of all Karam Sher's immediate heirs.

Meanwhile the Biana branch had not been idle. Mahomed Yar Khan continued to press his suit, reducing the demand to one-fourth of the whole estate; but this was finally rejected, in 1851, by the Commissioner of Ambala. A fight next took place over the Nawab's reversionary rights in Mahomed Yar's Biana holdings, which dragged through the courts for many years. The Financial Commissioner ruled, in 1857, that Mahomed Yar was merely a life-tenant, as his father Ghulam Mahayudin had never been acknowledged owner of a separate estate.

In 1857 Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan responded to the call of the Commissioner and placed the whole of his horse and footmen at the disposal of Government. They were stationed at Thanesar, and assisted in preserving order and in supporting the executive authority. The Nawab's service commutation payment was remitted for one year, and the demand was permanently reduced by one-half. The family quarrels, which had been allowed to pend during the Mutiny, broke out afresh in 1859. Amongst other enormities, the Nawab was charged with attempting to assassinate one of his kinsmen. This accusation of course fell to the ground. He was next reported as being in league with the Wahabis of Satana. The matter was enquired into, and the result was communicated to the Nawab in a letter from Government to the Commissioner, in which the following paragraph is deserving of record :—" The Lieutenant-Governor requests you will inform the Nawab that in the opinion of the Government, so far from the accusations made by informers having brought any discredit on him, the enquiries made have resulted highly to his honor as tending to show that, although efforts were made to implicate him by sending the messenger of the

fanatics to him on the ostensible plea of obtaining charity from him, these efforts proved wholly unsuccessful."

Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan's life was spent to the last in defending himself against a series of wholly groundless attacks made by his numerous relatives. It will serve no purpose to describe them here, and a mere list of the disputes would be of no value to those who have access to the fuller records of the public offices. But in the course of these disputes, settled either judicially or by interference of the executive, certain matters were decided which deserve a short notice. The sons of Sher Ali Khan, granduncle of the Nawab, were, in 1875, awarded a joint maintenance of Rs. 666 per annum by the Nawab, voluntarily at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Dehli. Next, Faiz Mahomed Khan, son of the Nawab's granduncle Ghulam Rasul, who died in 1876, claimed to retain three wells in Kunjpura and an annuity of Rs. 167 as his hereditary right. The case dragged on until 1884, when Sir Charles Aitchison consented to act as arbitrator. His Honor found that as Faiz Mahomed refused compliance with the conditions as to service and obedience to the Nawab, which are usual in the family on the part of those who receive maintenance, he was not entitled to the same amount as had been granted to others in the same degree of relationship, and that Rs. 293-7 a year was a proper sum for his maintenance.

A third dispute arose after the death of Mahomed Yar Khan in 1882, on the application of his son Ahmad Hasan to be recorded as jagirdar of Biana and owner of sundry plots in that estate and in Kunjpura. He gained his suit in so far as he was permitted to retain possession of the so-called fort in Biana with a few acres of land in the neighbourhood, but the assigned revenue was declared to have reverted to the Nawab. In addition, the Nawab's estate has been charged with a life-provision of Rs. 1,200 per annum for

the support of his cousin Ahmad Hasan. Finally, Nazar Mahomed, son of the Nawab's uncle Janbaz Khan, put in a claim for continuance to him of his deceased father's maintenance allowance of Rs. 1,200 per annum. The decision of the Lieutenant-Governor was communicated in a letter to the Commissioner of Dehli, dated the 2nd July, 1888, in which His Honor recorded his opinion that, according to precedents, "the allowance granted to the son of a Nawab of Kunjpura is reducible when he dies, unless there is some special agreement or order of Government or of the Courts to the contrary in any particular case." The claimant was accordingly awarded a life-allowance of Rs. 900 per annum, subject to deduction of commutation and income tax, and to acquiescence in certain conditions which may be summarized as follows:— That the grantee bring no suit against the Nawab, nor attempt to alienate or pledge his allowances, and that he acknowledge the grant as strictly limited for the period of his own life-time, his heirs having no claim whatever upon the estate.

Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan died in 1886. His name stood third on the list of Imperial Darbaris in the Dehli Division. He had exercised powers as a Magistrate and Civil Judge since 1860 within the limits of his estate. The present Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, eldest surviving son of Mahomed Ali Khan, is a minor, and his property has come under the management of the District Court of Wards. He is studying at the Aitchison College. The late Nawab had arranged for the maintenance of his younger sons by assigning them certain lands acquired for this purpose sometime before his death. These boys are being educated at Karnal.

The Kunjpura estate consists of jagir and revenue-paying lands in the Indri pargana of Karnal and in the districts

of Muzafarnagar and Saharanpur, as well as of numerous houses in Karnal, Kunjpura, Indri and Taraori. At the last-named place the Nawab is owner of the ancient Imperial Sarai, a building of considerable architectural interest. The land-revenue assignments, after deducting one-sixteenth as service commutation, are assessed at Rs. 27,673 per annum, derived from thirty-eight villages, mainly in the Khadar portion of the Indri pargana. In some of these villages the revenue is shared with Sikh jagirdars. In Taraori, for instance, the Sardar of Shamgarh takes two-fifths of the demand. The proprietary holdings comprise twelve entire villages and portions of forty-six villages. These yield a rental of Rs. 23,130 annually, while about Rs. 14,000 are received in the form of house-rent, garden income and miscellaneous revenue.

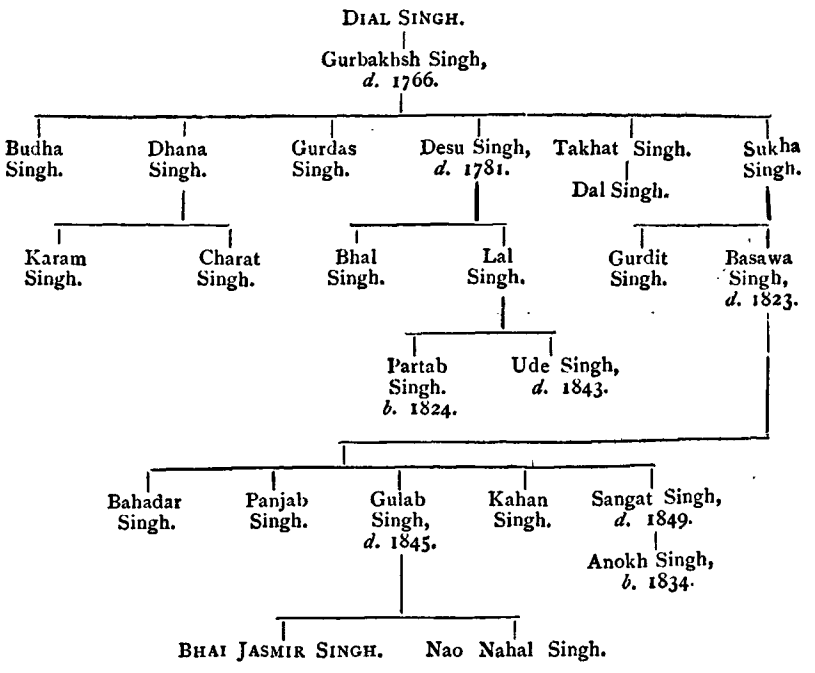
Further mention may be made of the Ghir Branch, now represented by Ahmad Hasan Khan, grandnephew of Ghulam Nabi. A portion of the Ghir lands had been held by Jamiat Singh of Thanesar. The remainder was so badly managed by Ghulam Nabi Khan that in 1837, on the complaint of the cultivators, his judicial powers were cancelled, and in 1860, in lieu of jagir rights, his nephews were awarded a cash allowance of Rs. 4,000 per annum. This is still paid from the district treasury, although the representatives of Ghulam Nabi persist in styling themselves jagirdars. The existing arrangement is distinctly to their benefit, inasmuch as the assessment of their old holding under the recent settlement is considerably less than the pension they are permitted to enjoy. Ahmad Khan's name is on the Provincial Darbar List.

The family branches of the Kunjpura Nawabs are so numerous and their numbers so scattered that it becomes a matter of difficulty to trace up every individual. Many of Najabat Khan's descendants have disappeared for years past from the parent home, and have permanently severed their

connection with the head of the house. Ghulam Mahomed Khan, son of Game Khan, quarrelled with the Chief, after the manner of his kinsmen, and settled at Panipat. His children have married there and acquired lands. The line of Ikhtiar Khan claims a distinguished representative in Ghulam Ahmad Khan of Gwalior, Member of the Council of Regency, and author of many Urdu works of great literary merit. His sons have received education at the Aligarh College.

Two of Sher Ali Khan's sons, nephews of Nawab Rahmat Ali, have served Government. Ali Ahmad retired on a Tahsildar's pension in 1889, and his brother Asghar Ali still holds the post of Tahsildar in the Ambala district. No other member of the family appears to have distinguished himself in a public capacity. The system of splitting up the allowances into even shares has extinguished in the holders all natural desire to rise above the level of petty pensioners. They are content to live in semi-poverty, preferring sloth and personal ease to the honest ambition which secures to persons less favoured by birth the larger share of the loaves and fishes of this life.

BHAI JASMIR SINGH OF ARNAULI.



The Bhais of Kaithal are an important family, whose past history is much interwoven with that of Patiala and the network of minor chiefships which were spread out between the Jamna and the Satlaj when Lord Lake first established himself at Dehli. They are of the same original stock as the Phulkians, going back to the celebrated Rajput Jasal, whose appearance is a matter almost of obligation in the pedigree table of a respectable Malwai Jat. Dhar, son of Sidhu, was the immediate ancestor of the Kaithal family, as well as of the houses of Sadhwal, Jhumba and Arnauli. He settled at Batinda about the middle of the fourteenth century; and his son Manak Chand founded the existing village of Bhuler and acquired many others around Batinda. Manak's grandson Bhagtu was a disciple of Guru Arjan, and was called *Bhai*, a title still used by the family, which has had a semi-religious status ever since the days of Bhagtu. The next man of note

was Gurbakhsh Singh, who flourished in the time of the Patiala Raja Ala Singh and was his fast friend. He was a fine soldier, with very little of the saintly *Bhai* about him. He and Ala Singh joined forces and went on many expeditions together, annexing villages on all sides and sharing the spoils. On the death of Gurbakhsh Singh in 1760, his possessions passed to his six sons, of whom Budha Singh, the eldest, became a greater warrior, seizing the districts of Thanesar and Pihoa, and building himself a strong fort at Kahod, which he made his head-quarters. His brother, Bhai Desu Singh, captured Kaithal from the Afghan owners Bikh Bakhsh and Niamat Khan, and he stripped the Sayads of their Pondri lands. The brothers were afterwards attacked by the celebrated Thanesar Sardar Bhanga Singh, the fiercest and most feared of all the Cis-Satlaj Chiefs of his time. Bhanga Singh made a sudden descent upon Thanesar, in which were two forts, held respectively by Budha Singh and by a Rajput Chief named Nathae Khan. The latter surrendered after a weak attempt at resistance; but the Bhais held out, and their stronghold was only won by a stratagem some years later. The Sadhwal Sardars were finally driven out of the Thanesar district in the time of Desu Singh's son Lal Singh. This latter Chief had been for some years on bad terms with his father, who had placed him in confinement, being anxious that the estates should pass to the younger brother Bahal Singh. But Lal Singh managed to get free, and after killing Bahal Singh secured the whole patrimony for himself. He proved the greatest of all the Sadhwal Chiefs, and was regarded as the most powerful of the Cis-Satlaj Sardars, after the Raja of Patiala, at the time of the British advance northwards in 1809. He is described as having been a very able man, though utterly untrustworthy, and so violent and unscrupulous that the English authorities had the greatest difficulty in persuading him to preserve order in his territories. He acquired immense tracts of country by

plundering his neighbours on all sides; and he succeeded in regaining possession of much-coveted Thanesar after he had been kept out of possession for many years by his old enemy Bhanga Singh. He waited upon General Ochterlony, and having offered his assistance in the Gurkha War, was liberally treated, and was allowed to retain the Ilakas of Chausatha and Gohana, under condition of furnishing five hundred sowars, for whose support eight additional villages were set apart. He joined the British in the pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar up to the Satlaj border, and received a Sanad acknowledging his services in connection with the treaty made on that occasion with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1819, he was allowed to succeed to the share of the family estate held by a childless widow of his cousin Karam Singh, which under the rules was justly an escheat to the Government. He had been a firm ally all his life of the Raja Bhag Singh of Jind, and on more than one occasion had come to his assistance in repelling the attacks of George Thomas, the celebrated Hansi adventurer.

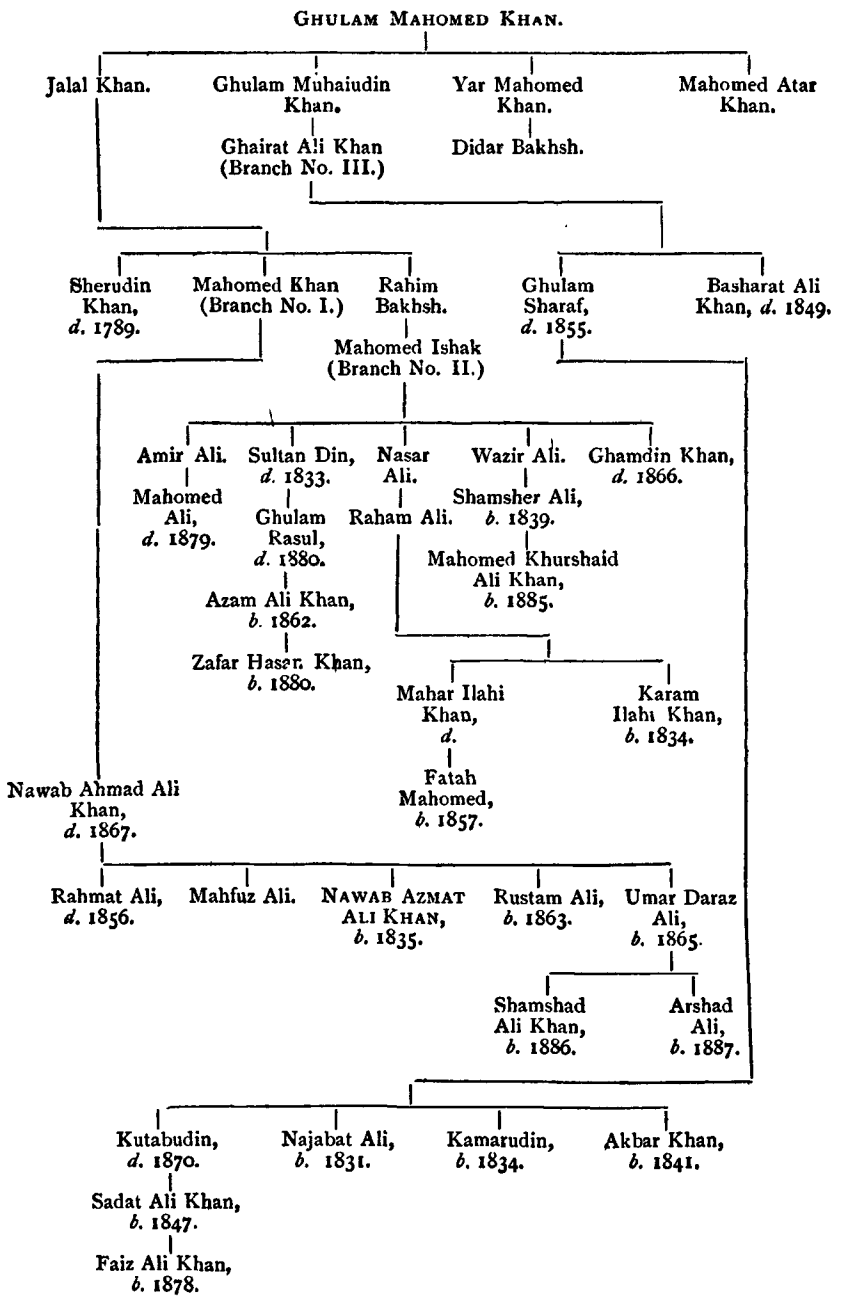
Sardar Lal Singh's son, Ude Singh, was of very different calibre. He was a weak-minded youth, without ambition, and without the energy to keep what his father had acquired. During his Chiefship the disorder and affrays on the Kaithal frontier became so serious, stopping all trade and disturbing the peace of the whole country, that a strong remonstrance was addressed to him and the neighbouring Sardars, who were in a measure jointly responsible for the good government of the district. Things were in this state when Bhai Ude Singh died childless in 1843. The Chiefship, with territory yielding one lakh of rupees, representing the acquisitions of Gurbaksh Singh, the original founder of the family, was conferred upon Bhais Gulab Singh and Sangat Singh of Arnauli, collaterals of the deceased in the third generation. The remainder of the estate, including Kaithal, which had been acquired by Lal Singh and other members of the family following Bhai Gurbakhsh, valued at four lakhs per annum, fell

as an escheat to the British Government. This lapse was highly distasteful to the Phulkian Chiefs, who, as relatives of the deceased, were naturally desirous of retaining the possessions in the family. They were also fearful that the precedent might at some future day be used against themselves; for at that time their dominions had not been guaranteed to them by Sanads, in the event of failure of heirs. The Rajas of Patiala, Jind and Nabha accordingly sent special agents to Kaithal for the purpose of protesting before Mr. Greathead, specially deputed to carry out the Government orders, against the alleged act of spoliation. They were, however, ultimately re-called, and nothing was left to the Kaithal Council but to submit to the Paramount Power. But knowing that they had with them the sympathies of the Sikh Chiefs, and instigated probably by secret intrigue, the people of Kaithal broke out into insurrection while the matter of taking possession was still pending, and the town and fort had to be captured at the point of the bayonet.

The present representatives are Bhai Jasmir Singh, son of Gulab Singh, and Bhai Anokh Singh, son of Sangat Singh. They behaved loyally in both the Sikh Wars and again in the Rebellion of 1857. Bhai Anokh Singh in this latter crisis placed himself at the head of a body of horse and foot of his own raising, and helped to patrol the road between Ambala and Dehli. Jasmir Singh's services were also valuable. They were rewarded with the remission of one year's commutation charge, Rs. 3,577, on their estates; and the demand was reduced by one-half during the lifetime of the Sardars.

Bhai Jasmir Singh lives at Arnauli, and Bhai Anokh Singh at Sadhowal. They exercise civil and criminal judicial powers within the limits of their estates, and they take the lead on the list of Viceregal Darbaris of the Karnal district. Jasmir Singh's jagir income is Rs. 14,600 annually, and that of Anokh Singh, Rs. 20,200.

NAWAB AZMAT ALI KHAN, MANDAL.



Azmat Ali Khan, titular Nawab of Karnal, is the head of that section of the Mandals which was found by Lord Lake in 1804, established on the eastern bank of the Jamna in certain tracts included in the modern districts of Mirut and Muzafarnagar.

The Mandals of the Jamna Doab are described in the early British records as Pathans, and are usually so classed in official documents to the present day; but Mr. Ibbetson, a high authority, considers that they are of Jat origin. They came, it is said, from the ancient town of Samana in Patiala, where several branches of the clan are still living; and the leading members still hold considerable grants from the Patiala Chiefs, under whom they have freely taken service. Samana was a place of importance in the fifteenth century, and its rulers appear for a time to have asserted their independence of the Lodi Kings, and even to have held the southern country up to the walls of Panipat.

The traditions of the Kaithal border suggest that in the confusion which marked the close of the seventeenth century the Mandals, pressed by the Sikhs under Banda, their Bairagi leader, moved from Samana to the neighbourhood of Pihowa, on the Saraswati stream. The remains of one of their forts are still to be seen at Murtazapur, between Pihowa and Thanesar. From the Thanesar tract they appear to have been dislodged by the Sikh misals, and in 1805 we find them settled in the Saharanpur district, having for neighbour Raja Bhanga Singh of Thanesar. In 1804 the confederacy headed by the Rajas of Ladwa and Thanesar, which had continued to oppose the British forces in the field, was finally broken; and in March 1805 a conditional amnesty was proclaimed for all but the Ladwa Chief, followed by steps for transplanting to the right or western bank of the Jamna those troublesome bands whose presence in the Dehli provinces was deemed undesirable on political grounds. The Mandals

were included in the list for deportation on the recommendation of Lord Lake, who, in April 1806, reported that they had agreed to give up their *jaidad* lands in the Jamna Doab in exchange for the pargana of Karnal, which would be held by the present heads of the family in jagir, and by their descendants on istamrari tenure. The *jaidad* or military fief referred to was claimed under a grant which Sherudin Khan, Mandal, obtained in 1779, from Farkhunda Bakht of Dehli, when that Prince vainly attempted to arouse the patriotism of the Mahomedan Chiefs of the Jamna provinces in opposing the advancing Mahrata hordes. The Sanad under which they hold is said to bear the seal of the Imperial Minister Nawab Majidudaula Abdul Ahad; but the title was regarded at the time as of doubtful value, and from Sir David Ochterlony's correspondence there appears to have been a desire to ignore it and hand over the Karnal pargana, on the expulsion of the Ladwa force, to Raja Bhag Singh of Jind. The Mandals were, however, finally recognised as owners of the parganas of Muzafarnagar, Shoran and Chitrawal, which on the death of Sherudin, the original grantee, were given to his brother Mahomed Khan by Daulat Rao Sindia, on condition of maintaining a body of two hundred horsemen for military service. When the transfer was arranged by Lord Lake, the Mandals in possession were Mahomed Khan, his nephew Mahomed Ishak, and his cousin Ghairat Ali. The sixty-three villages thus assigned them in the Karnal pargana were estimated to yield Rs. 48,000 per annum; and in order to induce them to accept the exchange the more readily, they were allowed to hold such portions of the pargana as had not already been given to other settlers. Mahomed Khan was further allowed to retain a small jagir in Muzafarnagar, which had been assigned to him personally for services rendered. It was on the express application of the Mandals that Government accorded the additional privilege, by order dated 9th April, 1806, of allowing the heirs of the three Chiefs to

continue to hold on an istamrari tenure, subject "to payment of an annual rent of Rs. 15,000 of the current coin."

Violent quarrels broke out amongst the three assignees shortly after they had been put in possession of the grant; and this led in 1807 to a partition of the villages, under a deed attested by the Resident of Dehli, according to the following estimated annual value :—

	Rs.
Mahomed Khan	15,000
Ghairat Ali	13,000
Ishak Khan	12,000

The city of Karnal and one or two other estates were still held joint.

The Karnal fort was taken from the Mandals in 1809 under Lord Lake's orders; a compensation payment of Rs. 4,000 having been made for disturbance of possession. It was used for military purposes until the Cantonment was abandoned, and it then passed under the civil control, and was assigned to the department of Education for the accommodation of a school. In 1886 it again changed hands, and is now occupied as a Tahsil.

In 1844 the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces marched through what was then known as the Mandal pargana, and was so impressed with the state of disorder, arising out of the perpetual struggles between the owners and the cultivators, that he deputed Mr. Gubbins to effect a settlement, which was completed in 1847, and sanctioned for a period of five years. At the end of this term heavy arrears had accumulated, and Mr. J. G. Ross was appointed to revise the assessments. His final proposals were ready in 1856, but the events of the following year prevented the passing of orders, and soon afterwards the pargana became a portion of the Panjab. Mr. Ross's assessment was thus not sanctioned until 1860. The Government of the Panjab

in accepting his settlement took occasion to record that the Mandals were merely assignees of the revenue; and their rights did not extend to the management of the land, except in those estates, twenty-four in number, in which they had acquired entire ownership.

The following note by Mr. Ibbetson, late Settlement Officer, shows how the fortunes of the Mandals have fallen since their removal to Karnal in furtherance of the policy of Lord Cornwallis, which had for its object the delegation of our rights beyond the Jamna to a number of petty Chiefs who were to be entrusted with the keeping of the North-West border. However advantageous such a policy may have proved to the Paramount Power, it has evidently in no way bettered the position of Sherudin's successors:—"The constant and bitter disputes which have been rife among the Mandals ever since their first settlement in Karnal, have had the effect which might have been expected upon their position as a family. Other causes, too, have contributed to their decay. As each generation increased the number of the family, the sons, all sharing in the inheritance of the father, not only were relieved from the necessity of earning their livelihood, but also felt it incumbent upon them to keep as far as possible the style which was traditional in the family on a reduced income which was quite insufficient for the purpose. Being almost without exception uneducated, they fell wholly into the hands of unscrupulous band of rapacious stewards, who found their interest in introducing them to money-lenders as unscrupulous as themselves." The decadence of the family began early. In 1817 Sir Charles Metcalfe wrote:—

"They have suffered much since they were established in Karnal; and the period of their transfer from the Doab was the commencement of the decline of their prosperity.

Their respectability, in all external appearances, has been dwindling away before my eyes in the course of the last ten years. It may be said with justice that their decline is in some measure owing to their own mismanagement as they received an extensive district capable of great improvement. It must, however, be admitted that something unfavorable in the change must also have operated; otherwise why did not their mismanagement ruin them in the Doab, where I remember meeting them in 1805, equipped in a style of considerable pomp and splendour. Their present appearance is very different; and their tone to me, since 1806, has invariably been that of complaint."

Of course the position of a jagirdar was, as pointed out by Mr. Fraser, very different under Native and British rule; and this difference would have been felt even if the Mandals had remained in the Doab. In point of mere income, they have considerably benefited, the present revenue of the pargana being Rs. 65,265, as against Rs. 25,000 (after deducting nazarana), when the estates were made over to the family in 1806.

The late head of the Mandal house, Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, rendered loyal services in 1857, and these were duly acknowledged in a letter from Lord Canning to the Chief Commissioner of the Panjab in the following terms:—"His Lordship is of opinion that the liberality of Government in the acknowledgment of the Nawab's services should be as unstinted as his support and assistance have been unhesitating. The Nawab's services have been most valuable, as testified by all officers, both Civil and Military, who have had an opportunity of forming a judgment on the subject. From the first, the Nawab openly and fearlessly espoused the cause of the British Government, and his acts have been throughout in accordance with his professions. He neither spared

personal exertions nor withheld material aid, but freely placed all his establishments and all his resources at our disposal. Conduct such as this calls for marked recognition. The Governor-General, therefore, is pleased to direct that the quit-rent of Rs. 5,000 now paid by him be remitted to the Nawab and heirs, male, of his body lawfully begotten in perpetuity, and that a khilat of Rs. 10,000 be conferred upon him in as public and honorable a manner as possible. His Lordship also requests that you will deliver to the Nawab the accompanying Sanad, acknowledging the conspicuous loyalty of his conduct and the value of the service performed by him in placing his resources at the disposal of the British Government." In 1860 Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan was appointed an Honorary Assistant Commissioner in the Karnal district, and he exercised revenue and magisterial powers up to the time of his decease. He died in 1867, and was succeeded by his son Nawab Azmat Ali Khan, the present head of the family. Besides the present Nawab, there are two sons, Rustam Ali Khan and Umar Daraz Ali Khan, by a lady known as Lali Begum, who, in 1872, claimed a share for her children and herself in the property and emoluments of the late Nawab. It was then held in the Chief Court that there existed a custom excluding widows from inheritance, but that there was none excluding younger sons from inheritance, or reducing their share below that of their elder brothers. It was further held that sons of concubines legitimatised by acknowledgment, although the marriage of their mothers might not be proved, were entitled to inherit under the grants of 1806 and of 1858. Under orders of the Chief Court, a manager was appointed for receiving the share decreed to the half-brothers in the person of Kazi Ahmad Shah, a Sayad of Taraori, in the Karnal district, since deceased. The younger brothers have been fairly educated, and they are now managing their own estates.

The jagir and private property of the Nawab in the Karnal district were divided by a quasi-official proceeding in 1884. The same partition dealt with the property held by him in proprietary right in the districts of Muzafarnagar and Mirut, as well as sundry rights in lands and houses in Dehli. The income of the three brothers is understood to stand at date as follows :—

Nawab Azmat Ali Khan—

Jagir in Karnal	Rs.	6,110	per annum.
Jagir in the North-Western Provinces	„	3,087	„
Proprietary rights in land ..	„	17,590	„
Rent from houses	„	4,371	„

Rustam Ali Khan and Umar Daraz Ali—

Jagir in Karnal	Rs.	12,128	per annum.
Jagir in the North-Western Provinces	„	6,174	„
Proprietary rights in land ..	„	35,132	„
Rent from houses	„	8,629	„

Nawab Azmat Ali Khan is a Viceregal Darbari, ranking sixth on the Dehli Divisional List.

The representative of Mahomed Ishak is Shamsher Ali Khan, born in 1839. His jagir holdings under the recent assessments yield Rs. 6,307 per annum, and are spread over thirteen villages of the Karnal Tahsil. He is also owner of two entire villages and of portions of eight others. He was elected Chairman of the Local Board of Karnal in 1885; and was nominated President of the Municipal Committee in 1884. To the latter office he was re-elected in 1889. He has on different occasions received official acknowledgment of services rendered in matters of local improvement, such as vaccination and education, and he was recently invested with a khilat in general recognition of his services at a Darbar held by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab at

Dehli in 1888. His name is on the list of Provincial Darbaries. Fatah Mahomed Khan, son of Mahar Ilahi Khan, also is a Provincial Darbari. His jagir share in twelve villages is valued at Rs. 2,385 annually, and he has ownership rights in two villages of the Karnal Tahsil. He is understood to be gradually clearing the estate of the heavy load of debt with which his father burdened it. His uncle Karm Ilahi Khan is also a Provincial Darbari. He holds a jagir of value equivalent to that of Fatah Mahomed Khan, and, like him, is weighted with heavy debts.

Azam Ali Khan succeeded his father Ghulam Rasul in 1880, and enjoys a jagir of Rs. 9,106 spread over seventeen villages. He is reported to have no proprietary holdings. The deceased Ghulam Rasul left heavy encumbrances on his estate, the bulk of which were notoriously based on very inadequate consideration. Azam Ali Khan contested his liability for these debts, and after litigation which has lasted since 1881, a decision was given by the Chief Court of the Panjab in the plaintiff's favour. His son Zafar Hasan Khan is now studying in the Aitchison College, Lahore.

The Chief Court decision in the case brought by Azam Ali to contest his liability for his father's debts is one of the deepest importance for the whole Mandal family; and it has now been definitely settled:—

I.—That the Mandal grant is essentially a jagir, and that the term istamrar refers only to certain special incidents, notably the continuing character of the assignment and the condition of a fixed amount, by way of fee or quit-rent, payable to the State by the assignee.

II.—That each descendant of the original grantees on succeeding to a share takes a fresh estate through, but not from, the preceding holder; in other

words, that each fresh sharer takes from the Crown and not from his immediate predecessor in the jagir.

III.—That the power of sharers to deal with their holdings beyond the term of their proper lives depends strictly on the terms of the Sanads of 1806, and not on those of any regulations which may have been in force in the Karnal pargana in the year in question.

IV.—That a sharer in the jagir is not competent to create a valid charge thereon so as to encumber the income beyond the period of his individual life-time.

Sadat Ali Khan, son of Kutabudin Khan and great-grandson of Ghairat Ali Khan, is at the head of the third or youngest branch of the family. His jagir income is Rs. 5,485 per annum. He holds seven entire villages and shares in three others, all in the Karnal Tahsil, subject to a commutation payment of Rs. 1,250 per annum. He also owns portions of the villages of Goli and Waisri in Panipat. The proprietary rights of his father in seven villages were attached and sold some years back in execution proceedings, with the sanction of the Chief Court. These were acquired partly by a certain banker of the town of Karnal and in part by the late Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan of Kunjpura.

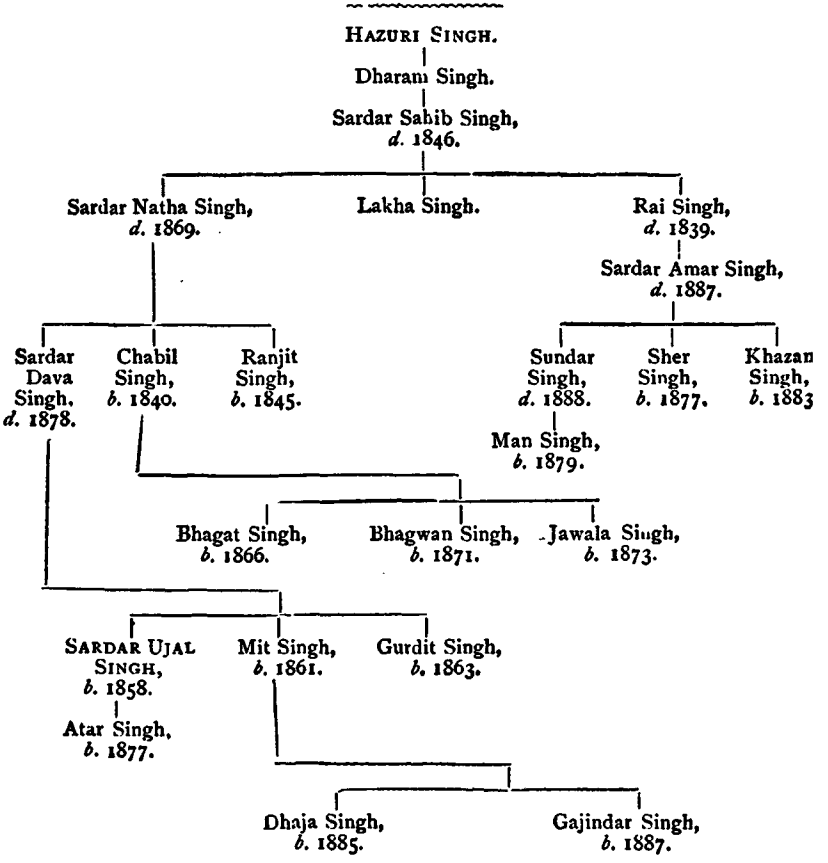
Sadat Ali's branch of the family also holds a feudal grant from the Patiala State, in the original Samana tract, valued at Rs. 6,000 per annum. A suit in regard to this property was brought in the Patiala Courts in 1864 by Najabat Ali against the late Kutabudin. He sued to have the defendant restrained from mortgaging his share on the ground of injury to his, plaintiff's, co-parcenary interests. The decision was adverse to Najabat Ali Khan.

During 1857 Kutabudin Khan was prompt in complying with the requisitions of the Civil authorities at Karnal and Panipat for supplies and carriage, and he furnished sowars for patrolling duty on the Trunk Road near Larsauli, and in other ways proved actively loyal. Ten of his sowars were employed under Government until April 1858.

In 1868 Sadat Ali Khan accepted the post of Excise moharir of the Larsauli Tahsil. He also served as a judicial moharir, but he resigned in 1870, and was subsequently accepted as a candidate for the post of Naib-Tahsildar. He was recommended later on for a Tahsildarship, but he appears to have failed to pass the prescribed examination, and he has not therefore re-entered the public service up to the present. He has made his abode at Dehli, and rarely visits his home in Karnal. Sadat Ali's name is on the Dehli Divisional List of Viceregal Darbaris.

The remaining grandsons of Ghairat Ali Khan are Najabat Ali Khan, Kamarudin Khan, and Akbar Khan, all resident at Karnal, and all Provincial Darbaris. They are reported to be hopelessly involved in debt, and to have sunk into comparative obscurity. Their shares in the family jagir are Rs. 4,815, Rs. 3,233 and Rs. 3,898 respectively.

SARDAR UJAL SINGH OF DHANAUR.


HAZURI SINGH.
Dharam Singh.
Sardar Sahib Singh, d. 1846.
Sardar Natha Singh, d. 1869.
Lakha Singh.
Rai Singh, d. 1839.
Sardar Amar Singh, d. 1887.
Sardar Dava Singh, d. 1878.
Chabil Singh, b. 1840.
Ranjit Singh, b. 1845.
Sundar Singh, d. 1888.
Sher Singh, b. 1877.
Khazan Singh, b. 1883
Man Singh, b. 1879.
Bhagat Singh, b. 1866.
Bhagwan Singh, b. 1871.
Jawala Singh, b. 1873.
SARDAR UJAL SINGH, b. 1858.
Mit Singh, b. 1861.
Gurdit Singh, b. 1863.
Atar Singh, b. 1877.
Dhaja Singh, b. 1885.
Gajindar Singh, b. 1887.

Sardar Ujal Singh is at the head of the Dhanaura family in succession to his father Dava Singh, whose two younger brothers, Chabil Singh and Ranjit Singh, are joint sharers with Ujal Singh in the family estates. Their ancestor Hazuri Singh, an Upal Khatri of the Karora Singhia Misal, lived at Panjgarh in Amritsar, and was one of the first of the Manjha people to adopt Sikhism. His son Sada Singh came south and took military service under Raja Amar Singh of Patiala in 1770, receiving as his reward a quarter share in forty-eight villages in the neighbourhood of Dhanaura. He afterwards conquered seven villages on his own account, and established

his head-quarters at Dhanaura. He was succeeded by his nephew Sahib Singh. On his death in 1846 there was a dispute amongst his three sons regarding the succession; and the estate was divided equally under Government orders passed in 1848. The family behaved loyally in the Sikh wars and again in the Mutiny. Sardars Natha Singh and Amar Singh placed themselves, in 1857, under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, with a body of horse of their own raising, and in reward one-half of their commutation charge was remitted for ever.

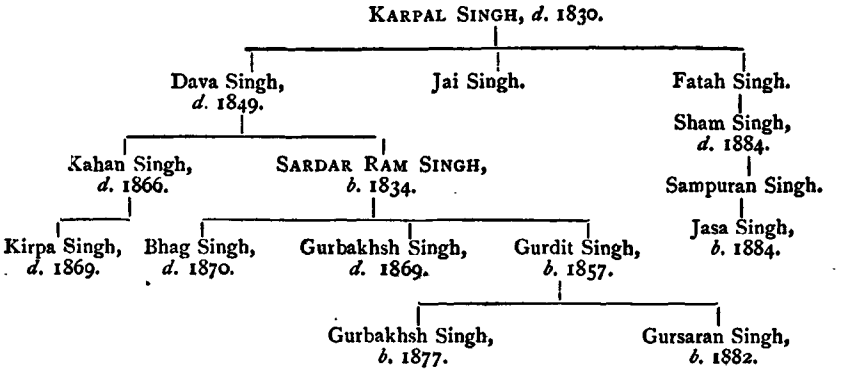
Shortly after Sardar Dava Singh's death, in 1878, his brothers Chabil Singh and Ranjit Singh applied for a partition of the shares of the estate. This was opposed by Sardar Ujal Singh, who claimed the whole for himself, based upon an alleged custom in the family, under which younger brothers were only entitled to maintenance. The matter was fought out in all the Courts, and a decision was ultimately pronounced in favour of the younger brothers.

Ujal Singh holds the title of Sardar in hereditary right as a conquest jagirdar. His name is on the Viceregal Darbar List, and he has the privilege of being exempted from personal attendance in our Civil Courts. He has recently been accepted as a candidate for a Naib-Tahsildarship. His son Atar Singh holds a scholarship at the Aitchison College. The family are in very straitened circumstances.

His cousin the late Sardar Amar Singh, Chief of the Labkari family, died in 1887, leaving his affairs in an embarrassed condition. Amar Singh's eldest son Sundar Singh died in the year following, leaving an infant son, Man Singh, whose estate has been taken under the management of the District Court of Wards. Sodhi Gajindar Singh of Anandpur, a relative on the female side, has been appointed guardian of the minor Sardar, who is a Viceregal Darbari. The Dhanaura

property is shared amongst the relatives as follows :—Sardar Ujal Singh and his two brothers, one-third; Chabil Singh and Ranjit Singh, each one-third. The joint family estate consists of five entire villages and two-thirds of Dhanaura. The remaining one-third of Dhanaura, with Labkari and two other villages, belong to the children of Sardar Amar Singh, the value of whose jagir under the recent assessment is Rs. 2,985 per annum. For services rendered in 1857 the Sardar and his uncle Natha Singh were awarded the remission of their commutation tax at Rs. 925 for one year, and the charge was permanently reduced by one-half.

SARDAR RAM SINGH OF SHAMGARH.

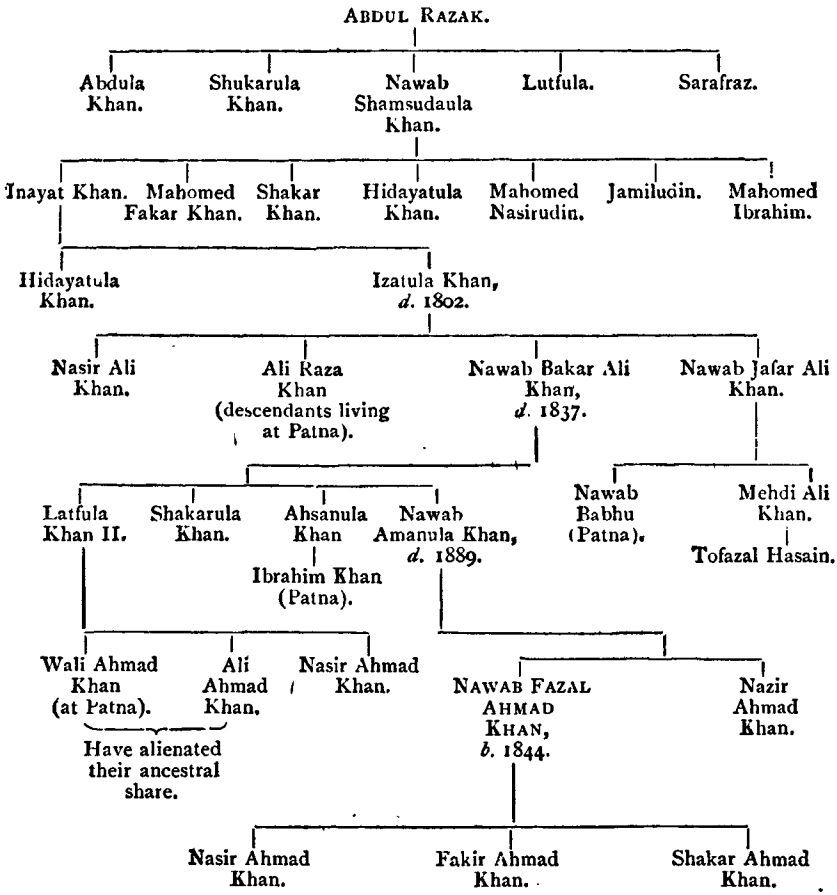


The ancestor of the family, Sardar Karpal Singh, came from the neighbourhood of Batinda in 1770, and received the village of Shamgarh from Sahib Singh, Sardar of Ladwa, who had married his sister. He joined Sahib Singh in most of his expeditions, and received a share of whatever plunder was taken. His daughter Bhag Bhari married Kanwar Partab Singh of Jind, who gave her the village of Asand Talwan in dowry. Karpal Singh was on the occasion presented with five villages in the Jind district of Safidon ; but these were afterwards resumed by Raja Sarup Singh. He died in 1830, leaving two sons, Dava Singh and Fatah Singh.

His daughter married Shahzada Shibdeo Singh, son of the late Maharaja Sher Singh of Lahore, residing in Bareily. The latter received the villages of Saga, Kurak and Jatpura ; and his descendant Sampuran Singh is the present jagirdar of Saga. The rest of the Shamgarh estate passed to Sardar Ram Singh, only surviving son of Dava Singh, and now at the head of the Shamgarh family. His estates consist of six entire villages and two-fifths of mauza Taraori, yielding an income of Rs. 3,450, subject to a commutation charge of Rs. 426 in lieu of service. He is a Viceregal Darbari. He and his brother Kahan Singh did good service in the Mutiny,

and were allowed a remission of the commutation for one year. Gurdit Singh, son of Sardar Ram Singh, is a candidate for employment as a Naib-Tahsildar. The Shamgarh Sardar is connected by marriage with the Raja of Nabha, the Sardar of Lidhran, and the jagirdars of Mustafabad in the Ambala district. Although the present means of the family are not large, the Sardar enjoys considerable local influence. He is a member of the District Board, and takes an interest in all matters of local improvement. The village of Bhaini Khurd is held by Sardar Kahan Singh's widow, a lady of high repute in Sikh circles as an enthusiastic supporter of the traditions of the Khalsa.

NAWAB FAZAL AHMAD KHAN OF PANIPAT.



The Nawab Fazal Ahmad Khan of Panipat succeeded his father Amanula Khan in 1889. This latter gentleman, who died at the age of eighty-one years, was one of the leading Mahomedans in the Karnal district, and was widely known and respected. He had acted for many years as an Honorary Magistrate and member of the local Municipal Committee. He was forward on all occasions in offers of assistance to the district authorities, and during the Mutiny he was actively loyal, helping to the best of his ability in preserving order in his native town and in furnishing supplies

for the troops before Dehli. He was the recognized head of the Panipat Ansaris, or Helpers of the Prophet, who trace their descent from Khwaja Abdu'a Pir of Hirat, one of whose children, Khwaja Malak Ali, in the reign of Sultan Alaudin Musud, grandson of Shamshudin Altamash, migrated to Dehli, and finally fixed his abode at Panipat. The family is undoubtedly of great respectability, being one of the very few in the Province able to prove beyond dispute that the highest offices in the old Mahomedan Empire were held by their ancestors for several generations. Khwaja Nasir, son of Malak Ali, obtained the hand of Faradausa, only daughter of Jalaludin, head of the locally celebrated family of Makhdumzadas, with whom the Ansaris still intermarry ; and with her he secured a portion of the Panipat lands ever since owned by the family. Twelve generations after Khwaja Nasir we find Abdul Razak holding a high military command under Shah Alamgir. One of his sons, Muayanudaula Dalerdil Khan, was for some years Viceroy of the Kabul Provinces ; another son, Zakaria, was Governor of Lahore at the time of Nadar Shah's invasion ; and a third, Lutfula, held at different times the offices of tutor to Azim Shah, Warder of the Fort of Dehli, and Diwan to three successive Emperors. Mahomed Shah appointed him a *Shash Hazari* with the title of Shamsudaula, and he became Subadar of Multan, eventually succeeding his brother as Governor in Kabul. He spent considerable sums in the embellishment of his native town of Panipat, building the Lahore Gate and several mosques which are still in existence.

Shakarula, fourth son of Abdul Razak, was Governor of Malwa during the reign of Bahadar Shah, with the rank of *Shash Hazari* and a salary of two and half lakhs per annum. Inayat Khan, son of Lutfula, was a Bakhshi and Naib Khansaman under Mahomed Shah. He enjoyed the title of Rasikhul Itikad, and with it a salary of Rs. 84,000 per annum. His son Izat Khan drew the same pay as in

charge of the elephant establishments, and ultimately retired from public life in order to look after his jagir estates in Shahjahanabad and Banares. These were seized later on by Alawardi Khan who, however, afterwards released one hundred villages in his favour in the Bahar Province. Izat Khan died at Patna in 1802, thirty-seven years after the authority had passed into the hands of the English Company, and was succeeded by his third son Nawab Bakar Ali Khan, who returned to the parent home at Panipat and distinguished himself by loyally assisting the British when Dehli and the surrounding territory was first brought under our Rule. He was followed in 1837 by the late Nawab Amanula Khan, of whom mention has already been made.

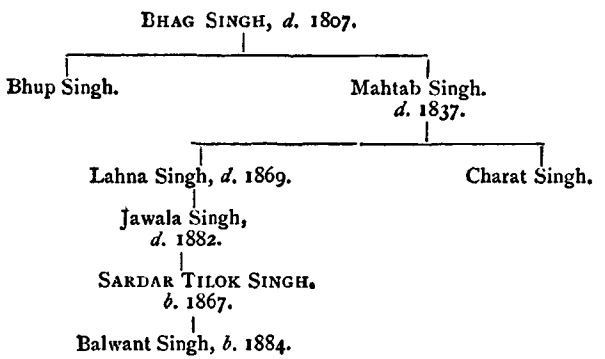
The present incumbent, Fazal Ahmad Khan, has been favourably known to the authorities for many years past, having acted for his father who, by reason of chronic illness, was personally unable to occupy the position his rank and reputation had secured him. The Nawab is President of the Panipat Municipal Committee and member of the Local and District Boards. He also actively interests himself in several local charities, including the Islamia Free School, with which he is unofficially associated. He owns a large zamindari property at Mor Manorat, and he enjoys estates, revenue-free, in Mor Gobardhan and Bakhtiarpur, all in the Patna district. He has also istamrari rights in lands in the Panipat and Sonepat Tahsils.

There are numerous branches of the Ansari Shekhs settled at Panipat in the present day. Many of the family are in service, especially in the States of Central and Southern India. But the minute sub-division of their holdings under the Mahomedan law of inheritance and the disputes constantly arising in connection with the rights of the purdah ladies, have brought most of the members down to a common

level of genteel poverty, threatening a serious struggle for existence in the near future. The Ansaris settled at Patna are reported to be little better off than their cousins in the Panjab, though some of them have accepted employment under the British Government. Tafazal Hasain of Patna was for some years a Munsif in Bengal. Nasir Ahmad Khan, son of the second Lutfula Khan, was Tahsildar in the Panjab.

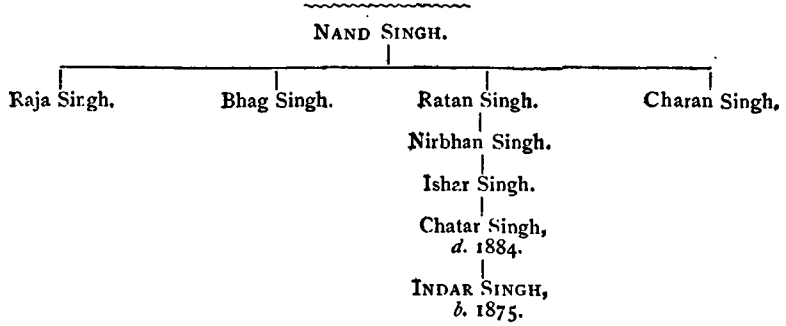
Fazal Ahmad Khan will no doubt succeed to his father's title and to his position on the list of Imperial Darbaris in the Province. The family intermarry only with the Pirzadas or Makhdumzadas of Panipat and the Sayads of Barsat and Sonepat.

SARDAR TILOK SINGH OF SIKRI.



Sardar Tilok Singh's ancestor Bhag Singh, Sukarchakia, left his home in Bhara, Amritsar, to join the standard of Dhara Rao, a Mahrata adventurer, who towards the close of the last century had gathered around him some of the best blood of the Manjha, and dominated the country between Dehli and Patiala. It was this Dhara Rao who sold his services to the celebrated Diwan Nanu Mal of Patiala, and who, in concert with Raja Gajpat Singh of Jind, was the means of restoring the exiled Diwan, and with him his young master, the Raja Sahib Singh, to power in Patiala. Dhara Rao rewarded Bhag Singh's services with the grant of the Sikri Ilaka, consisting of six villages, taken from Sardar Bhanga Singh of Thanesar. Bhag Singh afterwards acted as agent for the Cis-Satlaj Chiefs at Agra. He rendered himself useful to the British officials in the early days, and the revenues of three villages in the Dehli pargana were assigned him on a life-tenure in acknowledgment of his services. On his death, in 1807, a life-pension of Rs. 1,800 per annum was sanctioned for this son Mahtab Singh. Sardar Lahna Singh was at the head of the family during the Mutiny. He behaved loyally, and his services were recognized at the time. The present Sardar Tilok Singh is heavily in debt, and the matter of placing his estates in the hands of the District Court of Wards is under consideration. His jagir income, under the new assessment, is worth Rs. 3,022 per annum.

SARDAR INDAR SINGH OF BARTHAL.



The ancestors of the Barthal Sardar were Sekhon Jats, who came independently with the Dalawalias from the Panjab towards the end of the eighteenth century and fell shortly afterwards under the supremacy of the Ladwa Chiefs.

Sardar Chatar Singh was the first of the family to whom was accorded the honor of a seat in provincial Darbars. He died in 1884, leaving his affairs in an embarrassed condition. His only son Indar Singh has been taken under the protection of the Court of Wards, and an economical scheme of management has been sanctioned with the object of freeing the estate from encumbrances.

The Sardar holds the entire villages of Barthal, Dheru, Mazra and Nilo Kheri, yielding Rs. 1,750 per annum, revenue-free. To this may be added an estimated annual income of Rs. 200 from rents of land held in proprietary title. The house property is of little value, consisting chiefly of a decayed fort and keep in the village of Barthal.

THE AMBALA DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Kensington, late Settlement Officer, has prepared the note which follows, sketching the present position of the leading families in Ambala :—

The first essential feature to be grasped is that by its geographical position the present Ambala district was long destined to feel the effects of every important campaign in Northern India. Hemmed in on one side by the hills and on the other by the great jungle tracts bordering on the Rajputana desert, Ambala was the central spot through or near which every horde of invaders was bound to pass on the way to the battle-ground of India at Panipat, with Dehli as its ultimate goal. This main fact is still reflected in the character of the village population. Placed in the direct track of successive invasions, they appear to have been ground down till they lost all power of resistance to difficulty, and the inherited attitude of submission to the inevitable has left effects which can be still traced even under the altered conditions of British rule. It is necessary to realise this to understand how the district fell, almost without a blow, into the hands of the Cis-Satlaj Sikhs in 1763.

The first direct experience of the Sikhs was in the time of Guru Tegh Bahadar, who roamed the country from Hansi to the Satlaj, and subsisted by plunder from 1664 to 1673. Under his successor Guru Gobind Singh a chain of forts was established at Anandpur in the Hushiarpur district, a few miles north of the Satlaj, at Chamkor in the Rupar Tahsil, and at Nahan in the hills, commanding the whole eastern portion of Ambala. For the first half of the eighteenth century there was no recognised leader of the Sikhs, who were, however, engaged in frequent struggles with the Dehli Empire, and were rapidly forming into great confederacies or misls. The storm burst at last in 1763. The Sikhs of the Manjha country of Lahore, Amritsar and Firozpur combined their forces at Sarhand, routed and killed the Afghan Governor Zain Khan, and pouring across the Satlaj, occupied the whole country to the Jamna without further opposition. "Tradition still describes how the Sikhs dispersed as soon as the battle was won, and how, riding day and night, each horseman would throw his belt and scabbard, his articles of dress and accoutrement, until he was almost naked, into successive villages, to mark them as his."* It is unnecessary to enter into a detail of the partition of the Doab among the different confederacies. It is enough to say that, with few exceptions, the leading families of to-day are the direct descendants of the conquerors of 1763, an aristocracy with no tradition but that of plunder, with no claims to respect as the scions of an ancient line, aliens and foreigners still, and with no sympathy for the people whose revenues are now guaranteed to them in perpetuity.

The history of the next forty years is made up of the endless petty warfare of these independent Sikh Chiefs among themselves, except when a

* Cunningham's *History of the Sikhs.*

common danger banded them to resist the encroachments of the more powerful States of Patiala and Manimajra on the north, and Ladwa, Kaithal and Thanesar on the south. Each separate family, and each group of feudatories strong enough to stand alone, built itself a strong fort as a centre from which it could harry the whole neighbourhood. Many of these are still in existence and a marked feature of the district, recalling the extraordinary lawlessness of a period when literally every man's hand was turned against his brother. No attention was paid to the country by the British Government which had fixed the Jamna as the furthest limit for political enterprise, and it is believed that the profoundest ignorance prevailed both as to the constitution, the rights and the political strength of the supposed rulers. From 1806 to 1808 the position rapidly changed. On the one hand, the Cis-Satlaj Chiefs themselves were panic-struck at the sudden danger threatened to them by the rise of Ranjit Singh's power from beyond the Satlaj. In the three successive years 1806 to 1811 raids were made by Ranjit Singh in person to Ludhiana, to Naraingarh and to Ambala. It was openly announced by him that he intended swallowing up the whole country to the Jamna, and it was realised that one Power and one only could prevent his immediate success. On the other hand, the British Government feared a new danger from the north by a combined invasion of the French, the Turks and the Persians, and it was hastily decided to give up the Jamna as the boundary, and to trust to the new principle of alliance with a strong buffer State at Lahore. At the same time it was recognised that Ranjit Singh was himself a source of danger not to be despised, and, with the Government in this mood in 1808, an impulse was easily given to the policy of active interference by the arrival at Dehli of a deputation represented by Jind, Patiala and Kaithal, to invoke assistance for the Cis-Satlaj States. Some help had been given to the British by Jind, Kaithal and Thanesar in the struggle with the Mahratas five years before. It was apparently assumed that the whole territory to the Satlaj was parcelled out among a few leading States of the same character through whom the country could be strongly governed, and the efforts of the authorities were aimed at the two-fold object of, on the one hand, securing an effective alliance with Ranjit Singh, and on the other, extending British protection to these lesser States ranging from the Jamna to the Satlaj.

The overtures were eventually successful, and a definite treaty was made with Ranjit Singh on the 25th April, 1809, by which he surrendered his new acquisitions south of the Satlaj, and bound himself to abstain from further encroachments on the left bank of that river. The treaty was followed up in May, 1809, by the celebrated proclamation of Colonel Ochterlony, on behalf of the British Government, to the Cis-Satlaj Chiefs. This proclamation, beginning with the quaint wording that it was "clearer than the sun and better proved than the existence of yesterday" that the British action was prompted by the Chiefs themselves, is given in full in *Cunningham's History*. It may be referred to by any one interested in studying the main charter by which the leading families of Ambala still hold their rights. It includes seven short articles only, of which Nos. 1 to 5 are important; Nos. 1 to 3 limit Ranjit Singh's power and declare the Cis-Satlaj Chiefs sole owners of their possessions free of money tribute to the British; while Nos. 4 and 5 require them in return on their side to furnish supplies for the army, and to assist the British by arms against enemies from any quarter as occasion might hereafter arise. The whole document is, however, so short and so full of interest as the foundation of future difficulties that it will well repay perusal by

any one wishing to understand what, read in the light of subsequent events, appears to have been almost unaccountable blindness in the agents of the Government of the day.

It is indeed impossible to read the history of these transactions without seeing that the Government were in reality taking a most important step almost in the dark. Instead of finding the Ambala territory under the control of a few central States, they soon realised that they had given it over for ever to hordes of adventurers with no powers of cohesion, who aimed only at mutual aggression, and whose sole idea of Government was to grind down the people of the country to the utmost limit of oppression. The first point was easily settled by a sharp reminder given in a supplementary proclamation of 1811, that every man would have to be content with what he held in 1809, and that the British Government would tolerate no fighting among themselves. The golden opportunity for securing the welfare of the district was, however, gone, and the pledges hastily given in 1809 were soon found to be a constant source of difficulty and misrule, which have continued, with more or less gravity, almost to the present day. It was found that as a fact the so-called Cis-Satlaj Sovereign States were represented, as far as Ambala was concerned, by some thirty petty rulers with estates ranging from twenty to over one hundred villages, and by a host of small fraternities comprising many hundreds of the rank and file among the followers of the original conquerors, who had been quartered over the country with separate villages for their maintenance, and who were all alike now vested with authority as independent rulers by the vague terms of the proclamation of 1809. Published works have nowhere very clearly recognised how sorely the Government repented of its mistake; but there seems no doubt as to the facts; and it is not to be wondered at that Sir David Ochterlony should have privately admitted to the Governor-General in 1818 that the proclamation of 1809 had been based on an erroneous idea.*

From 1809 to 1847, persistent efforts were made to enforce good government through the Political Agency at Ambala among the endless semi-independent States. The records of the time bear witness to the hopeless nature of the undertaking. They teem with references to the difficult enquiries necessitated by the frequent disputes among the principalities, by their preposterous attempts to evade control, and by acts of extortion and violent crime in their dealings with the villages. Year by year Government was driven in self-defence to tighten the reins, and every opportunity was taken to strengthen its hold on the country by enforcing its claims to lapse by escheat on the death without lineal heirs of the possessors of 1809 or their descendants. It was thus that the British district of Ambala gradually grew up, each successive lapse being made the occasion for regular settlements of the village revenues and the introduction of direct British rule.

Up to 1843 the Government had done its best to carry out strictly the unfortunate engagements of 1809, and till then little necessity had arisen for testing the gratitude of the States, and seeing how far they were prepared on their part to carry out their promises to furnish supplies for troops and military assistance when called on. In 1844 and 1845, the conditions again changed with the disastrous campaign in Afghanistan and the increasing signs of restlessness among the Sikhs of the Panjab. In the words of Sir Lepel Griffin "The Cis-Satlaj Chiefs had abundant leisure to observe the

* *Cunningham*, page 152 and note.

signs of the times. * * * Seeing that their resources in money and supplies were required for the English armies, they began to think that they were necessary to the existence of the British power, not that it was essential to their own. All fear of the Lahore monarchy was now over; there was no longer a strong and sagacious ruler like Ranjit Singh, who made British protection sound pleasantly in the ears of neighbouring Princes; and this protection now seemed little more than a restraint, without which each Chief fancied that he himself might play the part which, under similar circumstances, the Raja of Lahore had played with so much brilliancy and success." * The result was, that when called on to help in the First Sikh War the States were for the most part passively obstructive, even where they did not venture to show open hostility. "Their prosperity had been so great, the benefits which British protection had conferred on them were so undeniable, and ingratitude for benefits conferred is so certain, that it is no matter for surprise when at the first opportunity certain Chiefs turned against the power which had befriended them, and openly or secretly joined the ranks of its enemies." The more serious offenders were visited with signal punishment. Their possessions were confiscated to Government, and in some cases they were themselves removed as prisoners from the Province. One hundred and seventeen villages were in this way added to the British district in Pipli by confiscation from the Raja of Ladwa; one hundred and six in Rupar and Kharar from the Sardar of Rupar; seventy-two in the same Tahsils from the Sodhis of Anandpur; and eighty-nine in Naraingarh from the Raja of Kapurthala. As regards minor Chiefs, less severe measures were considered sufficient, though the majority "had not shown their loyalty in 1845 in any more conspicuous way than in not joining the enemy. Gratitude they did not understand, and to show them any special consideration at the close of the campaign was unnecessary. Several most important measures were then adopted by the Government. The first was the abolition of all police jurisdiction in most of the States; for the existing system was so favorable to crime that, in the midst of half a hundred conflicting authorities, the capture of a criminal was well nigh impossible. The second measure was the abolition of transit and custom duties, which were as injurious to trade as the police system was fatal to justice; and the last was to accept a commutation for the personal service of the Chief and his contingent."

These changes were not made before they were forced upon the Government by open disaffection or neglect on the part of the Chiefs to obey orders which they were lawfully bound to fulfil. It was, however, soon found impossible to go so far without still further important steps. Hitherto the Chiefs had levied revenue from their allotted villages in kind; an arrangement which left them free to rack-rent the land without any sort of restriction other than that imposed by the necessity for keeping the villagers from actually flying the country. The regular settlement of the British portions of the district began in 1847; and it was soon strongly urged by the district officials that the opportunity should be taken of once for all removing the grievances of the villagers by extending the benefits of a fixed money demand to the villages still subject to the remaining States. The proposal was vehemently resisted by the Chiefs themselves, and for some years they managed to delay the decisive step; but eventually they were brought to see that their own interests were concerned as well as those of the people, for the very

* *Panjab Rajas*, pages 183, 184, 189, 190.

significant reason that they found themselves unable to collect their revenue when once their police jurisdiction was gone. Partly for this reason but still more because the existing dual system of cash revenues in British villages, side by side with collections in kind under the Chiefs, was rapidly proving itself intolerable. The Government at last, in 1852, consented to finally break the power of the Chiefs by enforcing the revenue settlement throughout the district, and reducing the so-called Chiefs to the position of jagirdars. "With this decision of the British Government fell, for ever, the power of the petty Cis-Satlaj Chiefs, who had too long been permitted to play at independence, which for them had no nobler significance than the right to do evil without restraint, and to oppress the people who were so unfortunate as to be their subjects." *

This practically ends the history of the leading families. Their position as jagirdars has been defined and recorded with the greatest care. Pedigrees have been drawn out both for the leading Sardars and for the minor fraternities, whose descendants were even then counted by the thousand, tracing the descent in each case from the common ancestor of the year 1809, or subsequent year of status fixed as the basis for collateral succession under the varying conditions of different jagirs. The year 1809 has been recognised as the status for each of the leading Sardars, and even when the line becomes extinct, the jagir does not lapse in their case without a special enquiry and the orders of Government. There have been two important escheats in the last thirty years. The Sialba family of Tahsil Kharar died out in 1866, and fifty-nine villages, with a revenue of Rs. 26,000, passed to the Government; and in 1875 in the same Tahsil a like fate befell the Manimajra jagir, the largest in the district, covering sixty-nine villages, with a revenue of Rs. 39,100. Reference to the pedigree tables given for the various families will show that many of the leading houses are represented by not more than one or two members, and it is not unlikely that further lapses will occur in the near future. Nor is this to be altogether regretted, even with every sympathy for the representatives of former power. With the exception of the Mir of Kotaha, the Baidwan Sardars of Sohana and Manimajra, the Rajputs of Ramgarh and Raipur, and the minor Pathan family of Kotla Nihang in Rupar, the whole of the existing larger jagirdars, and an immense majority of the lesser shareholders known as the patidari jagirdars, are still foreigners in the land as much as in the days of their ancestors, the invaders of 1763. They have not in any way identified themselves with the people of the district. They still look back on the Manjha as their real home, and if they notice the Ambala people at all, it is usually to recall the days when they had full license to oppress them, and to show too plainly what line they would take if those days should ever return. The one privilege they have hitherto retained as the symbol of their former independence is the right of collecting their revenue direct from the villages of their jagirs, and even this they have frequently abused so grossly that it is not certain whether it will be possible to retain the right for many years to come.

The general picture presented by this short sketch is not a pleasant one; but it is better to state the facts than to give the leading families a fictitious importance by dwelling on their large revenues, and the proud position which they are commonly said to hold. The condition of things is almost unique in the Panjab. In addition to the thirty-three leading families with

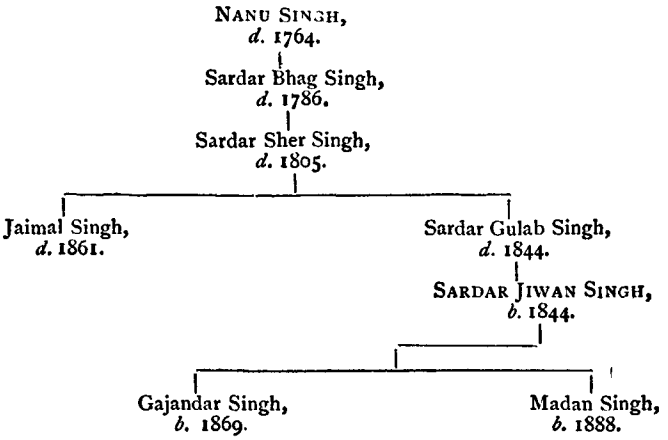
* *Panjab Rajas*, page 199.

jagir revenues alone of some Rs. 2,60,000, there are over five thousand lesser patidari jagirdars dividing over three lakhs a year. It is hardly too much to say that these men have no aims beyond living on their jagir where it is large enough, and starving on it where increasing numbers in the family have reduced each share to a miserable pittance. As a rule, they own no land and look down on a life of agriculture. The best of them are those who have returned to their native land and taken to regular employment. Those who remain for the most part either cannot or will not enter the service of Government, and their greatest pleasure lies in stirring up useless dissensions among the zamindars. A few of the heads of the larger houses have been made Honorary Magistrates ; but with some honorable exceptions, the powers are chiefly valued as a means of gratifying private enmities. One man, and it is believed one only, among the chief Sardars, has had the enterprise to send his son into the army—this notable exception being in the case of S. Partab Singh of Mainpur—whose son Shamsher Singh holds a commission as Jamadar in the 5th Bombay Cavalry. It it difficult to imagine any more striking illustration of the useless lives led by these men as a class, notwithstanding that Government has done all that can be done to strengthen them in the position they are meant to hold as the heads of the people. Service in the army is, above all others, the profession for which they should be qualified, alike by their traditions in the past and their ample revenues in the present; and yet it is only possible to indicate one solitary instance in which advantage has been taken of this ready opening for the families of leading men. For the rest perhaps the less said the better. The really influential men can be counted almost on the fingers of one hand, and family after family is chiefly noticeable for the frequency with which drink and debauchery have brought their victims to an early grave. In not a few cases it is an open secret that vicious lives have led to a failure of lawfully begotten heirs, and that extinction of the house, with the consequent lapse of the jagir to Government, have only been avoided through the extreme difficulty attending any investigation into the private affairs of the family--a difficulty which makes it almost impossible to ascertain the truth even where the facts obtain an open notoriety. It is, however, not altogether fair to trace the degeneration of character among these Cis-Satlaj Sikhs to defects in the men themselves. The position secured to them, almost without effort on their part, has left them in the possession of abundant means without the necessity for exertion to sustain their place as rulers in the land, and they have naturally sunk under the strong temptations of a life of idleness and comparative luxury. The lesson to be learnt from their history appears to be that no good result can follow from the creation of an artificial aristocracy, and the state of things in the Ambala district makes it easy to understand the bitterness of the discussion when a similar question affecting the true Panjab came for decision before the Board of Administration in the early days of annexation. It may perhaps be added that, viewed in the experience of Ambala, there is much cause for congratulation that the sterner policy of John Lawrence caused that question to be finally decided in the Panjab on lines which effectually prevented the repetition of Ambala difficulties elsewhere.

It only remains to add that the question of commutation for military service has remained settled on the lines of the orders of 1846. The general rule is that two annas are paid to Government for each rupee of jagir revenue. This was the rule governing all the leading families and the great majority of the patidari jagirdars, including all those who were recognised as entitled to the superior status of 1809. A comparatively small number of the

patidars, chiefly in the Rupar and Naraingarh Tahsils, were given an inferior status on special grounds, and in their case the commutation paid is usually four annas in the rupee for the first and eight annas for succeeding generations. During the Mutiny many of the leading Sardars did good service by providing small forces as guards to the Tahsil buildings and hold to important posts on the lines of communication, and these services were gratefully acknowledged by a permanent reduction in their rate of commutation to one anna in the rupee. Subject to these small payments almost the whole of the jagirs of the district are now held in perpetuity on the sole condition of continuance of heirs in the direct line from the common ancestor of the recognised year of status.

SARDAR JIWAN SINGH OF BURIA.



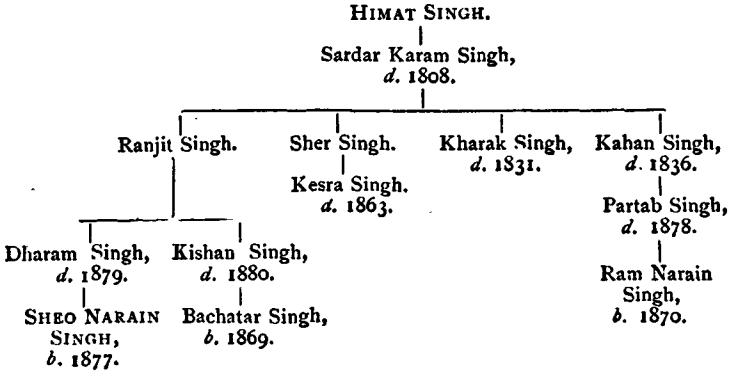
The founders of the Buria Chiefship were Nanu Singh, a Jat of Jhawal Mandan, near Amritsar, and the brothers Bhag Singh and Rai Singh, all Bhangi Sikhs, who, in 1764, seized the fort of Buria from some Narwaria Sikhs who had entered into possession a year previously. Nanu Singh was shortly afterwards treacherously murdered by the Afghans of Aurangabad, who enticed him inside their fort under pretence of showing him hospitality. His death was revenged by Rai Singh, the adopted son of Nanu, who, with Bhag Singh, defeated the Aurangabadis, levelling their fort, and possessing himself of about two hundred villages in the neighbourhood. These were divided between the brothers, Rai Singh receiving eighty-four villages in the districts of Jagadhri and Dayalgarh, while Bhag Singh became sole owner of the Buria estates, consisting of one hundred and twenty villages. On the death of Bhag Singh, in 1786, his son Sher Singh held the Chiefship. He was killed in an engagement with the English at Saharunpur in 1804. Then arose a long dispute between his widows and sons affecting the succession, which ended in the estate being held in equal shares by Jaimal Singh

and Gulab Singh, the widows taking certain villages in life-tenure by way of maintenance. Gulab Singh ultimately succeeded to the whole estates on the death, without sons, of his brother Jaimal in 1816. He himself died in 1844, leaving an only son Jiwan Singh, the present Sardar, not then a year old. Buria was disfranchised with the other minor Cis-Satlaj Chiefships in June 1849, when, immediately after the Second Sikh War, their criminal, civil and fiscal jurisdiction was annulled, and their lands came under the operation of the law as administered in the Panjab generally. During both the Satlaj campaigns Sardar Jiwan Singh's relatives behaved with conspicuous loyalty. In the war of 1849, he furnished levies and advanced Rs. 50,000 on loan to the military treasury. During the Mutiny the young Sardar himself commanded a body of twenty horsemen and eighty-six footmen locally raised and maintained at his own charges, and held the town of Jagadhri for some weeks. He on this occasion also lent a considerable sum of money to assist the authorities in meeting the current expenses of the war. His services were rewarded by a remission for one year of his commutation payment of Rs. 4,138, and by a permanent reduction of the demand to one-half.

Sardar Jiwan Singh is an Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar within the limits of his estates. He is one of the most enlightened of the Sikh Chiefs of the Ambala district. He was honored in 1887 by being the recipient of the Order of the Indian Empire, conferred in recognition of his loyal public services. His jagirs and mafis yield an income of Rs. 5,500; and his rents from proprietary holdings amount to Rs. 41,500 per annum.

The Sardar is connected by marriage with the ruling family of Patiala, his sister having married Maharaja Narindar Singh, grandfather of the present Chief.

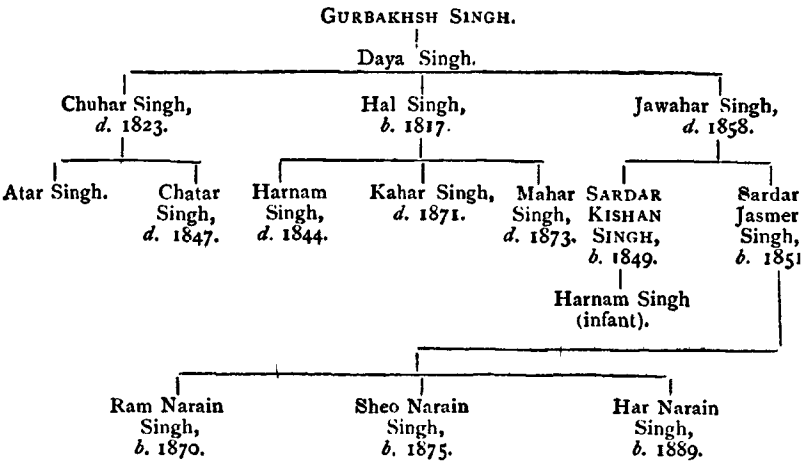
SARDAR SHEO NARAIN OF SHAHABAD.



The Shahabad Sardars are a branch of the Nishanwala Misal. Their ancestor was Lal Singh, a successful adventurer from the Manja. His cousin Himat Singh pushed on his conquests in 1763 so as to embrace the whole of the Shahabad district, a large portion of which he shared with his followers Bhagwan Singh and Diwan Singh. He died in 1775, and was succeeded by his nephew Karam Singh, whom he had adopted. He was friendly with the Moghal Governors, and received from Ahmad Shah a jagir in the Shikarpur Taluka and the title of Sardar for services rendered. Most of his lands were, however, wrested from his sons shortly after his death.

In 1864 the joint holdings of the cousins of Partab Singh, Kishan Singh and Dharam Singh, in the Ambala district, were assessed at Rs. 5,800 per annum, subject to a service commutation charge of Rs. 613. The family behaved well in both the Satlaj campaigns and in the rebellion of 1857. The present representatives are Sardars Sheo Narain, Bachatar Singh and Ram Narain, all Viceregal Darbaris.

SARDAR KISHAN SINGH OF TANGAUR.



Sirdar Kishan Singh and his brother Jasmer Singh are the principal men of the Tangaur branch of the Shahid Confederacy. The Shahid Sikhs were so called by reason of the crushing defeat their fathers suffered at the hands of the Governor of Jalandhar, Adina Beg, in 1743, when led by their Chief Dip Singh, whom they believed to be invincible. Dip Singh was the *mahant* in charge of the *Damdama Sahib* or Temple near Talwandi, in the Sirsa district, where, in the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb, Guru Gobind once took refuge from the fury of the Mahomedans with whom he was constantly at feud. Dip Singh is said to have had his head severed from his body early in the fight; but he nevertheless remained on his horse, and for several hours after rushed madly over the battle-field, cutting and hacking at the foe, and dealing out death at every stroke. Yet, in spite of this supernatural help, his followers were slain almost to a man; and the few who survived to tell the tale, as well as the children of those who fell, have ever since been known as

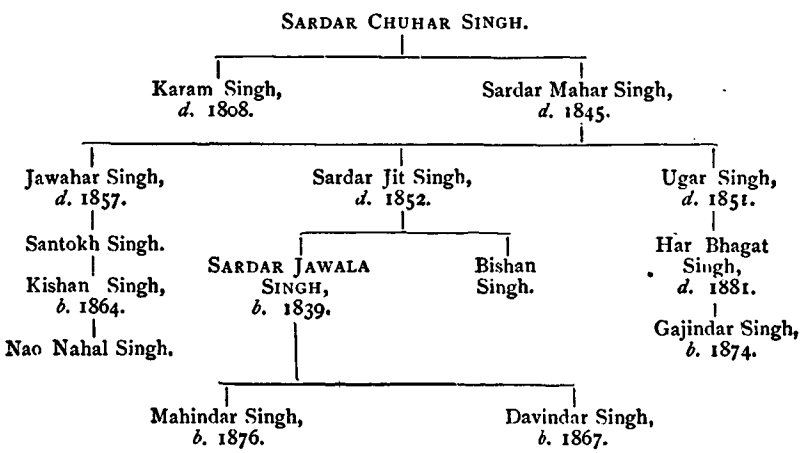
Shahids or martyrs. Sirdar Jiwan Singh, Shahzadpuria, whose history has been already given, is the leading Shahid Sikh of to-day.

The Tangaur branch is included among the thirty-four leading houses of the Cis-Satlaj districts. Sardars Kishan Singh and Jasmer Singh are at the head. Their ancestor Gurbakhsh Singh came from Gangobuha, a village in the Taran Taran Tahsil of Amritsar, where many members of the family still live. He was a worshipper at the Damdama Temple, and became a recognized leader of the Shahid Confederacy with Dharam Singh and Karam Singh, ancestors of the Shahzadpuria Sardar. They started on a career of conquest on this side of the Satlaj, and of the spoils Gurbakhsh Singh received many rich villages in the *bet* tracts of the Markanda river. On the death of Daya Singh, son of Gurbakhsh Singh, the estate was divided amongst his two sons and one grandson Chatar Singh. Lal Singh, one of the sons, was dispossessed in 1839 for the murder of his brother's wife. Two of his villages were made over to his nephew Chatar Singh, and the remainder were allowed to pass to his son Harnam Singh, on whose death, in 1844, Lal Singh was reinstated. The two villages which Chatar Singh had received as blood-money were resumed by Government on his death in 1847, and his other possessions fell to his uncle Jawahar Singh. These are now held, together with their father's own share, by Sardars Kishan Singh and Jasmer Singh, and they will ultimately succeed to Lal Singh's jagir, as he only holds on a life-interest. This latter yields Rs. 2,108 per annum. Their own jagir, which they jointly hold, is valued at Rs. 7,707, after deducting the usual commutation charge of two annas per rupee of the assessed revenue. The family behaved well in the Sikh wars; and during the rebellion of 1857 they were forward in the supply of carriage and provision for the troops at Dehli. Their

sowars were posted in charge of the Police Stations of Rajanoh and Asandh-Salwan within the limits of their estates.

The Sardars are most anxious that some mention should be made in this history of their original ancestor Raja Karn, one of the Pandus. He lived a long time ago, and it was his wont to weigh out one-and-a-half maunds of gold every morning as an offering to the Brahmins, and to weigh in as much flour and ghi for his own sustenance. Needless to say, he must have been both rich and powerful. This is all they know about him; but of so much they are very proud. Both the Sardars are Viceregal Darbaris.

SARDAR JAWALA SINGH OF JARAULI.



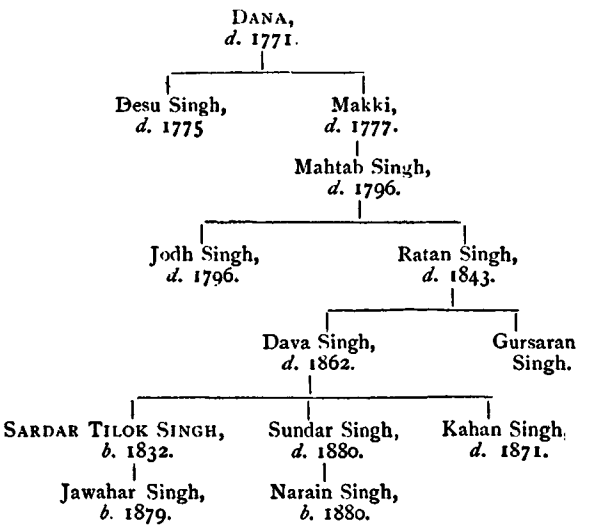
Sardar Jawala Singh's best known ancestor was Chuhar Singh of Chang, near Kasur. He was a near relative of Sardar Rai Singh Bhangi, the conqueror of Jagadhri and Dayalgarh, and a prominent member of the Shahid Misal. He received the Jarauli Ilaka as his share of the spoils after the sack of Sarhand in 1763. He retained ten of these villages for himself, giving the others to his lieutenants, and returned to Amritsar, where he held charge of the Shahid Bunga for many years. He acquired much land on either side of the Ravi, and was accounted one of the most powerful Sardar of his day. He placed his younger son Mahar Singh in charge of the Jarauli villages, while Karam Singh, the elder, subsequently succeeded to the family estates north of the Satlaj. These were appropriated by Maharaja Ranjit Singh on Karam Singh's death, sonless, in 1808. In the meanwhile Mahar Singh was faring almost as badly at Jarauli; for Sardar Bhanga Singh of Thanesar took advantage of his being a minor to wrest most of his patrimony from him, leaving him only with Jarauli, Fatehgarh Atri and Ajrana, yielding about Rs. 10,000 revenue. Mahar Singh gladly acquiesced in the arrangements which brought

his property under the protection of the British Government in 1809. Since then his family have enjoyed a comparatively peaceful existence. Just before his death, in 1845, Sardar Mahar Singh made a will, giving three out of ten shares of his estate to each of his three sons, and one-tenth in addition to the second, Jit Singh, whom he desired to appoint as his successor in the Chiefship. Sardar Jit Singh died in 1852, and was succeeded by his son Jawala Singh, who is now at the head of the family. His brother Bishan Singh died sonless in his father's life-time.

The family has on all occasions proved loyal to the British Government. Sardar Jawala Singh holds the village of Fatehgarh Atri in his sole possession as head of the house. The remaining villages of Jarauli and Ajrana are shared equally by the three branches of Mahar Singh's family. The other two branches are represented by Sardars Kishan Singh and Gajindar Singh. Their separate jagir income is Rs. 789.

Gajindar Singh is being educated at the Ambala Government School. He is married to a daughter of Sardar Narain Singh, Jagirdar of Khamanun.

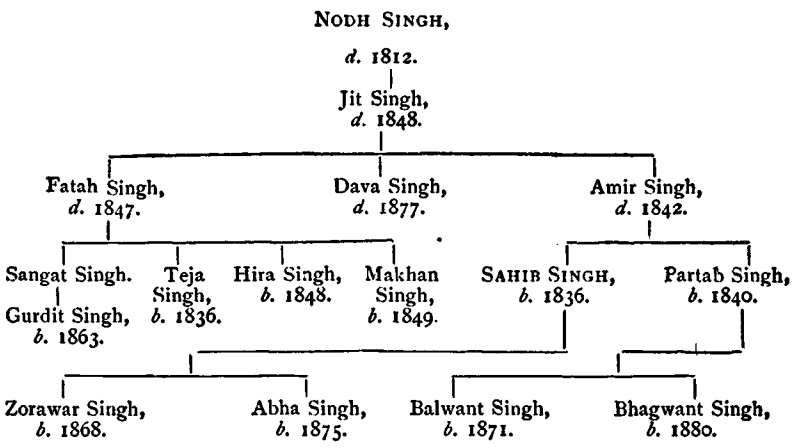
SARDAR TILOK SINGH OF MUSTAFABAD.



When the Sikh invasion took place in 1763, Desu Singh, Dalawala, Jat of Lalpur, near Taran Taran, took possession of Mustafabad and some neighbouring villages now in the Jagadhri Tahsil and of Dera and Tandwala in Ambala. He was killed at the battle of Chandausi in 1775, and was succeeded by his nephew Mahtab Singh, who obtained possession of the whole estate. His eldest son Jodh Singh, who followed him, was slain in 1796 at Biana, fighting against the Mahratas. One of Mahtab Singh's widows, Masamat Gauran, then managed to secure possession. After a time her claim was disputed by Jodh Singh's younger brother Ratan Singh, who wrested Dera and Tandwala from her. He appears to have surrendered these villages as the price of protection to Sardar Bhanga Singh, the powerful Chief of Thanesar, who gave him Talheri in exchange. On the death of Masamat Gauran, in 1833, the whole estate was made over to Ratan Singh, whose grandson Tilok Singh and great-grandson Naina Singh are now in possession. Naina Singh is a minor under the Court of Wards. Tilok Singh was formerly a member of the District Committee. During the

Mutiny the Sardars of Mustafabad maintained a small number of horse and footmen for police service at Jagadhri. One year's commutation money was remitted as a reward for their services. The jagir consists of eight villages, of which seven are in the Jagadhri Tahsil and one in Ambala. The jagir revenue of these estates is Rs. 4,679, on which the jagirdars pay a service commutation charge of two annas in the rupee. Tilok Singh's share is Rs. 2,340. Tilok Singh's name and that of his nephew Naina Singh appear on the Ambala List of Viceregal Darbaris.

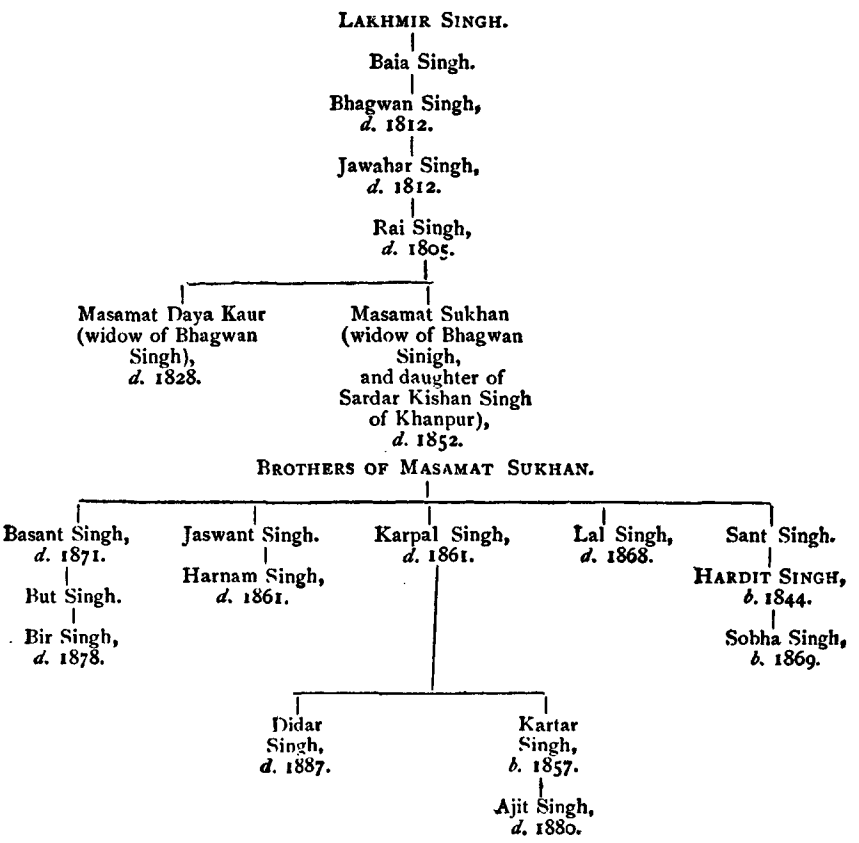
SARDAR SAHIB SINGH OF LEDA.



Sadar Sahib Singh's ancestors belonged to the Karora Singhia Jat Misal, of which the Ambala Kalsias are a branch. Nodh Singh, the great-grandfather of Sahib Singh, came from Kalsia in the Manjha, with Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh of Kalsia, and Karam Singh of Bilaspur, whose family is now extinct. When the Kalsias divided their conquests the Leda Chief and his followers were awarded villages in the eastern part of Ambala equivalent to the services of two hundred horsemen maintained by them; the Sardar of Kalsia taking only a five-sixteenth share of the whole, consisting of lands in the neighbourhood of Chachrauli, near Jagadhri, where his descendants still reside. The Leda jagirs are at present composed of two entire villages and shares in five others, all in the Jagadhri Tahsil, as well as shares in six villages of Tahsil Naraingarh, valued at Rs. 2,531. The jagirdars are six in number and divide on ancestral shares, the value of Sahib Singh's share being Rs. 582. The family maintained some police levies during the Mutiny, and as a reward received a remission of the commutation service charge for one

year. The title of Sardar is usually bestowed upon the most worthy member, independently of his position in the pedigree table. Thus Dava Singh succeeded Jit Singh, and was followed by Sahib Singh, the present head of the family. Sardar Sahib Singh is a Viceregal Darbari.

SARDAR HARDIT SINGH OF DAYALGARH.


LAKHMIR SINGH.
Baia Singh.
Bhagwan Singh, d. 1812.
Jawahar Singh, d. 1812.
Rai Singh, d. 1805.
Masamat Daya Kaur (widow of Bhagwan Singh), d. 1828.
Masamat Sukhan (widow of Bhagwan Sinigh, and daughter of Sardar Kishan Singh of Khanpur), d. 1852.
BROTHERS OF MASAMAT SUKHAN.
Basant Singh, d. 1871.
But Singh.
Bir Singh, d. 1878.
Jaswant Singh.
Harnam Singh, d. 1861.
Karpal Singh, d. 1861.
Lal Singh, d. 1868.
Sant Singh.
HARDIT SINGH, b. 1844.
Sobha Singh, b. 1869.
Didar Singh, d. 1887.
Kartar Singh, b. 1857.
Ajit Singh, d. 1880.

Sardar Rai Singh and his brother Bhag Singh set out in 1760 from their home near Kasur to seek their fortune below the Satlaj. They were Bhangi Jat Sikhs; and in their company was the celebrated Nanu Singh, also a warrior bold. Their adventure proved successful, and in a few years they found themselves masters of the Jagadhri country, and built themselves a fort near Buria, which they named Dayalgarh, and made their head-quarters. Ultimately the brothers divided their property, Nanu Singh having been slain; the Dayalgarh and Jagadhri estates, containing eighty-four villages, falling to the share of Sardar Rai Singh. He died

in 1805, leaving the Chiefship to his nephew Bhagwan Singh, who himself died seven years after without surviving issue. He was the last Sardar of Jagadhri. His widows fought over the property, and it was divided equally between them by the British Political Agent. To Mai Daya Kaur fell the Jagadhri estates, and they lapsed to Government on her death in 1828.

Mai Sukhan took over the Dayalgarh villages and held them until 1852. She was a daughter of Sardar Kishan Singh of Khanpura. After her death her blood relations were allowed to succeed her in a portion of the jagir in default of next of kin of her deceased husband. These were her nephews Harnam Singh and Hardit Singh, and her three brothers, as shown in the pedigree table. They took over the villages of Khajuri (Jagadhri) and Jatlanaon (Pipli) on a life-tenure. Hardit Singh is still in the enjoyment of his share, which is valued at Rs. 1,100 per annum. The other shares have lapsed by reason of the death of the grantees. Sardar Hardit Singh lives at Dayalgarh, where he owns some land. He is a man of little education and has never come prominently forward. He is a Viceregal Darbari. His son Sobha Singh is reported to be a young man of promise, having been educated in a Government school. The Dayalgarh Sardars behaved loyally in the rebellion of 1857, and received a handsome khilat in recognition of their services.

Of the sons of Sardar Karpal Singh, the elder, Didar Singh, is a Thanadar of Police in the North-Western Provinces, and Kartar Singh is the manager of the estate of the minor Guru Nao Nahal Singh of Kartarpur. Mai Gayan Kaur, widow of Sardar Lal Singh, receives a compassionate allowance of Rs. 300 annually.

SARDAR JIWAN SINGH OF SHAHZADPUR.

KARM SINGH,
d. 1786.

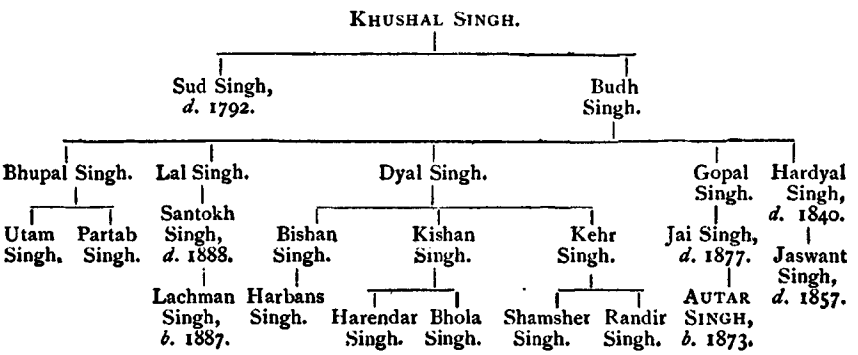
- Gulab Singh.
  - Sheo Karpal Singh, *d.* 1861.
    - SARDAR JIWAN SINGH, *b.* 1860.
- Mahtab Singh, *d.* 1820.

The Shahzadpur family first rose to importance in the time of Guru Gobind Singh, by whom Dip Singh, grandfather of Karam Singh, was installed as first Mahant of a newly-established Gurdwara, known as *Damdama Sahib*, a place of some celebrity in the Patiala State. His successors engaged in a series of struggles with the Mahomedan Governors of the Eastern Panjab, and acquired the title of *Shahid* (martyr), by which the family is still known in honor of the legendary exploits of its head. Under Karm Singh a strong footing was obtained in the neighbourhood of Sirsa, and advantage was taken of the general *melée* of 1763, to join the invasion of the Cis-Satlaj country by Sikhs from the Manjha. Karm Singh forced his way up from the south through the present Ambala Tahsil, where he acquired several villages, and finally settled down at Shahzadpur, in the present Naraingarh Tahsil. The estates were then divided for a time, Karm Singh retaining possession of the Kasri tract in Ambala, and making over the Shahzadpur villages to his brother Dharm Singh. The latter died childless, and Karm Singh thereon became sole possessor of the numerous scattered blocks of villages still held by his descendants in jagir. These were administered by the family as independent territory until 1847, when general orders were passed, resuming the sovereign powers of all the separate

petty States included in the Ambala district. The status of the family has ever since been that of jagirdar only; but, as such, it ranks second among the jagirs of the district.

The present Sardar Jiwan Singh was educated in the Government Wards School of Ambala. He is a Honorary Magistrate, and as a Honorary Civil Judge holds the powers of a Munsif for the trial of suits up to Rs. 500 in value. He is also a member of the District Board and of the Committee of Management of the Aitchison College at Lahore. He is a man of excellent character, and commands universal respect. The family holds the title of *Mushfiq Mahrban*, but is more commonly known by the native title of *Shahid*, which ensures it respect from the Sikhs throughout the Panjab. The present Sardar was married in 1884 to a sister of the Maharaja of Patiala, an alliance which has much increased the dignity and prominence of the house.

SARDAR AUTAR SINGH OF MANAULI.



The above pedigree includes the leading branches of the great Singhpuria family. Sardar Autar Singh of Manauli is the titular head of the family, which holds large jagirs, aggregating Rs. 80,000, in the Kharar and Rupar Tahsils. The remaining branches hold separate estates known as Bhareli, Bunga, Ghanauli, Bharatgarh and Kandaula; but as, with the exception of the Bhareli Sardar, all are descendants of Budh Singh, the possessor of 1809, they have common rights of succession in favor of the survivors on failure of heirs to any separate Sardar. From 1809 to 1847 the family ranked as independent protected Chiefs, losing their status in the latter year, and being reduced to the position of ordinary perpetuity jagirdars, under the general proclamation issued on the close of the First Sikh War. During the last half century the family has been unfortunately more distinguished for its vices than its virtues. None of its representatives have been men of mark. Few have even lived lives of ordinary respectability, and again and again drink and debauchery have brought their victims to an early grave. There is no better typical instance of the rapid degeneration of character among the leaders of the Cis-Satlaj Sikhs, where British protection has secured them in the enjoyment of large revenues, and left them without the necessity to work for their position, and without

sufficiently strong inducement to uphold the honor of the family name.

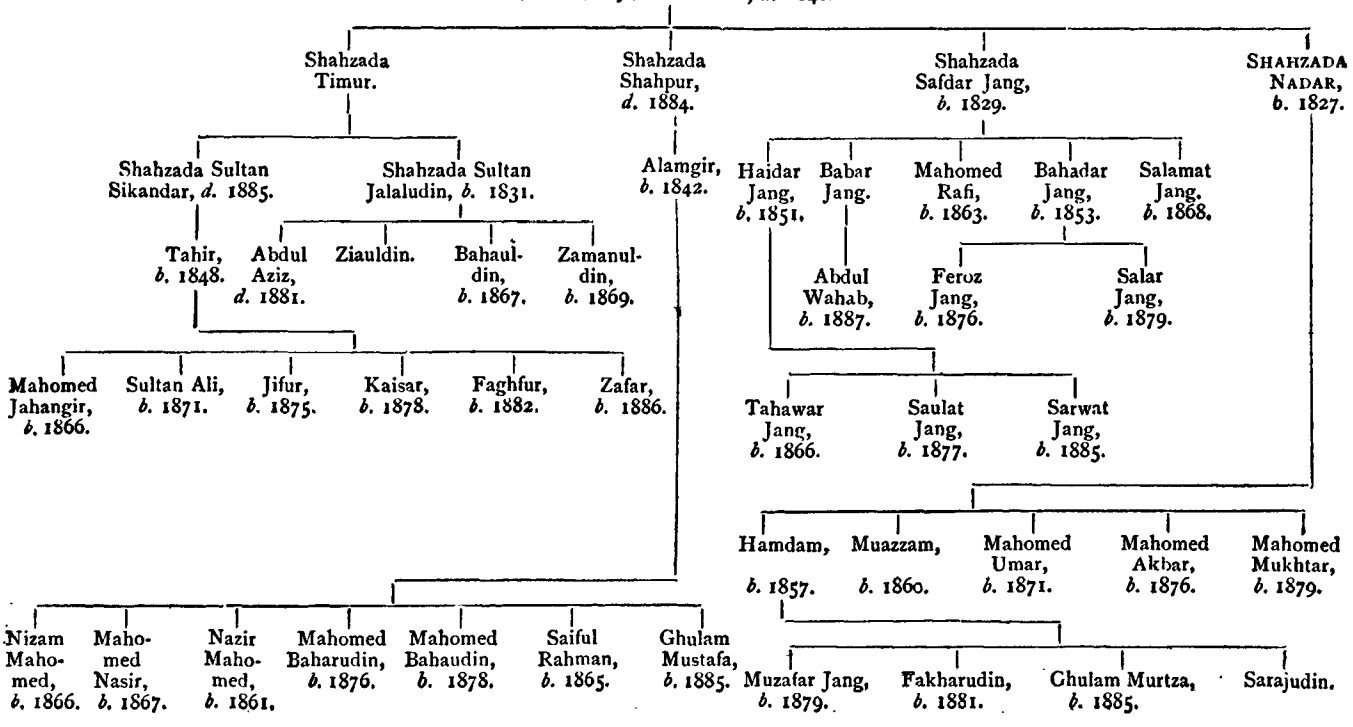
The Manauli jagir is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
In Tahsil Kharar, 24 villages with a revenue of ..	13,700
" " Rupar 57 " " " ..	20,400
Total ..	34,100

From this must be deducted commutation for military service at two annas per rupee in about half the jagir, and one anna in the remaining half, representing the Manauli share, for services rendered in 1857 by Sardar Jai Singh.

Sardar Autar Singh is still a minor and unmarried, and a pupil in the Aitchison College, Lahore. The estate has been now for two generations almost continuously under the Court of Wards, and is very rich owing to the careful nursing of British authorities. The Sardar owns over a thousand acres of cultivated lands in Kharar and Rupar, besides numerous forts and houses, and there is also a large sum invested in his name in Government Securities. He unfortunately inherits a weak constitution, and although the greatest pains have been taken with his education, it is doubtful whether he will acquire the strength of body and mind to enable him to do justice to the fine property to which he will succeed on release from guardianship.

SHAHZADA NADAR, SADOZAI.



Ludhiana is the home of the children of Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk of Kabul. The circumstances under which that unfortunate Ruler twice gained and lost a throne, are matters of general Indian history, and need only be touched upon here. It will be remembered that Shah Zaman returned to his capital after his second unsuccessful invasion of the Panjab in 1799, merely to be supplanted by his brother Mahmud, who took the precaution of incapacitating him from future Kingship by putting out his eyes. But the blind monarch was speedily avenged by another brother Shujah-ul-Mulk, who, in 1803, deposed Mahmud, and installed himself as Ruler of Afghanistan. Seven years later, Shah Shujah was, in his turn, driven out by Mahmud, and forced to seek assistance from Maharaja Ranjit Singh. This he did not receive, although the Sikh Chief used the King's name in attempting to seize Multan, which he intended keeping for himself. The expedition was a failure. After holding Peshawar for some months, and trying in vain to establish his sovereignty over Multan, Shah Shujah one day found himself a prisoner in the hands of Jahan Dad Khan, Afghan Governor of Attock, who deported him to Kashmir, and had him kept there for over a year. He was released by Wazir Fatah Khan, who had crossed the Indus to re-assert Afghan dominion over Kashmir. In 1813 he visted Lahore, still in search of some one who would help him to re-conquer his kingdom. There Ranjit Singh exchanged turbans with him as a token of the sincerest friendship, and after a little manœuvring, induced him to give up the *Koh-i-Nur* diamond, which the Maharaja had longed to possess. Shah Shujah was now made to perceive that his presence was only desirable in so far as it enabled the Maharaja to take action against Kashmir in his name. He managed to remove the ladies of his family to Ludhiana without Ranjit Singh's knowledge, and himself fled shortly after to the Kishtwar Valley, whence, aided by the local Chief, he made an abortive

descent on Kashmir. Beaten back, he followed the mountains through Kulu, and crossing the Satlaj high up, came round to Ludhiana in September, 1816, having kept well out of the Maharaja's reach throughout the journey. He was granted an allowance of Rs. 50,000 per annum by the British Government, and was treated with the respect due to his rank. But Shah Shujah's nature was too restless to allow him to sit long inactive at Ludhiana. In 1818 he again started on his travels towards Kabul, and receiving assistance from the Nawab of Bahawalpur, seized Dera Ghazi Khan, while his son Timur marched further south and took possession of Shikarpur. He proceeded along the Indus to Peshawar, where he was successfully opposed by Mahomed Azim Khan, Wazir of Ayub Khan, and obliged to take refuge in the Khaibar. Thence he was driven, step by step, back to Shikarpur, and finally found himself once more a refugee at Ludhiana after wandering for months through Rajputana and the Eastern Panjab. Here he met his blind brother, Shah Zaman, who, after nearly similar adventures, had also become a guest of the British Government. This was in 1821. Twelve years later the Shah again set out for the recovery of his patrimony, now in the hands of the Amir Dost Mahomed Khan. His English hosts had told him that they had no objection to his making the attempt, though they could not promise a continuance of hospitality were he again, through stress of circumstances, obliged to knock at their door. He had with him about three thousand armed followers and two lakhs of rupees. The Bahawalpur Nawab gave him a gun and some camels. He defeated the Sindians at Shikarpur, and levied from the towns-people a contribution of five lakhs. Thus enriched, he proceeded towards Kandahar, but remained in that neighbourhood only until Dost Mahomed had time to march down from Kabul and administer to him a crushing defeat. Once more he was forced to turn towards Hindustan for safety;

and once more the English gave him shelter at Ludhiana. In money he was half a lakh richer; but in prestige more damaged than ever. Next came the triple alliance for the subversion of the power of the Barakzais, broken by the death of the Maharaja in 1839, and followed by the return to Kabul of Shah Shujah and the re-establishment of his dominion with the aid of British troops and British money. The unfortunate Shah Shujah was assassinated immediately after the disaster to our Kabul Garrison in 1842; and his family, no longer able to hold head against Dost Mahomed's faction, returned to their asylum at Ludhiana, which has been their head-quarters ever since.

Shahzada Nadar, youngest son of Shah Shujah, is now at the head of the family. His elder brother Shahzada Shahpur, who had been in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 4,800 per annum from Government, died in 1884. Shahzada Nadar is President of the Municipal Committee, Honorary Magistrate, and Sub-Registrar of Ludhiana. He and his deceased brother received a grant in 1877 of four thousand acres of land in the Montgomery district. His offers of service in the Mutiny were duly acknowledged by Government. He enjoys a pension of Rs. 3,600 per annum, and takes a high seat in Viceregal Darbars. He was created a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1888. Shahzada Shahpur's son Alamgir is an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

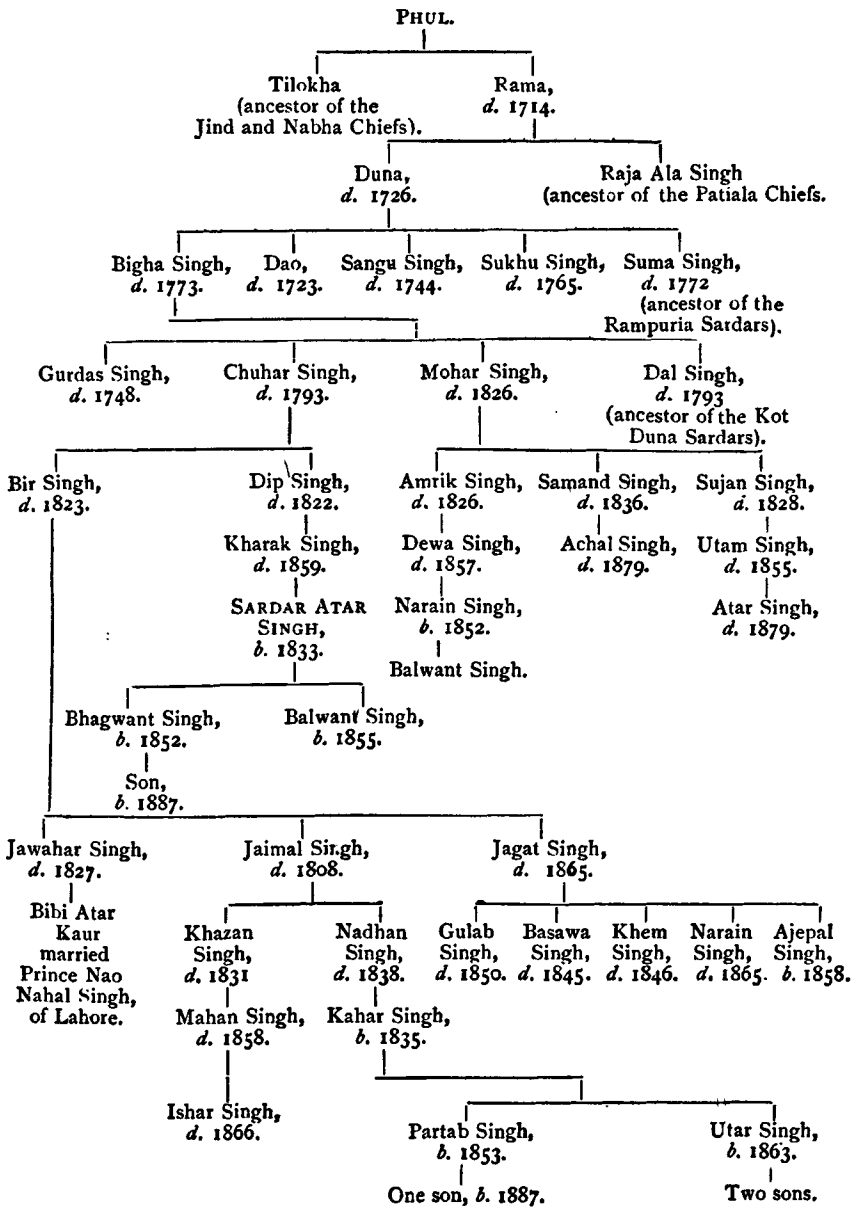
Shahzada Safdar Jang, also a son of Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk, receives an allowance of Rs. 3,000 per annum. One of his sons, Sardar Haidar Jang, is an Extra Assistant Commissioner; another, Bahadar Jang, is a Tahsildar in this Province.

Timur Shah's son, Sultan Jalaludin, was instrumental in saving the lives of some members of the American Christian Mission at Ludhiana in 1857, for which service he

received a special reward. His annual allowance is Rs. 3,000. His nephew, Sardar Mahomed Tahir, receives a pension of similar value.

The members of the family have taken with great readiness to the public service. At the present moment there are in civil employment five Extra Assistant Commissioners, three Tahsildars, three Naib-Tahsildars, eleven Deputy Inspectors of Police, and numerous others in smaller posts; while in the army are four Rasaldars, one Jamadar, twelve Dafadars, and several Sowars, all of the family of Shah Shujah.

SARDAR ATAR SINGH, *K.C.S.I*, BAHADUR.


PHUL.
Tilokha (ancestor of the Jind and Nabha Chiefs).
Rama, d. 1714.
Duna, d. 1726.
Raja Ala Singh (ancestor of the Patiala Chiefs.
Bigha Singh, d. 1773.
Dao, d. 1723.
Sangu Singh, d. 1744.
Sukhu Singh, d. 1765.
Suma Singh, d. 1772 (ancestor of the Rampuria Sardars).
Gurdas Singh, d. 1748.
Chuhar Singh, d. 1793.
Mohar Singh, d. 1826.
Dal Singh, d. 1793 (ancestor of the Kot Duna Sardars).
Bir Singh, d. 1823.
Dip Singh, d. 1822.
Amrik Singh, d. 1826.
Samand Singh, d. 1836.
Sujan Singh, d. 1828.
Kharak Singh, d. 1859.
Dewa Singh, d. 1857.
Achal Singh, d. 1879.
Utam Singh, d. 1855.
SARDAR ATAR SINGH, b. 1833.
Narain Singh, b. 1852.
Atar Singh, d. 1879.
Balwant Singh.
Bhagwant Singh, b. 1852.
Balwant Singh, b. 1855.
Son, b. 1887.
Jawahar Singh, d. 1827.
Jaimal Singh, d. 1808.
Jagat Singh, d. 1865.
Bibi Atar Kaur married Prince Nao Nahal Singh, of Lahore.
Khazan Singh, d. 1831
Nadhan Singh, d. 1838.
Gulab Singh, d. 1850.
Basawa Singh, d. 1845.
Khem Singh, d. 1846.
Narain Singh, d. 1865.
Ajepal Singh, b. 1858.
Mahan Singh, d. 1858.
Kahar Singh, b. 1835.
Ishar Singh, d. 1866.
Partab Singh, b. 1853.
Utar Singh, b. 1863.
One son, b. 1887.
Two sons.

Sardar Atar Singh's ancestor, Duna, was brother of Ala Singh, first Raja of Patiala. Bhadaur was the original home of the Phulkian family, and Duna continued to live

there after Ala Singh set out to seek his fortune in 1718, and founded a dwelling-place for himself at Barnala, whence he removed to Patiala after the destruction of Sarhand, and made it is his capital.

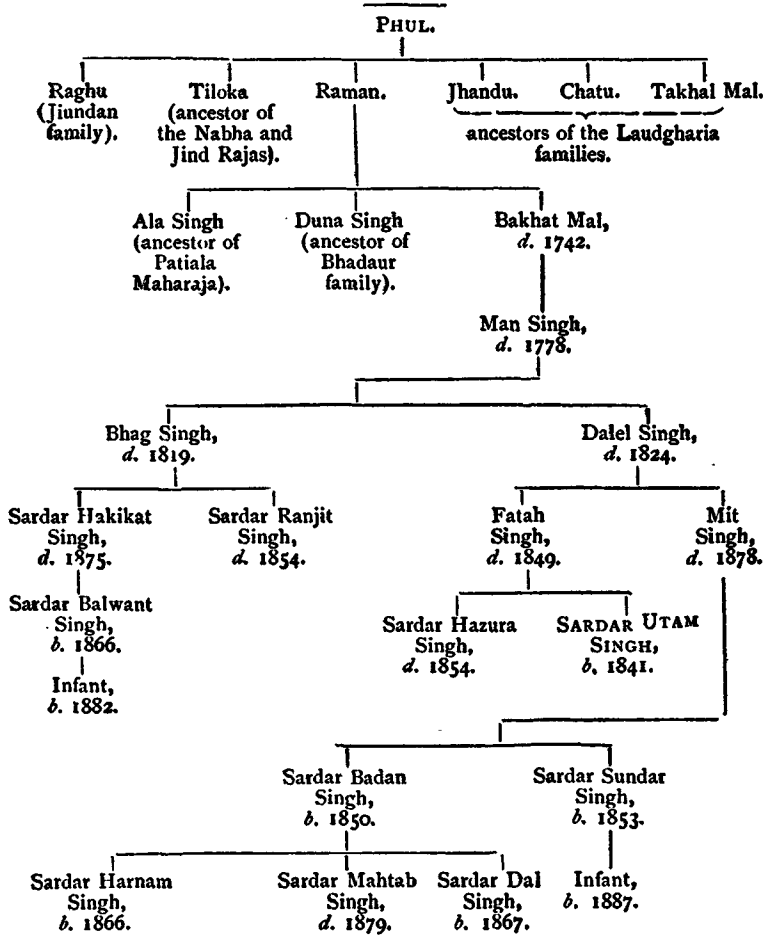
Duna held the office of Chaudhri, and he had to collect the Imperial revenues of his district, and account for them to the Mahomedan Governor. Having failed in this duty on one occasion, he and one of his sons were seized and thrown into prison at Lahore. They there suffered such hardships that the son succumbed, while Duna died shortly after his release. This was in 1726. His grandson Chuhar Singh was the most celebrated of all the Bhadauris. He lived in the time of the weak-minded Sahib Singh of Patiala, and took advantage of the confusion into which affairs had fallen to seize ninety villages, including the district of Barnala; but he had to surrender most of his acquisitions later on. He also freely helped himself to the lands of Maler Kotla, and was in a fair way to become one of the leading Sikh Chiefs, when treachery put an end to his career. Chuhar Singh's sons Bir Singh and Dip Singh were alive when the British Power felt its way up to the south bank of the Satlaj. They at first admitted Patiala to be their head, and identified themselves with the interests of that State; but perceiving the advantages attaching to independence, they afterwards claimed the privilege of dealing direct with our Government. This was objected to by Patiala, upon grounds which need not here be detailed. The matter was under dispute for many years, and was not finally set at rest until 1858, when the Maharaja's supremacy was recognised as an act of grace and as a reward for loyal services rendered in the years of the Mutiny. All the rights of the Paramount Power were then yielded to Patiala, including reversion in lapsed estates, and the annual commutation tax of Rs. 5,265 hitherto taken by the British Government. The decision was naturally distasteful to the

Bhadaur family, and they have not yet gracefully acknowledged their position as feudatories. They probably feel that the reward to Patiala might have taken a form less hurtful to the minor Chief, who had himself not proved backward in loyalty during the Mutiny. But the concession would no doubt not have been made to Patiala had not her claim been just and allowable in itself; and it is perhaps incorrect to affirm that she received Bhadaur because of special service rendered. *

Sardar Atar Singh, the present head of the family, served under the District Officers of Ludhiana and Firozpur, in 1857, in command of a body of fifty horsemen, whom he raised and equipped at his own charges; and as a reward, was exempted from payment of his commutation tax for a period of six months. He succeeded his father in 1858. He was educated at Banares, and there acquired a taste for learning. His library at Bhadaur is well stocked with valuable manuscripts in Sanscrit, Gurmakhi and Persian; and he is always foremost in matters connected with the education and intellectual improvement of the people. He is, moreover, an accomplished author, having written many poems and short works in Persian and Gurmakhi. He was nominated a member of the Senate of the Panjab University College in 1870; and he was granted the title of *Malaz-ul-ulma Val Fuzala* in acknowledgment of his eminent and liberal patronage of learning. In 1880 he was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and in 1888 he was admitted to Knighthood in the same distinguished Order. In 1887, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee celebration, the newly-instituted title of *Mahamahopadhyaya* was conferred on him in recognition of his loyal conduct and eminent services in the promotion of Oriental learning.

* "The supremacy for which the Maharaja had struggled with so much pertinacity, but which he was unable to establish as a right, was granted as an act of grace and as a reward for loyal service to the British Government in the year 1858." Griffin's *Rajas of the Panjab.*

SARDAR UTAM SINGH, MALOD.


PHUL.
Raghu (Jiundan family).
Tiloka (ancestor of the Nabha and Jind Rajas).
Raman.
Jhandu.
Chatu.
Takhal Mal.
ancestors of the Laudgharia families.
Ala Singh (ancestor of Patiala Maharaja).
Duna Singh (ancestor of Bhadaur family).
Bakhat Mal, d. 1742.
Man Singh, d. 1778.
Bhag Singh, d. 1819.
Dalel Singh, d. 1824.
Sardar Hakikat Singh, d. 1875.
Sardar Ranjit Singh, d. 1854.
Fatah Singh, d. 1849.
Mit Singh, d. 1878.
Sardar Balwant Singh, b. 1866.
Infant, b. 1882.
Sardar Hazura Singh, d. 1854.
SARDAR UTAM SINGH, b. 1841.
Sardar Badan Singh, b. 1850.
Sardar Sundar Singh, b. 1853.
Sardar Harnam Singh, b. 1866.
Sardar Mahtab Singh, d. 1879.
Sardar Dal Singh, b. 1867.
Infant, b. 1887.

The history of the Malod family is given in Griffin's *Rajas of the Panjab*. Sardar Utam Singh, Malod, goes back in six generations to the celebrated Phul, from whom are descended the present Rulers of Patiala, Jind and Nabha, as well as the Chiefs of Bhadaur, Malod and Badrakhan, and the minor Sardars of Jiundan, Laudgarh, Dialpur, Rampur and Kot Dina. The family claims for itself a Rajput ancestor in Jasalji, founder of the city of Jasalmir. Jasalji was driven from his State towards the end of the twelfth century and settled

near Hissar. His son Hahmal was appointed Governor of the Sirsa and Batinda countries. Hahmal's great-great-grandson Khiwa took a Jatni as his second wife, who bore him his son Sidhu, from whom has sprung one of the most important Sikh tribes in the Panjab. It is unnecessary to go into details of the earlier history of the Malod Sardars, as it has received full notice in Sir Lepel Griffin's work already alluded to. Their immediate ancestor was Bakhat Mal, brother of Ala Singh, from whom the Patiala branch has sprung.

The district of Malod was taken from the Maler Kotla Afghans in 1754 by Sardar Man Singh, son of Bakhat Mal. On his death, in 1878, the estate was divided amongst his two sons; the elder, Dalel Singh, taking two-thirds, including the Malod and Shaina villages. To these he added Khiali and Sahur, wresting them from the Rais of Raikot in 1807. He gave assistance to the British authorities in 1815 during the Ghurka War, and in other ways showed a desire to be on good terms with the new Power then beginning to make itself felt. Sardar Dalel Singh died in 1824. His eldest son Fatah Singh took two-thirds of the patrimony in accordance with the established custom of the family. In his share were included the villages of Ramgarh and Shaina. To Sardar Mit Singh came Malod and Dhapali. Both brothers were present with the British troops at Mudki and Firozshahr, and helped in the matter of carriage and supplies. Sardar Fatah Singh's services were again utilized in establishing a civil government in the Sikh Cis-Satlaj districts annexed in 1846. He died in 1850. His son Utam Singh, a minor, inherited the whole property on the death of his brother Hazara Singh, in 1854. He behaved with conspicuous loyalty during the Mutiny, helping with money and men. His services were suitably acknowledged by a permanent remission of one sixteenth of the revenue demand in his villages, and he was made

a Jagirdar Magistrate in 1861, shortly after attaining his majority. He was forward in offering his services during the late Afghan War, but they were not required. He is a Viceregal Darbari, and takes seniority over the other three Darbaris of his family. His jagir income is valued at Rs. 43,136 per annum. He lives at Ramgarh, in the Ludhiana district.

Sardar Hakikat Singh succeeded his father Bhag Singh in 1819. To him fell the villages of Chima and Bar, in the latter of which his branch of the family still reside. He performed good service in the Mutiny, and encouraged education by founding and endowing a school at Bir, which still exists. Balwant Singh, his son, was a minor when Hakikat Singh died in 1875, and was educated at the Ambala Wards School. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a Civil Judge in his Ilaka. One of his first acts on attaining his majority was to provide funds to found a hospital for the Aitchison College. He has a jagir yielding Rs. 19,050 per annum, and his lands in the villages of Rohli, Sohian, Chima, Bawarpur and Bir (Ludhiana) yield an annual income of over sixteen hundred rupees exclusive of the Government demand.

Sardar Mit Singh, nephew of Bhag Singh, and uncle of Utam Singh, was as forward as his other relatives in assisting the Government both at annexation and in 1857; and his services were also suitably acknowledged. He divided his estate between his two sons, giving a two-thirds share, in accordance with the usage of the family, to the elder, Badan Singh. Mit Singh died in 1878. Sardar Badan Singh behaved well during the Kuka disturbances, defending his fort, which was attacked with the object of procuring weapons, and killing and capturing about a dozen of the fanatics. He is known as a thoroughly loyal subject of the Queen-Empress. His services have been recognized on many occasions. He exercises criminal and civil powers within

his Ilaka, and receives a chair in Viceregal Darbars. His jagir is valued at Rs. 15,780 per annum. He owns land in Pakhoka, Malod, Somal, Bundhari, Burkhera, and Teh Loharan, all in the Ludhiana Tahsil, yielding Rs. 2,230 per annum.

His younger brother Sundar Singh, who is also a Viceregal Darbari, lives at Pakhoka, and has a jagir income of Rs. 8,000, in addition to one thousand rupees derived from land rents.

The family *jagirs* are subject to a commutation deduction in lieu of providing men for service annually as follows:—

Sardar Utam Singh ..	..	..	Rs. 5,384
„ Balwant Singh..	..	..	„ 2,294
„ Badan Singh ..	..	..	„ 989
„ Sundar Singh ..	..	..	„ 487

BHAI ARJAN SINGH, BAGRIAN.

Bhai Arjan Singh's father Narain Singh submitted a pedigree table of his ancestors, going back thirty generations, which perhaps need not be reproduced here. Centuries ago, according to him, his people were Rajput Princes in the Marwara country. One of them, by name Bhadan, being childless, was advised by a fakir to take unto himself a wife of another caste. He allied himself with the daughter of a carpenter against the consent of her father, who is said to have complained to "the Emperor of Dehli." This potentate, to avenge the wrongs of the carpenter, led an army against the Rajput King, who was duly slain; but not before his Consort had presented him with a son and heir, whom they called Puran. Puran found himself coldly received by his father's relatives, who refused to regard him as a proper Rajput; and when the time came for him to marry, none of the pure blooded would give him a daughter. So he was obliged to turn towards the carpenters, as his father did before him; and thus it came about that Bhai Narain Singh's immediate ancestors lost the higher caste status and became simple village *tarkhans*. The Emperor of Dehli (his name is not stated) was greatly incensed when he heard the son of his old enemy Bhadan was grown up: so he despatched an army against him and drove him out of the Marwara land into the Panjab. Puran settled in a village called Mania Kal Jharani, near Batinda, and maintained himself by husbandry and carpentry. Sudhu, sixth in descent from him, settled at Tanglani in Nabha, and married a lady of Sikh parentage, against her will, evidently; for it is said she left him on the night of her marriage, and sought comfort and consolation from a neighbouring Guru, who told her to be of good cheer as her husband would certainly adopt the Sikh faith; and this actually happened. Sudhu tracked her up, and so overpowered was he by the Guru's eloquence that

he there and then went through the necessary formalities and became a Sikh. His son Rup Chand, so named by reason of his extraordinary beauty, was taken as a boy to Amritsar and there given the *pahal*. Many tales are still told of his devotion to the new faith. On one occasion, when Guru Hargobind was at their village, Rup Chand and his father fainted from thirst while ploughing in the field, rather than put their lips to a vessel of cold water which they desired to offer to the Guru in the evening as a special delicacy. So pleased was the Guru with this exhibition of self-denial that, after bringing them round, he directed them to follow him as his disciples. He gave his cloak and sword to Rup Chand, who carried them on his head, regarding them as things too sacred and too precious to be worn in the ordinary fashion. The Guru, pleased at this fresh act of reverence, settled the father and son in a village, which he re-named Bhai Rupa, near Sangalani, in Nabha. This was in 1630. In the following year the Guru Sahib again passed that way, and was royally entertained, with three thousand of his followers, by the devoted Rup Chand, to whom he gave the title of Bhai, and put him in spiritual charge of the Cis-Satlaj country, promising that his children should one day come to be venerated as Sodhis. Bhai Rup Chand lived to a great age, and acquired large influence, doing much for the spread of Sikhism in the neighbouring Jat villages. Amongst those who listened to his teaching were Tilokha and Rama, sons of Phul, to whom the present Rulers of Patiala, Jind and Nabha owe their origin.

The descendants of Maha Nand, eldest son of Rup Chand, are still to be found in the villages of Bhai Rupa (Nabha), Sheraj (Firozpur), Kotha Guru (Patiala), and Bawal Heri and Lakhneri, in the Ambala district. The children of his remaining six sons have also spread themselves about the Malwa country. From Rup Chand's seventh son, Dharam

Singh, comes Narain Singh, best known of the living Bhais. His son Dayal Singh founded the village of Dayalpur, now belonging to the Nabha State, the revenues of which (Rs. 4,620) go to the support of the *langar* at Bagrian. Dharampura, in the Firozpur district, was also founded by Dayal Singh, and the proprietary dues are still levied by the family. Of Dayal Singh's sons, Godar Singh is particularly remembered for his piety and holy living. It is related of Gajpat Singh, first Raja of Jind, that, having no children, he came to confide his troubles to his friend Godar Singh. After thinking it over, the Bhai pronounced in the matter as follows:—"This is indeed a misfortune; for you of all men should have offspring. In my fate it is written that I shall have children, as it is in your's that you shall have none; but I will gladly transfer to you this portion of my good fortune if my wife will give consent." His wife, the good Mai Baji, willingly agreed, whereupon Godar Singh performed certain rites over the Raja, who returned home with the Bhai's "luck," and in due time became the father of several sons and daughters. One of the latter, Raj Kaur, was eventually the wife of the celebrated Sardar Mahan Singh, Sukarchakia, and the mother of the still more celebrated Maharaja Ranjit Singh.*

Later on, in 1754, it fell to Godar Singh's lot to have to entertain Dina Beg and Sadik Beg, Governors of the Dehli Emperor, and so well pleased were they with his hospitality that they procured for him the jagir rights of the Bagrian village in which Bhai Narain Singh now lives. He soon after founded the villages of Diwala and Kalahar in Ludhiana, Gungrali and Vahra, in Faridkot, and Vandran and Talwadi, in Firozpur. In 1763 his old friend, Raja Gajpat Singh of

* In connection with Raj Kaur's birth there is a tradition that the Raja, enraged when the expected child proved to be a daughter, ordered her to be buried alive, a not uncommon habit amongst disappointed Jats even in the present day. And it was only on the faith of Godar Singh's assurance that she would certainly be the mother of a great Ruler, that the Raja was induced to allow her to live.

Jind, presented him with six villages in the Karnal and Panipat districts, which he had just overrun; but he had to surrender them again shortly after, as the Raja was rapidly beaten back within the proper limits of his State. However, in those days land had not the value it now has, and to receive a present of a deserted village, with all the conditions attached of revenue payments, was often regarded by the donee more as a misfortune than a blessing. The next member of the family to acquire property was Bhai Mohar Singh, who early in the present century was given two villages by the Jind Raja, one by Sardar Hari Singh Khana, and one by the Sardar of Ladhwa. In 1807 Maharaja Ranjit Singh honoured him with a visit at Bagrian, on the occasion of his second invasion of the Cis-Satlaj districts. Mohar Singh acted up to the family reputation for hospitality, and received the villages of Sadhowala and Sujana in jagir from the Sikh Chief as a grant-in-aid towards the expenses of the *langar*. The Maharaja also presented him with five hundred maunds of salt, promising that this article should be in future supplied to the kitchen, without charge, from the stores of the Royal Palace. Raja Fatah Singh, Ahluwalia, of Kapurthala, who was with Ranjit Singh on this expedition, also presented Mohar Singh with a village named Gangrali.

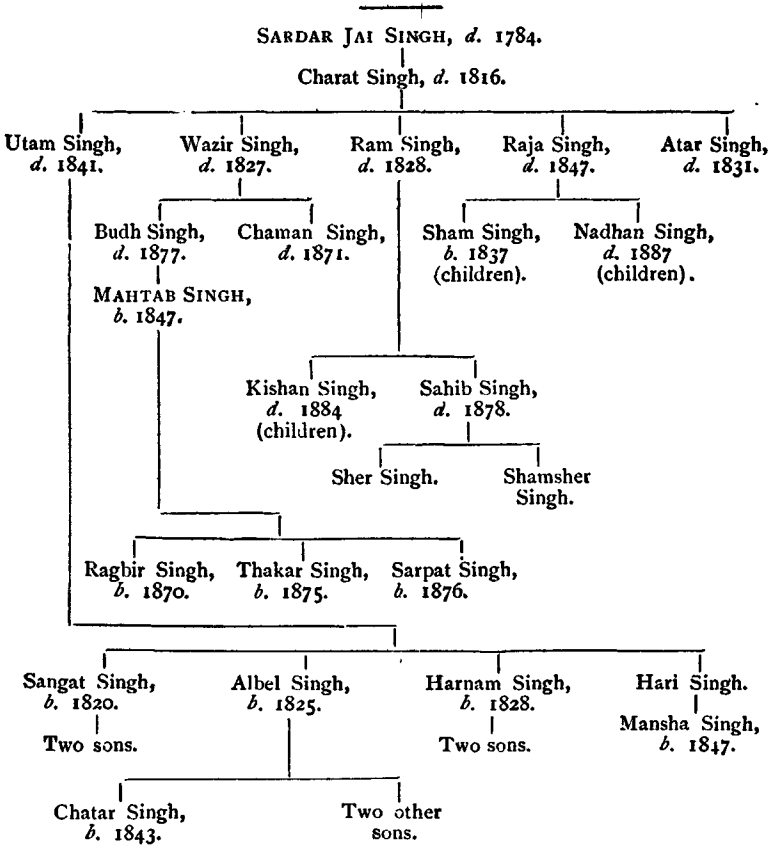
Mohar Singh died in 1820, leaving the property to his nephew Bahadar Singh, a minor, whom he adopted. The family affairs were looked after by his widow Mai Gohran, who was fortunately a clever woman; for the growing power of the Bhais had begun to excite the envy of Raja Karm Singh of Patiala, who, by way of exercising authority as Suzerain, established a Tahsil and Thanna at Bagrian. For this unjustifiable trespass he was at once reported by the widow to Captain Murray, Political Agent, who requested the Raja to withdraw his posts. This order was duly complied with, but Karm Singh sat uneasy under the rebuke, and soon after he

found means of setting Bahadar Singh against his mother from whom he demanded the surrender of his patrimony. But the widow appealed, again successfully, to Captain Murray, and she was allowed to hold the estates in life-tenure, it being considered certain that Bahadar Singh, if his own master, would fall an easy prey to his Patiala neighbours. When, however, Mai Gohran died in 1838, and the property was taken over by Bahadar Singh, it was found he was perfectly able to look after his own interests, as he fully proved in more than one victorious tussle with Maharaja Karm Singh. On one occasion, in 1840, under cover of active loyalty towards the British Government, the Maharaja sent one of his Colonels, Mansa Singh, to seize all the camels he could find in Bagrian for use in connection with the Afghan Campaign. The Colonel had not driven the camels very far before he was overtaken by Bahadar Singh, captured, and led back in triumph to Bagrian. Karm Singh, enraged at this act of insolent insubordination on the part of one whom he desired to treat as a vassal, sent a portion of his troops, including a solitary gun, to effect the Colonel's release, and level Bagrian village with the ground. But the ever watchful Chiefs of Jind and Nabha and Maler Kotla, who had no desire to see Patiala grow larger on a frivolous pretext, sent "armies of observation" to that neighbourhood, and Karm Singh withdrew his forces, *re non effecta*. Bahadar Singh had next to assert himself against the Raja of Faridkot, who, in 1840, seized the village of Talwandi, founded by Bhai Godar Singh, holding it with his horsemen, and building a mud wall around so as to convert it into a fort. But this time Bahadar Singh used the weapons of diplomacy, and complained to Sir George Clerk, who had just relieved Colonel Wade in charge of the British relations with the Panjab. The Raja was made to retire after pulling down the walls he had so hastily put up in token of possession.

Bhai Bahadar Singh was the first of his house who had the honour of receiving a seat in the Governor-General's Darbar. On his death, in 1847, seven of the jagir villages were resumed, and his son Sapuran Singh was confirmed in possession of one-fourth of Mauza Vandu (Firozpur), half of Mahalan Kalahar and Ismailpur, and the whole of Shajahanpur, Umarpura, Thriki, Gangrali, Paharwal, Talwandi and Bagrian; also in two-thirds of Ronta, Diwala and Kishangarh. During the Mutiny, Sapuran Singh behaved loyally, remaining under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana with a small body of horse and foot, maintained at his personal cost. For this service a year's revenue was remitted to him, and the commutation charge in lieu of service was reduced to one anna per rupee. In 1860 he was made an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge in the Jhajar Ilaka. He died two years later, and was succeeded in the estates by his son Bhai Narain Singh, born in 1848. He has an income of about Rs. 1,700 per annum. He is invested with the powers of a Magistrate and Civil Judge in Bagrian. His influence extends all over the Malwa country, and most of the Phulkians take the *pahal* at his hands. Sir Henry Davies, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, styled him some years back an excellent example to the rising generation of the Sikh aristocracy; and a Deputy Commissioner, who had ample opportunity of judging, put him down as one of the most loyal and enlightened *Raises* of the Ludhiana district. He is a Viceregal Darbari. *

* Bhai Narain Singh died after the above account was written. He has been succeeded by his adopted son Arjan Singh.

SARDAR MAHTAB SINGH, LIDHRAN.



Sardar Jai Singh was a Dharm Jat Sikh of the Manjha, living near Atari, in the Amritsar district. He joined the Nishanwala Confederacy, twelve thousand strong, in their invasion of the Cis-Satlaj tracts in 1763, when the battle of Sarhand was fought, and assisted at the seizure of Ambala, Shahabad, Lidhran, Amloh and Sarai Lashkar Khan. His share of the spoil was thirty-four villages around Lidhran and Kharar, roughly estimated to be worth Rs. 60,000 per annum. Jai Singh with his fellow Sikhs suffered defeat shortly afterwards at the hands of Ahmad Shah Durani, and had to abandon his holdings and take refuge in the hilly country north of Ambala. The Raja Amar Singh of

Patiala took the opportunity of annexing the Kharar villages, and this led to a serious quarrel as soon as Jai Singh found himself strong enough to return and claim what he considered his own. The matter was subsequently compromised by the rendition by Patiala of four of the villages. Jai Singh was a man of consequence, and the Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha felt honoured by receiving his daughter in marriage. But, like many others of the minor Sardars, he and his son Charat Singh, after him, lived in constant fear of being swallowed up by the powerful Ruler of Patiala. Charat Singh was glad to accept British protection when it was offered in 1809. He accompanied General Ochterlony's force into the Simla Hill country in the campaign against the Nipal General, Amar Singh Thapa, in 1814, and gave good help in the matter of carriage and supplies. On his death his lands were divided into three equal portions, representing the numbers of his wives—the sons of each wife taking a third share. This splitting-up of the property had the effect of weakening the position of the family, and they were obliged in the same year to place themselves under the protection of the Nabha Chief, agreeing to supply him with fifty horsemen, and to come to him in full strength whenever he required their services. But they still strove to maintain their independence in all respects, save the obligation to assist against a common foe, while the Raja Jaswant Singh was more than ever anxious to hasten on the day when the Lidhran family must merge as common vassals with his other subjects. A struggle thus went on for some years, the Raja doing all in his power to bring his weaker neighbours under subjection; the brothers steadily resisting the attempts of the Raja to deprive them of the position their grandfather and father had won and maintained. The question was taken up in 1827 by Sir Charles Metcalfe, Agent to the Governor-General in Dehli, on the joint representation of the Lidhran and Sonti Sardars, and referred by him to Captain Murray,

who considered that although the Chiefs should continue to furnish contingents for service to the Raja, they must be protected from his oppression, and their disputes heard and decided by the British Agent at Ambala. But the Resident held the Sardars to be dependants of Nabha, and that any interference on the part of the British Government would injuriously affect the position of the Raja. The case was again taken up by Sir George Clerk in 1836, when this view was somewhat modified. The Chiefs had for some years, it was admitted, rendered suit and service to the Raja, and their obligation to do so had been maintained on many occasions by the British Government. The Government of India did not, therefore, deem it expedient to declare the Sikhs of Sonti and Lidhran altogether independent of Nabha. The complaints which they had made of harassing and perpetual demands for service were nevertheless regarded, and the Raja was directed to dispense with their services altogether, except on the occasion of the birth of a son, the marriage of one of his sons or daughters, the death of the reigning Prince, or in time of actual war.* This decision satisfied neither party. The ill-feeling continued, and exists in a measure to this day. In 1851 Government admitted the claim of the Raja to feudal supremacy, and withdrew its own criminal jurisdiction; but this was rescinded later on, and in 1860, when a Sanad was granted by Lord Canning to the Raja Bharpur Singh, the Lidhran Sardars were excluded in the Schedule from the list of Feudatories and Tributaries of the Nabha State.

The Lidhran Sardars have always loyally assisted the Government when occasion has required their services. They supplied horses, grain and carriage to the army of the Satlaj in 1845, and again in 1848 in connection with the suppression of Multan rebellion. During the Mutiny the family rallied

Vide Griffin's *Rajas of the Punjab.*

round the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana. Sardars Budh Singh, Kahan Singh, Sahib Singh and Albel Singh took up duty as a personal escort to Mr. Ricketts, while Sardars Chaman Singh and Ram Singh helped to hold Jagraon with a body of their own horsemen.

Sardar Budh Singh died in 1877. His chair in Viceregal Darbars, as senior member of the family, is occupied by his son Mahtab Singh. The other Darbaris are Sardars Harnam Singh, Hari Singh, Albel Singh and Sham Singh. The three former are the sons of Sardar Utam Singh, who was present with our army in Kabul during the first campaign. Sardars Hari Singh and Albel Singh are the most distinguished of the brothers. Hari Singh was present as a boy in Major Broadfoot's camp when the battles of Firozshahr and Mudki were fought. Shortly after the Mutiny broke out he acted on orders received from Sir John Lawrence and raised and equipped a full troop, which became a portion of the 12th Bengal Cavalry. He received the rank of Rasaldar, and fought well all through the campaign. He has also done good service in Abyssinia and Afghanistan. He retired in 1885 on a pension of Rs. 1,080 per annum, after holding a Rasaldar's commission for twenty-three years, during which period he earned and maintained the highest regard and respect of every officer with whom he served. He enjoys the title of Sardar Bahadar.

Still more distinguished is Sardar Albel Singh. After helping the Deputy Commissioner at Ludhiana in the earlier stages of the Mutiny, he elected for active service and joined Watson's Horse, now the 13th Bengal Lancers, bringing with him one hundred sowars and receiving the rank of Rasaldar. He fought splendidly in many battles beside his gallant Commander General John Watson, *V. C.*, who in 1876 wrote to his old comrade as follows:—"If any one should ask

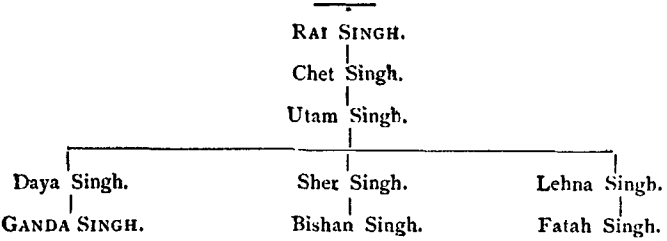
anything concerning you, show him this letter, and he will read that for seventeen years I have known you a valuable servant of the State and never ceased to regard you as a personal friend, and to esteem you for your many good qualities of head and heart." Sirdar Albel Singh was entrusted for years with the enlistment and management of the Sikhs of his regiment, and his tact and intelligence secured him the love and esteem of all the men, who regarded him in the light of a father. He possesses handsome testimonials from many distinguished officers who knew him well, including Sir Hugh Gough, General R. C. Low, and Colonel Macnaghten. He took part in the Afghan War of 1879, and was in Egypt with the Expedition in 1882. Lord Northbrook conferred upon him the title of Rai Bahadar in 1875. He was for a short time an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, and he was attached as Orderly Officer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1876. At the close of the Egyptian Campaign he visited England and received his War Medal from the hand of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress; obtaining at the same time the rank of Rasaldar-Major in his old regiment. He is now a pensioner, receiving Rs. 1,560 per annum. He has been given three thousand acres of land in the Shahpur district, which he is rapidly bringing under cultivation. The assessment, Rs. 562, has been remitted in acknowledgment of his gallant services.

Sardar Singh's son Chatar Singh is a Rasaldar in his father's regiment. Many of his relatives have taken military service.

The Lidhran family cannot be said to be in flourishing circumstances in the present day, and were it not for remittances of savings made by those who are in military employment, many of its members would be in a state of comparative poverty. The jagir comprises the revenues of

twenty-five villages in Ludhiana and four in the Ambala district, yielding Rs. 24,000 annually. But it is split up amongst numerous branches of Charat Singh's descendants, and Mr. Gordon Walker, late Settlement Officer of Ludhiana, is of opinion that in another generation or two the shares will be insufficient for their maintenance.

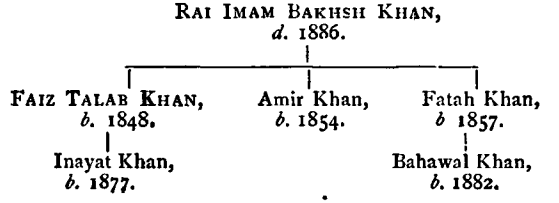
SARDAR GANDA SINGH OF DHIRU MAZRA.



The Jhabu and Dhiru Mazra jagirdars of the Samrala Tahsil, Ludhiana, are now only of small importance. Mr. Gordon Walker, Settlement Officer, says of them :—"'There is little to distinguish these men from the Jats around them, except their extravagance; and not one of them is in service." The founder, Rai Singh, a Kang Jat from Amritsar, entered the Malwa country about 1763, and secured sixteen villages to the south-west of Khana. After a long struggle for independent existence, the holders found themselves swallowed up by the Raja of Patiala, who annexed the villages to his own State. An appeal made to Mr. Fraser, Resident at Dehli, resulted in the restoration of eight of them to the Mazra Sardars, who thenceforward came under British protection, furnishing three sowars for duty at the Samrala Tahsil in token of feudal service. Sardar Utam Singh about this time took up his abode at Dhiru Mazra, dividing off the villages with his nephew Gurbakhsh Singh, who thenceforward became the head of the Jhabu Mazra branch. The family was of assistance to Government during the Sikh War, furnishing supplies and helping with carriage.

Sardar Ganga Singh is a Zaildar, a member of the District Board, and a Viceregal Darbari. He has lately received the acknowledgments of Government for having built a school in his village. His jagir share yields Rs. 1,903 per annum. He is owner of eleven hundred bigas of land in the Samrala Tahsil, and of forty-five bigas in Mauza Ghamapur, Amritsar.

FAIZ TALAB KHAN OF RAIKOT.



The late Rai Imam Bakhsh Khan was the nephew of Rani Bhag Bhari, who nominated him as her successor. The last of the male issue was Rai Alyas, who died in 1802. He was succeeded by his mother the Rani Nur-ul-Nisan, after whom followed the Rani Bhag Bhari. The family is of Hindu Rajput origin, tracing itself back to the Chandar Bansi dynasty. The present representative is Faiz Talab Khan, a Viceregal Darbari, living at Raikot, in the Ludhiana district.

Mention is frequently made of the Chiefs of Raikot in Griffin's *Rajas of the Panjab*. Their ancestor Tulsi Ram, a Hindu Rajput, left Jasalmir early in the fourteenth century and settled at Chakar, in the Jagraon district, adopting the Mahomedan faith. He took the name of Shekh Chaku. His grandson, Rai Chaku, occupied a high post under Sultan Alaudin Ghori, who made over to him the revenues of thirteen hundred villages south of the Satlaj, subject to an annual payment of five lakhs of rupees. The family continued to prosper, and for many generations ruled the country between Ludhiana and Ambala. One of them, Rai Ahmad, founded the existing town of Raikot in 1648. Jagraon was built by his nephew Rai Kamaludin, whose son Rai Kulha was the first of the family called upon to protect the patrimony from the incursions of the Manjha Sikhs. This he effectively did with the aid of Shah Ali Khan, Nazim of Sarhand. But they took advantage of his death and of the minority of his successor, Rai Alyas, to try their fortunes once more in the Malwa country. The celebrated Bedi Sahib Singh of Una,

who four years earlier had devastated Maler Kotla with sword and fire, swept down upon Raikot in 1798 at the head of numerous rabble, announcing his determination to exterminate the kine-killing race whose presence polluted the land. Jàgraon, Raikot and Ludhiana were speedily overrun, and a fierce battle was fought at Jodh, where the Raikotia made a gallant stand under Roshan Khan; but their leader was killed towards the end of the day, and victory remained with the Sikhs. The Bedi was, however, obliged ultimately to retire upon Ludhiana, pressure having been put upon him by the Phulkian Chiefs whose aid the Raikotias had sought. The Sikhs of Ludhiana opened the gates of the city to the Bedi, but the fort held out, defended by Hasan Khan. It was regularly invested, and would no doubt have fallen had not Rai Alyas in his last extremity sent for the celebrated George Thomas of Hissar, who was only too happy to fight when loot was to be the reward. George Thomas was not, however, destined to draw his sword on this occasion, for the Bedi hastily raised the siege on hearing of his approach, and betook himself to his home beyond the Satlaj.

But Raikot only escaped the ravages of the Bedi to be ruined by a more terrible foe. The Phulkian Chiefs were at this period fighting amongst themselves. The weak-minded Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was completely in the hands of his violent-tempered, semi-masculine wife, the Rani Aus Kaur. This lady had involved her husband in a quarrel with the Rajas of Nabha and Jind, in which much blood was shed on both sides. Ultimately, the Jind Raja Bhag Singh, whose sister, Bibi Raj Kaur, was the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, applied to his nephew for aid against the Rani Aus Kaur. This was most readily granted by the Maharaja, who was only too pleased to have an opportunity of interfering in Cis-Satlaj politics. He did little to restore friendship between the contending parties, but he took the opportunity

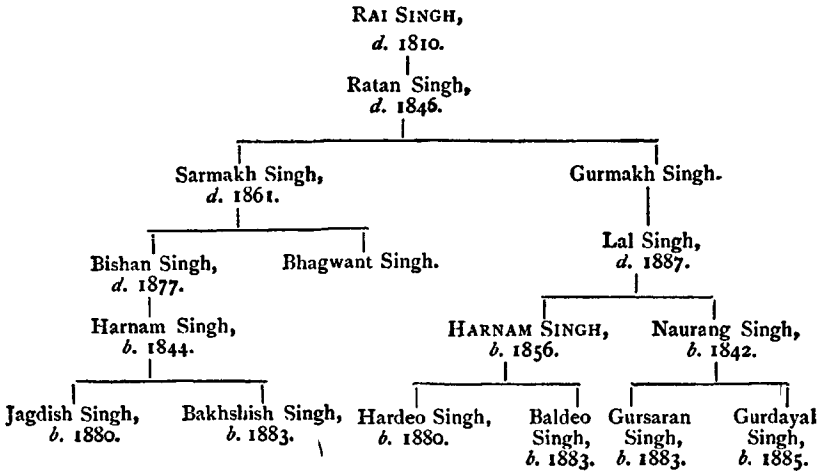
of breaking up the Raipur Chiefship on the plea of avenging Bedi Sahib Singh's defeat, prompted, probably, by the feeling of fanatical hatred borne towards Mahomedans generally by the majority of his followers. "The Chief representatives (at Raikot) were at the time," writes Griffin, "two women, Nur-ul-Nisa, widow of Rai Alyas Khan, and Lachmi; but Ranjit Singh had no generosity, and preferred despoiling a widow to attacking a Chief who was better able to resist. From the plunder of this family, Raja Bhag Singh received the districts of Ludhiana, Jhandala, Kot, Jagraon and Basia, including fifty-four villages, of an annual rent of Rs. 23,260; Sirdar Gurdit Singh of Ladwa, the districts of Badowal, with portions of Jagraon, thirty-two villages worth Rs. 23,540; Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha, portions of Kot Basia, Talwandi and Jagraon, thirty-one villages worth Rs. 26,590; Sirdar Fatah Singh, Ahluwalia, portions of Dhaka Kot, Basia, Jagraon and Talwandi, one hundred and six villages worth Rs. 40,505; Diwan Mohkam Chand, portions of Ghila, Kot, Jagraon and Talwandi, seventy-one villages worth Rs. 33,945; Sardar Basawa Singh, ten villages, in Kot and Jagraon, worth Rs. 5,714; and Sardar Bhanga Singh, one village in Talwandi, worth Rs. 400."

The Rani Nur-ul-Nisan thus found herself left with only Raikot and portions of Malha, Jhajewal, Hiran and Talwandi out of all the fertile country bequeathed her by Rai Alyas Khan. Nur-ul-Nisan was succeeded by Alyas Khan's widow, the Rani Bhag Bhari. She represented the interests of the family when the British forces fought the campaign on the Satlaj, and helped them to the best of her power with carriage and supplies. On her death in 1854 the property passed to her nephew and adopted son Rai Imam Baksh Khan. In lieu of jagir rights he was awarded a pension of Rs. 2,400, with a mafi grant of one hundred acres in Raikot. He behaved loyally in the Mutiny. His three sons are in

receipt of allowances aggregating Rs. 1,800 per annum. Faiz Talab Khan, the eldest son, retains the mafi grant. Six hundred bigas, jointly owned by the brothers, is now all that remains to the once powerful Chiefs of Raikot.

The family is proud of its Hindu Rajput origin, and many old Hindu customs are still observed in connection with marriages and other ceremonials.

SARDAR HARNAM SINGH OF BHERI.



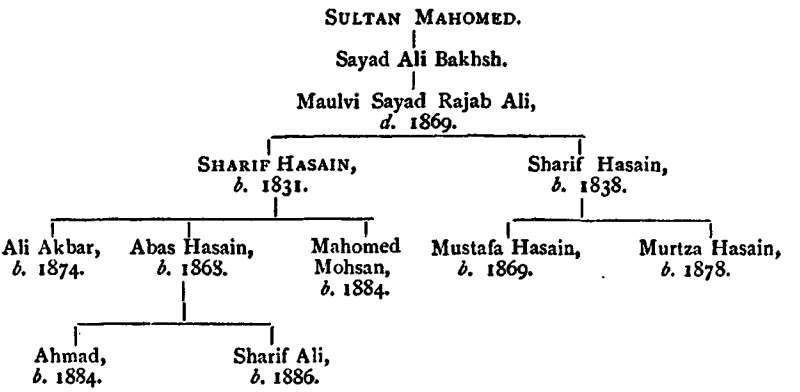
The Kotla Badla family, Tahsil Samrala, Ludhiana, is another of the many petty Chiefships, owing their origin and prosperity to the adventurous spirit of a Manjha ancestor who, when the Mahomedan power was weak, crossed the Satlaj and helped himself to as much as he was able to hold of the good lands in the Malwa. It is scarcely necessary to give an account of the fights which resulted in acquisitions, or of the struggles that were of every-day occurrence for their retention. Many of the stories now submitted for the manufacture of history are manifestly exaggerated, and few of them are of interest to any one outside the family circle.

Rai Singh's father Mahtab Singh was taken and killed for the murder of Masa Khan, Mahomedan Governor of Amritsar, in the time of Nadar Shah, about the middle of the last century. Rai Singh, then an infant, was saved from his father's fate by a sweeper who sheltered him while the search was being prosecuted, and ultimately left him in a jungle. Here he was found by a Kambo woman, and taken to her husband's home. But he never lost his identity, and when he grew up, Sardar Sham Singh, founder of the Karora

Singhia Confederacy, gave him his daughter in marriage. He accompanied his father-in-law on most of his plundering expeditions, receiving his reward in villages, many of which are still held by the family. At Miran Kot he built a mud fort, and here he lived until his death in 1809. Of his four sons, the descendants of Gurbakhsh Singh and Kanwar Singh now reside at Kotla Badla, Ludhiana, while Ratan Singh's children have their head-quarters at Bheri, in the Samrala Tahsil. Ratan Singh was a man of culture. He was a good Persian scholar, and at the request of Captain Murray, Agent to the Governor-General, wrote a history called the *Panth Parkash*, of the various families then celebrated in the Panjab. He, moreover, rendered assistance in carriage and supplies during the Afghan War, and again when the troops were assembling for the campaign on the Satlaj; his son, Gurmakh Singh, accompanying the army with four armed retainers. For these services, and others rendered in 1857, half the commutation payments were remitted by Government. Gurmakh Singh's best act, perhaps, was to found a school in his village, for which he duly received a khilat and Sanad.

The present Sardar, Harnam Singh, is the son of Bishan Singh. The whole family jagir is worth Rs. 7,611 per annum, and of this Harnam Singh's share amounts to Rs. 1,600. He owns a village in Nabha and collects his dues in kind. He is on the list of Viceregal Darbaris.

MAULVI SAYAD SHARIF HASAIN OF JAGRAON.



Sayad Sharif Hasain is the son of Maulvi Rajab Ali, one of the most worthy of the many excellent men who served Government in the days of the Board of Administration at Lahore. The family is beyond doubt an old one, and of the highest respectability. Their ancestry dates back to Sayad Mahmud, a celebrated theologian, who, in 1502, left his home in Multan, and attached himself to Sakandar Lodi of Dehli. Fifty years later, in Akbar's time, the Sayad was given a jagir of five hundred bigas near Batala, in the Gurdaspur district. The Emperor Jahangir increased the holding, and the family resided at Panjgrain, near Batala, for several generations. During the reign of Mahomed Shah, Sayad Mahomed Jafar was granted *istamrari* rights in twelve villages in the Ludhiana district, one of which, Talwandi, is still held by the family. They continued to flourish until the beginning of the present century, when Diwan Mul Chand, representative at Jalandhar of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, seized the jagir and reduced its holders to poverty.

To Maulvi Rajab Ali was given the privilege of restoring the fortunes of the family. We find him, in 1826, at the age of eighteen years, obtaining the Persian Essay Prize

at the Dehli College, then the best educational institution in Upper India. He was not long in obtaining a small post in the office of the Political Agent at Ambala. He soon became Head Reader, and was sent forward in this capacity to Ludhiana, under Mr. Robinson, in 1839. Later on he accompanied the Lawrences to Lahore, and rapidly gained the confidence of the Panjab Chiefs and gentlemen with whom his work brought him in contact. The late Sir Herbert Edwardes held him in the highest esteem. In 1848 he recorded of him as follows:—"I believe his judgment on questions of policy to be valuable, and that he has always proved to Sir Henry Lawrence a trustworthy depository of the most secret information. I hope also to be able to testify that the Maulvi, though a *Sahib-i-kalam*, is by no means afraid of the gleam of a *shamsher*. He behaved with very great coolness and bravery in the Cow Riot in Lahore in 1846." This opinion was endorsed by Messrs. F. Currie, George Clerk, Melvill, Barnes, Montgomery and Temple, all of whom knew him well, and had ample opportunities of studying Rajab Ali's character. Sir Henry Lawrence, in recommending him in 1853 as having earned the continuance in perpetuity of his ancestral jagir holding in mauza Aligarh, wrote:—"During the Lahore troubles I hardly know what we should have done without Rajab Ali; and he has ever since been of the greatest use to me in all political arrangements and negotiations."

The reward which Sir Henry Lawrence strove to obtain for him in 1853 was finally conferred by Lord Lawrence, Viceroy, in 1868. He received jagir assignments valued at Rs. 2,696 per annum in Aligarh and both Talwandis, Tahsil Jagraon, Ludhiana, "in consideration of most valuable services rendered to the State, at the time of the negotiations with the Ruler of the Panjab to obtain permission for the British Forces to cross the Sikh Frontier and proceed to

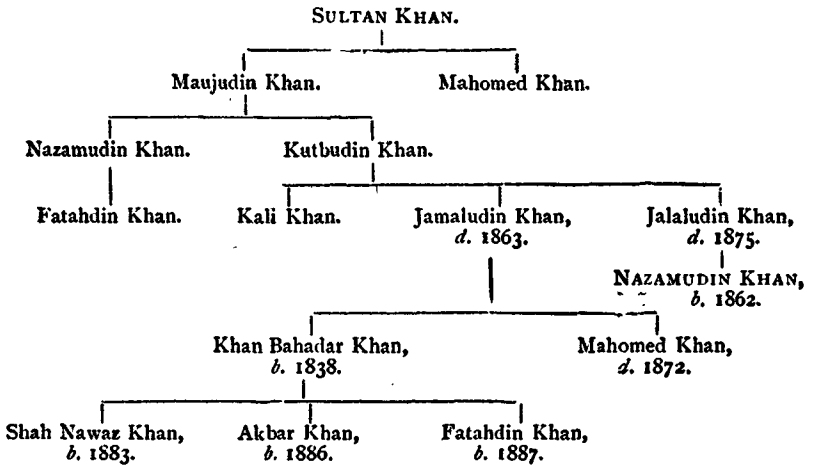
Afghanistan in the campaigns which led to the annexation of the Panjab, and during the Siege of Dehli in 1857." During the Mutiny the Maulvi's services were placed at the disposal of the Quartermaster-General before Dehli for the purpose of assisting Hodson in organizing and working the Intelligence Department, and he was thoroughly successful in the discharge of these important duties. He received cash rewards of Rs. 10,000 in recognition of his services during the Siege.

The Maulvi was given the title of Khan Bahadar in 1846; that of *Arastu Jah* (the Aristotle of the age) in 1858. He died in 1869, beloved and regretted by all who had known him.

Half the jagir of Rs. 2,696 has been continued to Rajab Ali's two sons. The elder, Maulvi Sayad Sharif Hasain, at the head of the family, is a Viceregal Darbari, a Zaildar, and a Member of the Municipal Committee of Jagraon, where he resides. He shares with his brother the income of about eleven hundred bigas of land in the Jagraon Tahsil, yielding Rs. 2,500 per annum. The brothers used to receive each an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem from the Maharaja of Patiala in consideration of his friendship for their father. But this bounty has recently been stopped. Sharif Hasain was, during his father's lifetime, for a few years in the service of Government as Nazir at Lahore, and as Naib-Mir Munshi in the Rajputana Agency.

THE FIROZPUR DISTRICT.

NAWAB NAZAMUDIN KHAN OF MAMDOT.*



The ancient city of Kasur, situated some twenty miles to the south of Lahore, was, in 1570, by permission of the Emperor Akbar, settled by a colony of Pathans, numbering about three thousand five hundred souls. Among these came from Kandahar the ancestors of the Mamdot Chiefs of the Hasanzai tribe, and till the fall of the Mogal Empire, they lived at Kasur, sometimes traders, sometimes soldiers, as suited their inclination or their means. When the Sikhs rose to power, they experienced great opposition from the Pathan colony; but in the end the Bhangi Confederacy overran and subdued the whole of the Kasur territory, under Sardar Gulab Singh; and the two brothers, Nazamudin Khan and Kutbudin Khan, entered the service of the Conqueror. These young men,

* From Griffin's *Panjab Chiefs*.

however, were energetic and brave, and in 1794, with the aid of their Afghan countrymen, expelled the Sikhs entirely from Kasur, and established a Chiefship of their own. They were not left unmolested. Sardar Gulab Singh made frequent attempts to recover his lost territory, and later, the young Ranjit Singh attacked the brothers several times without success.

Nazamudin Khan joined vigorously in the cabal against Ranjit Singh in 1800, when that Chief obtained possession of Lahore, and the next year Kasur was more vigorously attacked, but Nazamudin held out, though he agreed to pay tribute to Ranjit Singh. In 1802, Nazamudin Khan was assassinated by his three brothers-in-law Wasil Khan, Haji Khan and Najib Khan, whom he had ousted from their jagirs. Kutbudin Khan has generally been accused of having been privy to the murder; but he appears to have been absent from Kasur at the time, and on his return he stormed and took the fort of Azam Khan, whither the murderers had retired, and put Wasil Khan and Najib Khan to death, Haji Khan escaping to the Deccan.

Ranjit Singh at the close of the year again invaded Kasur, but was not able to make much impression, and till 1807, Kutbudin held his own, when the Maharaja again appeared with a strong army, and after a month's fighting, Kutbudin gave in, and agreed to retire to his territory of Mamdot, on the other side of the Satlaj, holding it in jagir, subject to the service of one hundred horsemen. Kutbudin and his brother had conquered Mamdot from the Rai of Raikot, in the year 1800, with the assistance of the Dogars, a turbulent Mahomedan tribe inhabiting the district. Ranjit Singh gave to Fatahdin Khan a jagir at Marup, in the Gugaira district, subject to the supply of the same number of horsemen as Mamdot. But Fatahdin Khan was not satisfied, and was always appealing to the Maharaja for the grant of Mamdot, which he considered his right.

At last, with the connivance of the Maharaja, in 1831, he crossed the river when his uncle's contingent was absent on service, and attacked him. The Dogars, ready for any change, joined him, and Kutbudin was defeated, severely wounded and driven out of the country, and he died soon after at Amritsar. Ranjit Singh now thought fit to interfere on the other side. He recalled Fatahdin, and confirmed Jamaludin Khan in his father's possessions. Once again Fatahdin tried his fortune, but the British Agent interfered, and the Maharaja ordered him back to Lahore.

The Mamdot Chiefs were at no time invested with sovereign power, but were merely jagirdars ; feudatories of the Lahore Government. Lahore was the high court of appeal ; and there are many instances on record of fines imposed upon these Chiefs. In 1824, Kutbudin Khan was fined Rs. 12,567 for conniving at, and sharing in, the plunder of cattle from the Lahore territories. In 1844 Jamaludin Khan was fined Rs. 11,100 for the murder of Suba Rai, the Lahore news-writer at his court, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the Chief by giving information of the disorders committed in the district.

In 1845, before the Satlaj Campaign, Jamaludin Khan was told that if he stood on our side his possessions would be confirmed to him ; yet at Mudki and Firozshahr he fought against us, and in the latter battle his cousin Fatahdin Khan was killed. Only towards the end of the campaign, when he perceived where the victory would eventually be, did he turn round and render some trifling assistance to Sir John Littler, when that General was threatened by the Sikh army at Firozpur, which induced the Government to grant him sovereign powers and to confirm him in his possessions. In 1848 his contingent, under his brother Jalaludin, behaved

well at Multan, and Jamaludin was granted the title of Nawab and the contingent of one hundred horsemen was reduced to sixty in time of peace and seventy in war.

Jamaludin Khan was an example of the danger of entrusting irresponsible power to a wicked and sensual man. During the Sikh times his tyranny had been notorious, but, under the British Rule, his power was increased, and his tyranny grew in the same proportion. His revenue system was but robbery, extortion and violence. The Dogars were the especial objects of his hatred, for by their aid his father had been driven from the country; but all classes, Hindus and Mahomedans, felt his heavy hand. Robbery flourished under his protection, and even the property of British subjects was not secure from his gangs of thieves, who shared the booty with their master. At length all men of consideration or wealth left Mamdot. It had once been fertile and populous, with many wells and irrigation canals, but these were all falling to ruin; the towns were deserted, and the corn-fields were again becoming jungle.

Retribution at length came. The British Government had, with its known policy, long refused to interfere with the internal arrangement of this State; but affairs at length came to such a pass, and the voice of the people was so unanimous against their oppressor, that an investigation was, in 1855, made into the charges against the Nawab, and on their truth being established, he was deprived of his powers, and his territory was annexed to the Firozpur district. The Nawab was pensioned, and, till 1861, resided at Lahore. He then settled at Machiwara, in the Firozpur district, where he died, in March 1863, of apoplexy.

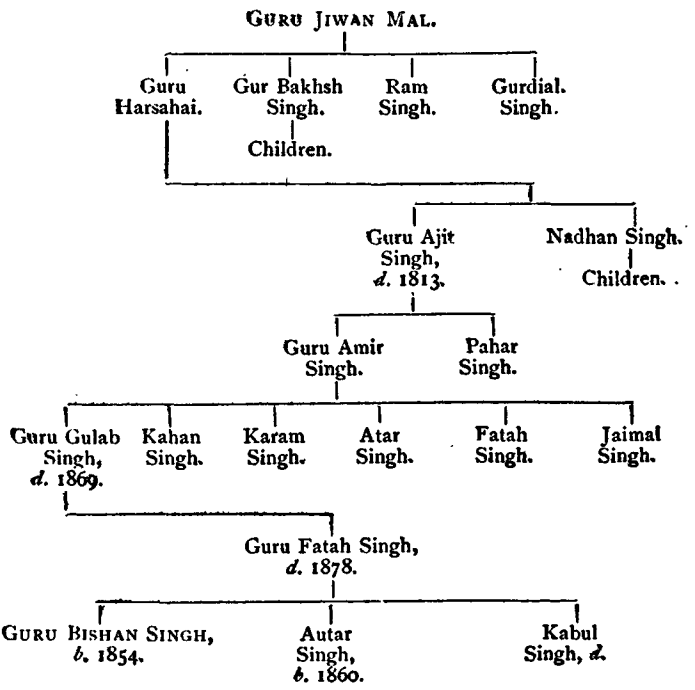
Then came the question of succession as between the sons of Jamaludin Khan and his brother Jalaludin. The latter

was in no way concerned in his brother's misgovernment. He was a brave and intelligent man, who had fought well in many battles. He was against us in 1845, but at Multan, in 1848, he did good service under Lake, and later in the war, under Lumsden. His fidelity was at that time fully proved. He also behaved very well in 1857, and laid a camel dâk from Firozpur to Bahawalpur, and his conduct was, at the time, highly spoken of by the authorities.

Accordingly, in 1864, the Governor-General in Council declared Jalaludin, brother of the late Nawab, to be the Chief, to the exclusion of the sons of Jamaludin, with succession to his male issue, the law of primogeniture being established. On Jalaludin also was conferred the title of Nawab, to descend to the eldest son in regular succession ; and he was permitted to return and live at Mamdot. In 1870 he was invested with magisterial powers. He died in May, 1875, and was succeeded by his son Nazamudin Khan, the present Nawab, born in 1862. During his minority, which ceased in 1883, the estate was managed in the Court of Wards by the Deputy Commissioner of Firozpur. Its resources were considerably developed by the construction of important irrigation canals, which resulted in an increase in the annual income from Rs. 52,000 to Rs. 1,30,000. The present town of Jalalabad was founded in a healthy locality and at a distance of about twenty miles from the old capital of Mamdot, which had been partly washed away by river action. In fact, the property was made over to the Nawab in a most prosperous condition. Things have not thriven so well since 1883, and the Nawab is now in debt. He received a Commission from Her Majesty in 1885 as a Lieutenant in the 2nd Panjab Cavalry. His interest in matters connected with horse-breeding has been recognized by the bestowal upon him of a special diploma at the hands of the Viceroy. He is a keen sportsman and a splendid rider. No heir has yet been born to him.

The Nawab's first cousin, Khan Bahadar Khan, lives at Lahore. He receives an annual allowance of Rs. 6,000. His only brother, Mahomed Khan, who had been in receipt of a monthly pension of Rs. 400, died childless in 1872.

GURU BISHAN SINGH OF HARSAHAI.



About a hundred years ago there was a desert tract in the Mukatsar Tahsil, lying on the edge of the lands occupied by the Barars and the Dogars, who were constantly quarrelling over its possession. Upon this waste, one Jiwan Mal came and pitched his tent. He was a Sodhi, seventh in descent from the celebrated Guru Ram Das. He had been driven from his home at Mahomedpur, near Chunian, in the Lahore district, by the Kardar who represented Ahmad Shah's government. No doubt he had made himself obnoxious by a display of fanaticism against the rival religion. The Dogar Chief, Sultan, gave him protection and encouraged him to remain in the place, believing that his presence would in a measure stop the incursions of the Barars, and put an end to the disputes between the tribes. The Barars also

regarded him with a favourable eye, as a priest of their own religion. He was thus permitted to establish a number of villages in the plain, and he fixed his boundaries by marking down the tracks of his horse's hoofs as he took a long circuit one morning along the edge of the lands he fancied. He named the Ilaka Guru Harsahai, after his eldest son, who eventually took his father's place as head of the family. Jiwan Mal appears to have made friends later on with Ahmad Shah, for he was allowed to hold his lands free of revenue; and the grant was renewed by Ranjit Singh when the Mahomedans disappeared from this part of the Panjab. In the time of Guru Gulab Singh, the jagir income of several villages in the Chunian Ilaka was assessed at Rs. 3,740 per annum.

The religious influence of the family was very great throughout the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and many of the Harsahai Sodhis were employed about the Court at Lahore, and accompanied the army on expeditions along the Frontier, when it was necessary to preserve the enthusiasm of the men at a high pitch. In making these journeys they seized the opportunity of recruiting followers under their own religious banner from amongst the scattered Hindu families of the Western Panjab; and they were, until quite recently, honored and revered by large numbers of Sikhs, not only in their immediate neighbourhood, but in Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Kohat and the Derajat. On the death, in 1869, of Guru Gulab Singh, only two-thirds of the jagir were continued to his successor, Fatah Singh, on a life-tenure. He was unfortunate in becoming involved in quarrels with his own sons, and in his time much of the old influence of the family melted away. He was, moreover, on bad terms with Bishan Singh, his eldest son, and in order to despite him, made a gift of his property and of the Guru headship to his younger son Kabul Singh. A law-suit followed, in which Guru Bishan Singh was suc-

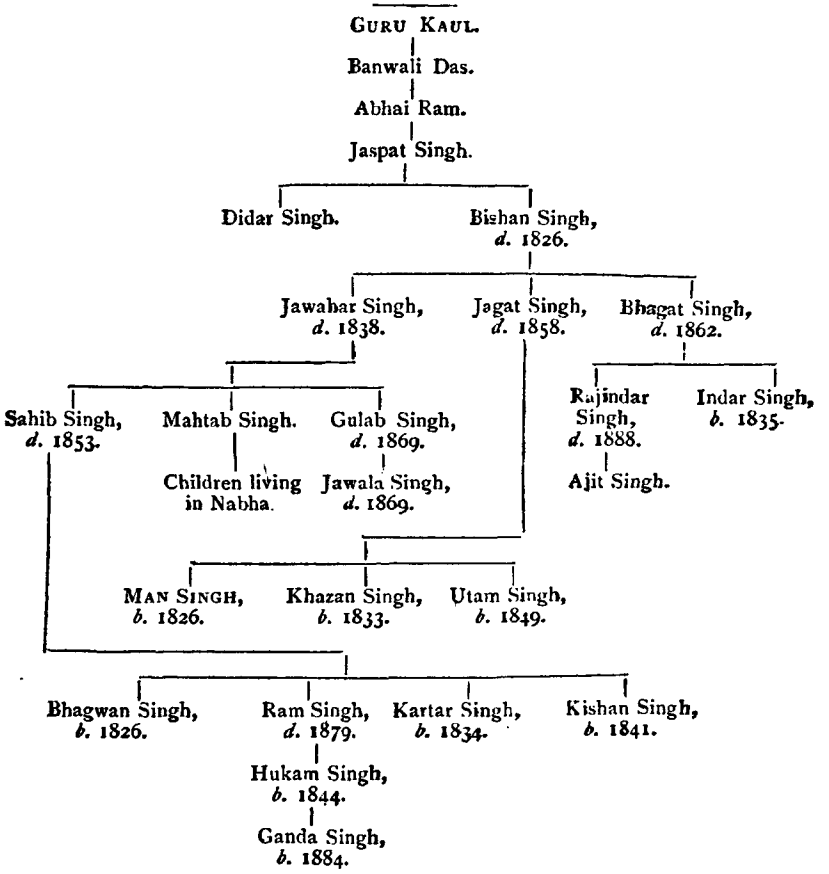
cessful; but the expenses of litigation seriously crippled the property. On the death of Fatah Singh in 1878, the jagir was temporarily resumed; and it was re-granted to Guru Bishan Singh in 1885, under a Sanad from the Supreme Government.

Guru Gulab Singh and Fatah Singh both exercised magisterial powers within the limits of their jagirs. These privileges have not been continued to the present incumbent. The jagir holding is valued at Rs. 3,550 per annum, and the family are owners of nearly twenty-four thousand acres in nine villages of the Mukatsar Tahsil. Bishan Singh's income from all sources, including land rents and offerings of his co-religionists, is estimated at Rs. 20,000. His only son died at the age of fifteen, a few years ago. He has recently made a second marriage in the house of a Khatri family of Amritsar. He is President of the Local Board of Mukatsar, and has the privilege of a seat in Viceregal Darbars.

Guru Gulab Singh had five half-brothers, sons by a Biluch lady. It is doubtful if they could establish a claim to the family headship in the event of Guru Bishan Singh dying without sons. There are descendants of Ram Singh and Gurdial Singh living at the old home in Chunian. The children of Gurbakhsh Singh and Nadhan Singh are established in the neighbourhood of Harsahai.

Guru Bishan Singh, as head of the family, is the guardian of a sacred book (*pothi*) and rosary (*mala*), which originally belonged to Guru Nanak. They are objects of high veneration, and people travel long distances for the privilege of seeing them.

SARDAR BAHADAR SODHI MAN SINGH OF BUTAR.



The Butar Sodhis are descended from Guru Maharban, Khatri, grandson of the fourth Guru Ram Das, and uncle of Arjan the sixth, from whom the Anandpur and Kartarpur Sodhis branch off.

The Sodhis of Moga, Sodhiwala and Chuganwan are descended from Chandsain, the youngest son of Pirthi Chand, who was Guru Maharban's father. The family became influential in the time of Guru Kaul, who founded the village of Dhilwan, and also Kotha Guru in Patiala. These possessions were added to by Guru Abhai Ram, who was in the confidence of the Patiala and Nabha Chiefs. He founded

Guru Kot, and received in gift the village of Dila Ram from the Diwan of that name. His great-grandson Jawahar Singh was a man of note early in the century. He co-operated with Diwan Mohkam Chand, agent of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, in the annexation of the smaller Cis-Satlaj Chiefships. They took possession of Zira, Mudki, Kotkapura, Badhni and Chuhar Chak. The last-named ilaka was bestowed upon Jahawar Singh. He founded Sibian, Sahu and Burj, and acquired Kaliki. In 1807, the villages of Manawan in the Zira Tahsil, and Dosanjh in Moga, were taken by the Maharaja from the family of Tara Singh Gheba, and conferred upon Jawahar Singh as a reward for services rendered in many expeditions, including Multan and Peshawar. Maharaja Sher Singh gave him half of Khirkiwala and Nathewala. His brothers, Jagat Singh and Bhagat Singh, were associated with Jawahar Singh in the Chuhar Chak Jagir; and their descendants now hold the village of Butar. This is all that now remains to the Sodhis in that neighbourhood. Sahib Singh and Gulab Singh, sons of Jawahar Singh, joined the British at the time of the Satlaj Campaign. The following villages were confirmed to them :—

To Sahib Singh :—Dhilwan, Burj Sarai, Gurukot, and half of Khirkiwala, all in Faridkot or Patiala.

To Gulab Singh :—Manawan in Zira, Dosanjh, Kaliki, Sibian, Sahuki in Moga, and Bahbalpur in Ambala.

Rasulpur in the Hushiarpur district, was released to the sons of Sahib Singh in life-tenure. Half of Dila Ram was released to Gulab Singh and half to the Butar branch for maintenance of the *Samadh* of Guru Bishan Singh. Mahtab Singh took his share from the family holding in the Nabha State. In 1853 the sons of Sahib Singh acquired ownership in the village of Chotia in the Moga Tahsil by paying the accumulated arrears of revenue due by the former

proprietors. They behaved well in the Mutiny, and received khilats in recognition of their loyalty.

Gulab Singh's jagir lapsed at his death in 1869.

Sodhi Hukam Singh, son of Ram Singh of Dhilwan, entered the public service in 1866. He became Mir Munshi in 1875, and held that office for twelve years. He was appointed a Subordinate Judge in 1887, and has recently been deputed for duty under the Maharaja of Bikanir. He owns, in addition to his ancestral property, sixteen hundred acres in Bhatianwala in the Lahore district. His share of the jagir amounts to about Rs. 900, and the income of his lands to Rs. 8,000.

Sodhi Man Singh, the eldest son of Sodhi Jagat Singh, served in the Police for a short time after annexation. He helped in the matter of supplies, and carriage during the Mutiny, and his services were again conspicuous when the Kukas gave trouble at Maler Kotla in 1872. He is a Magistrate and Civil Judge, and has the name of being a most energetic officer, disposing of a remarkable amount of work in an admirable manner, thereby affording considerable relief to the ordinary Courts of the district. He also works as Sub-Registrar in his Tahsil. His name was placed on the Viceroy's list of Darbaris in 1872. Five years later he received the rank of Assistant Commissioner, carrying with it full magisterial powers; and he has on three occasions received a valuable khilat in public Darbars in recognition of his excellent services. In 1882 he was given the title of Sardar Bahadar. Sodhi Man Singh's brother Utam Singh is a Tahsildar in the Province.

Sodhi Rajindar Singh died suddenly at Faridkot in December, 1888. He was an Honorary Magistrate in the circle of villages around Baghaparana in the Moga Tahsil

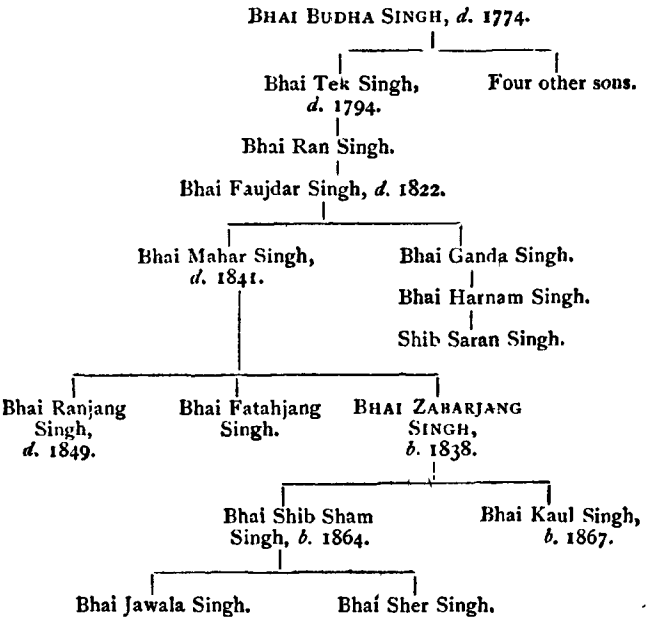
where he lived. Rajindar Singh was always forward in the performance of loyal services, especially in encouraging Sikhs of a good stamp to take service in our regiments. His income from jagir and land rents was about Rs. 9,500. His son Ajit Singh was for a short period a Naib-Tahsildar.

Sodhi Indar Singh is sole owner of the large village of Sulan Khanwala in the eastern part of the Firozpur Tahsil, which was purchased by Sodhi Jagat Singh. This and his other landed properties and jagirs yield him an income of Rs. 11,000 per annum. He exercises the powers of an Honorary Magistrate in his Ilaka.

Sodhi Khazan Singh, brother of Sodhi Man Singh, was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1888.

Sodhi Man Singh, with his brother and cousins, owns two or three villages in the north of the Mukatsar Tahsil, and enjoys the jagir of those villages and of half the village of Butar, worth about Rs. 4,000 per annum. These jagirs were granted for the lives of Sodhi Jagat Singh's sons; but by their consent the sons of Sodhi Bhagat Singh enjoy two-fifths of the income. One-fourth of the grant is in perpetuity.

BHAI ZABARJANG SINGH OF JHAMBA.


Bhai Budha Singh, d. 1774.
Bhai Tek Singh, d. 1794.
Four other sons.
Bhai Ran Singh.
Bhai Faujdar Singh, d. 1822.
Bhai Mahar Singh, d. 1841.
Bhai Ganda Singh.
Bhai Harnam Singh.
Shib Saran Singh.
Bhai Ranjang Singh, d. 1849.
Bhai Fatahjang Singh.
Bhai Zabarjang Singh, b. 1838.
Bhai Shib Sham Singh, b. 1864.
Bhai Kaul Singh, b. 1867.
Bhai Jawala Singh.
Bhai Sher Singh.

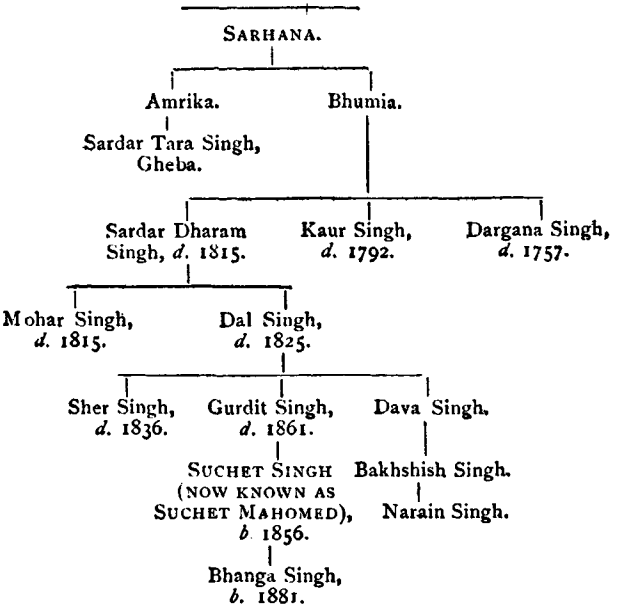
Bhai Zabarjang Singh is a Barar Sidhu Jat Sikh of the same stock as the ruling family in Faridkot. He lives at Jhamba, in the Mukatsar Tahsil, and has a perpetual jagir-holding in five villages, which yields Rs. 3,137, after deducting the Government commutation charge of Rs. 448, taken in lieu of personal military service. His lands bring him in about Rs. 1,200 per annum. He is one of the leading Darbaris in the Firozpur district, and is exempted from personal attendance in our Civil Courts. He is a member of the Mukatsar Local Board.

Bhai Budha Singh took part in the union of Sikh Confederacies in 1762, which attacked Sarhand and captured it from the Mahomedan Governor Zin Khan, who was slain. The spoils were divided amongst the victors according to the amount of assistance rendered, and Budha Singh received as his share the village lands of Sarhand. a camel-swivel and one hundred and fifteen matchlocks.

He returned to Jhamba, and shortly afterwards took possession of twenty-eight villages in the Bahor Ilaka. He next joined with Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Chief of Kot Kapura, and Bhai Desa Singh, in the spoliation of Bahak Bodla, which was divided among the allies in the usual fashion, Budh Singh receiving one-eighth. He died at Kaithal after a fighting career of thirty-four years, in which period he managed to acquire lands yielding Rs. 84,000 in revenue. His son Tek Singh was killed in an endeavour to push the family boundaries beyond what his father had bequeathed him. Ram Singh, nephew of Tek Singh, exchanged the Sarhand lands for twelve villages in the Adampur Ilaka, with the Maharaja of Patiala. In the time of his successor Faujdar Singh, the Babarpur possessions were lost in a quarrel with the Raja of Nabha. After Faujdar Singh came Mahar Singh, who, in 1835, received five villages in the Jhamba Ilaka from the Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala, in exchange for Bahor lands. But owing to a quarrel over the details the Maharaja refused possession; and in the fight which followed, Mahar Singh was worsted. He promptly placed himself under the protection of the Governor-General's Agent at Ambala, who decided the case in his favour; and the villages were duly made over. The brothers Mahar Singh and Kandla Singh effected a partition of the property in 1838, when the country was taken over by the British. The former received the villages of Jhamba-Hasana, Bahujatri, Piori and Ghagar, with half of Bahubian and a portion of Bahak Bodla. Mahar Singh died in 1841. He is supposed to have been poisoned by his brothers-in-law, who were desirous of securing the management of the estate during the minority of his sons. They were duly appointed agents of the property; but their oppression of the cultivators made them so unpopular that Bhai Kandla Singh, brother of the deceased, attacked and slew them with the approbation of the country side. This crime was

punished by the confiscation of all the family jagirs, small pensions being fixed for the maintenance of Kandla Singh and his relatives. The case was made the subject of a revised order by the Board of Administration in 1850, when Bhai Zabarjang Singh was reinstated in his father's jagir-holdings in Jhamba, Ghagar and part of Bahak Bodla. Three ladies of the family were given jagirs in Husana and Bahus Khurd and Kalan, with reversion to Bhai Zabarjang. One of them is still holding the village of Bahu Kalan.

SARDAR SUCHET MAHOMED OF DHARAMSINGHWALA.



Suchet Mahomed is the great-grandson of Dharam Singh, first cousin of the celebrated Sardar Tara Singh, Gheba, whose history has been given in another chapter. These Chiefs joined the Bhangi Sardars in the sack of Kasur in 1758, enriching themselves with the booty. They grew in power and acquired large estates in the Nakodar Tahsil of the Jalandhar Doab and in Firozpur. They took Dharamkot from the Rais of Raikot, and strengthened their position by building a mud fort within the village. They also captured Ramanwala and Mari in the Moga Tahsil.

Kaur Singh, brother of Dharam Singh, took Kang in Nakodar and Fatahgarh Panjtar, an important place in the Zira Tahsil. His descendants now live in the Jalandhar district. The brothers separated in 1768. Dharam Singh founded the existing village of Dharamsinghwala and made it his head-quarters. Maharaja Ranjit Singh gave him a cluster of villages in the neighbourhood, taking away from him the

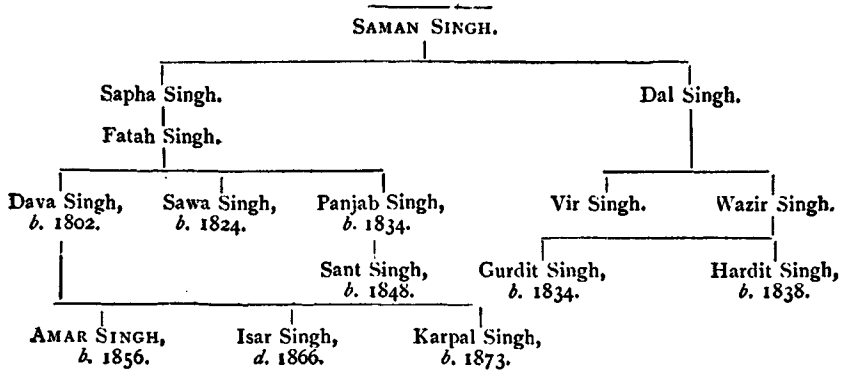
Lohian Ilaka in Nakodar, north of the Satlaj. His grandson Sher Singh was killed at Peshawar in 1836, fighting under Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Gurdit Singh and Dava Singh were confirmed at annexation in the jagirs which they had inherited on the death of their father Dharam Singh; comprising the villages of Dharamsinghwala, Ramgarh, Khera Daroli and Milak Akalian in Tahsil Zira, and half of Mahla Khurd in Tahsil Moga. This last village was afterwards exchanged for Shadiwal, Sayad Mahomed and Rajanwala, all in the Zira Tahsil. To Dava Singh fell Phida, Kot Karor and Kotla in Tahsil Firozpur.

Gurdit Singh, who was an Honorary Magistrate, died in 1861. He had received a khilat and Sanad for services rendered during the Mutiny.

Suchet Singh, son of Gurdit Singh, married a Mahomedan lady in 1884, and adopted her religion, taking the name of Suchet Mahomed. The relatives of his Hindu wife have obtained the conveyance to her infant son, Bhanga Singh, of half the property, both jagir and ownership rights. These latter are included in the jagir villages of Dharamsinghwala, Ramgarh and Khera Daroli, and the khalsa villages of Rawal and part of Milak Akalian. The value of the jagir, according to the new assessments of 1888, is Rs. 1,492.

The descendants of Dava Singh reside in Lahore.

SARDAR AMAR SINGH OF MANSURWAL.*



About five hundred years ago there lived in the Firozpur district a Jat Zamindar named Gil, of Rajput Ragbansi descent. He must have been a man of some wealth, for he was the happy owner of two wives and seven concubines; but, although of mature years, he had no children. At length one of his wives became pregnant, to the vexation of the other women who fancied the affection of their lord would be all given to her who should bring him a child, perhaps a son and heir. They, accordingly, when a son was born, stole it away and carried it far into the jungle where they left it to perish, placing in the mother's bed a large stone, of which they asserted she had been delivered. The next day the family bard, wandering in the jungle, saw, with astonishment, a lion, common in those days to the south of the Satlaj, licking and fondling a new-born child. He ran home to tell the strange news, and returning with assistance, drove away the beast and brought the child to Gil, by whom the conspiracy was discovered, and the boy, to whom the name of *Shergil* (or Lion-Gil) was given, acknowledged to be the rightful heir. After this, by his slave girls, Gil had eleven other sons, whose descendants are still numerous in many parts of the Panjab. *Shergil* had four sons. The

* In the original edition of Griffin's *Panjab Chiefs*.

two youngest died without issue; but from the eldest, Rana Dhar, has descended the great house of Majitha, and from Jubal the second, Dava Singh, in the twentieth generation, and the founders of the Nishanwala Misal. Such is the traditional origin of the Jat tribes, Gil and Shergil.

Sawan Singh, the great-grandfather of Dava Singh, was third cousin of Sangat Singh, the leader of the Nishanwala Confederacy, of which he himself was a member, although he does not seem to have been of a very warlike disposition. Sapha Singh was one of the Sardars who held Sonti so gallantly against Jaswant Singh, Raja of Nabha, and subsequently his own fort of Jahangir against Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who had besieged it in 1806. The fort would have fallen but for the remonstrances of Bedi Sahib Singh, to whom Sapha Singh had given a tenth of his jagir, and who persuaded Ranjit Singh to raise the siege. Sapha Singh would not enter the Maharaja's service; but his son Fatah Singh did so, and under Diwan Mohkam Chand became a very distinguished soldier. He received Jahangir Burj and Barampur in jagir, besides large cash allowances. He accompanied Diwan Karpa Ram to Kashmir, and remained high in his favour till his recall and disgrace, when the jagirs of Sardar Fatah Singh north of the Satlaj were resumed, and he retired to the Cis-Satlaj estate of Sonti, where he remained till his death, although the Maharaja more than once tried to induce him to return to Lahore.

Dava Singh entered the service of the Maharaja in 1816, at a very early age. He went to Kashmir with his father, and when the latter retired across the Satlaj, he received the command of two hundred and fifty of his sowars, and the charge of the Ilaka of Durpana. After a year and a half he was placed under the orders of Sardar Lahna Singh Majithia, who made him commandant of the regiment of his brother Gujar Singh, the black sheep of the Majithia family. In

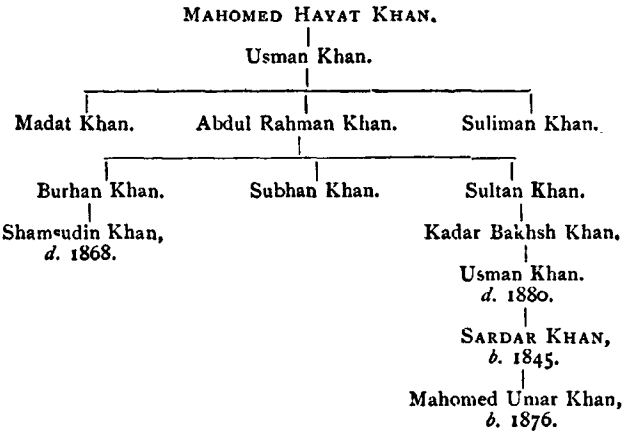
1834 he accompanied the young Sardar to Calcutta on a mission half complimentary, half political. On his return he was transferred to the Dhonkalwala regiment as commandant. He did not, however, join his new corps, but remained with Sardar Lahna Singh. In 1842 he was transferred to the Gurkha regiment, with which he did service in Hazara. Under the Darbar he was posted at Dera Ismail Khan in command of the Surajmukhi regiment, and when the outbreak at Multan took place, he proceeded with his regiment to join Edwardes and Van Cortlandt, with whom he served throughout the campaign. He was present at the battle of Kaneri, on the 18th June, 1848; the battle of Sadosam on the 1st July, and during the first siege of Multan. When the Katarmukhi regiment was disaffected and ready to join the rebels, Dava Singh was transferred to it that he might repress its disposition to mutiny, and improve its discipline. After the fall of Multan, he marched with his regiment to Isakhel, and had there several skirmishes with the Waziris, in which he showed his known courage and energy.

When the Panjab Military Police was formed in 1853, Dava Singh was selected to raise and command the 7th Police Battalion at Amritsar. After the native corps had been disarmed at Amritsar, on the outbreak of the mutinies of 1857, this battalion was the only armed force at that important station, to watch the two disarmed regiments of Hindustanis; to preserve order in the city; to guard the treasury, and to uphold the Civil authority; and that this work was so well and successfully performed must be in a great measure attributed to the energy, ability and unswerving loyalty of Dava Singh. He also rendered great assistance in raising levies for service at Dehli, and during 1857-58 a very large number of recruits were enlisted and sent down country by him. For his services, Dava Singh

was granted the Star of British India with the title of Sardar Bahadar, and a personal allowance of Rs. 1,200 a year.

On the re-organisation of the Panjab Police, and the disbandment of the old force, on the 1st January, 1861, Dava Singh retired after a long and honorable military career. He received a special pension of Rs. 3,000 per annum, and a grant of six hundred acres of waste land, the proprietary rights in which his family will hold in perpetuity. He died in 1872. His son Amar Singh has received a good education, and was for some time a candidate for employment as a Tahsildar; but he has not taken service. He acts as Secretary to the Local Board of Zira, and is the Zaildar of his Ilaka. He lives at Mansurwal.

SARDAR KHAN, KASURIA.*



About one hundred and fifty years ago Mahomed Hayat Khan, of Bhati Rajput descent, settled at Thathi Kotna, a now deserted village near Kasur, and set up in trade. Kasur, some two hundred years before this, had been settled by a colony of Pathans, and into the service of their Chief, Nazamudin Khan, the three sons of Mahomed Hayat entered. They fought in many engagements, and at Chunian, in the great battle between the Imperial forces and the Kasur Pathans, who had refused to pay tribute, Subhan Khan was slain.

After the assassination of Nazamudin Khan, Sultan Khan remained in the service of his brother Kutbudin, and retired with him to Mamdot, when Kasur was conquered and taken possession of by Ranjit Singh in 1807. Shamsudin Khan was also for many years a servant of the Mamdot Chief, and attended the Lahore Court as his vakil; but for some fault he was summarily dismissed, and became afterwards the confidential agent of Raja Lal Singh. This position he held at

* Griffin's *Panjab Chiefs*, original edition.

the time of the Satlaj Campaign, and was the medium of communication between the Raja and the British officers.

As the conduct of the Sikh leaders in 1845 has been variously represented, it may be interesting to state what amount of information was really given by Raja Lal Singh, and how far he was a traitor to the Sikh Government. On the 12th December, 1845, when the Sikh army was crossing the Satlaj, the Raja sent Shamsudin Khan to Captain Nicholson at Firozpur to assure him that both he and the Maharani were the friends of the British, and desired nothing more than that the Sikh army might be destroyed; that he would keep his force back two days from joining the regulars; and that he had marched that day back to Asal, and the next day would march to Hariki. To this Nicholson replied that he would report the matter; but that whether Lal Singh's horse joined the regular army or not, was a matter of indifference, as the British could thrash one or both with equal ease. The next day Raja Lal Singh proposed delaying the army under pretence of making a bridge at Hariki and discovering fords. On the 16th December, Nicholson, hearing that the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief were approaching by way of Mudki, sent for Shamsudin Khan, who stated as before, that his master was well disposed towards the British, that he had influence with certain brigades which he would march, with all his own cavalry, to attack the Governor-General, if the British Force at Firozpur would attack the remainder. Nicholson said that if the Raja had the influence he asserted he would act and not talk, and that his good intentions would be seen by his marching as he proposed.

On the 18th Shamsudin Khan came and reported that the Raja had marched to Firozshahr, and Nicholson gave him a letter to Major Broadfoot, which, it is believed, was delivered to that officer as the troops were going into action

at Firozshahr on the afternoon of the 21st, as it was found in his pocket when his body was brought in on the 22nd.*

On the 19th of December, the day after the battle of Mudki, Raja Lal Singh sent a messenger to Major Broadfoot to express his desire to be of any service; but the Major considered that the only object of the Raja was to ascertain the effect of the action of the previous day, and sent him with a guard beyond the pickets. Nothing more was heard of the Raja till two days before the battle of Sobraon. He had been hidden in a dry ditch during the battle of Firozshahr, but gave out that he was wounded, and retired to Amritsar, where, according to popular report, he concealed himself in an oven from the fury of the soldiers who swore to murder him. But through the remonstrances of the Maharani he joined the army about the middle of January; and on the 8th February he sent Shamsudin Khan to Major H. Lawrence

* The number of the Sikh troops engaged at Mudki has been variously estimated. Lord Gough, in his despatch of the 19th December, estimates them at from 15,000 to 20,000 infantry, about the same force of cavalry and 40 guns. But the numbers engaged did not exceed, the regulars and irregulars, 15,000 men. The force which marched from Firozpur with Lal Singh, a portion of which fought at Mudki and the whole at Firozshahr, was thus composed:—

		Battalions.	*Cavalry.*	*Guns.*
REGULAR—				
	French Brigade ...	4	2	26
	Bahadar Singh's Brigade ...	4	1	16
	Mahtab Singh's Brigade ...	4	1	18
	Total ...	12	4	60
IRREGULAR CAVALRY—				
	Charyari, Naolakhas, &c. ...	...	...	4,500
	Orderlies ...	...	...	3,500
	Raja Lal Singh ...	...	...	1,800
	Raja Hira Singh ...	...	...	3,350
	Pindiwala ...	...	...	900
	Mulraj ...	...	...	550
	Atar Singh ...	...	...	1,700
	Bela Singh Mokal ...	...	...	200
	Ratan Singh ...	...	...	50
	Dogars ...	...	...	100
	Nihangs ...	...	...	1,000
	Ganda Singh ...	...	...	162
				17,812
	Heavy Guns ...	...	...	28
	Zamburas or Camel Swivels	...	...	250

This is exclusive of the force of Sardar Tej Singh who commanded the reserve. Raja Lal Singh left behind him at Firozpur 5,600 men, infantry and cavalry.

with a plan of the entrenchments and a detailed account of the number and disposition of the Sikh troops. This information was correct, though it came too late to be of any use beyond confirming the information which had been already acquired. It will thus be seen that Raja Lal Singh, though at heart a traitor, did little to serve the British. He may have prevented an attack by the Sikh army on Firozpur; but beyond this, which is not certain, he was of no service whateyer.

When Major Lawrence was appointed Resident at Lahore, Shamsudin Khan was made agent of the Darbar, to communicate its wishes and sentiments to the Resident. In 1848 he did good service, and was present at the battle of Gujranwala. In July, 1846, a donation of Rs. 5,000 was granted to him, and after annexation, when his jagirs were resumed, he received a life-pension of Rs. 2,500. He lived at Kasur with his great friend Malik Khairudin Khan. Both had been servants of the Mamdot family; both had been deprived of their estates by Nawab Jamaludin Khan, and they have ever since remained bitter enemies of the family.* When Jamaludin Khan was alive, they did all they could to injure him, and joined the party of his sons, who had openly quarrelled with him.

Usman Khan, the nephew and son-in-law of Shamsudin Khan, was a brave man and a good soldier. In 1857 he distinguished himself in command of a troop of cavalry which his uncle had raised. He subsequently served in the Police as Rasaldar under the old arrangements, and as Inspector under the new. He received his discharge in 1863 on the reduction of the force, with the highest character for energy and integrity. He died at Firozpur in 1880.

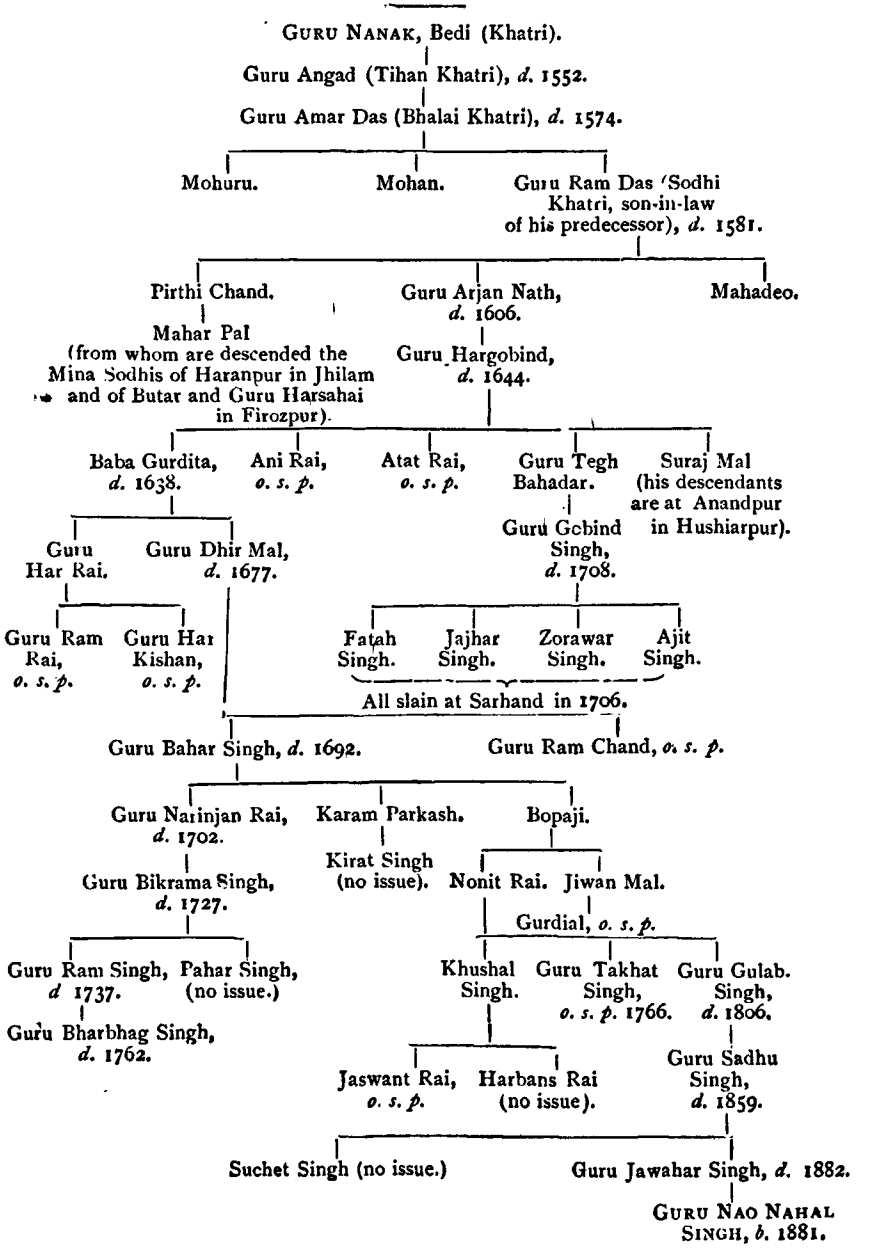
* Khairudin was afterwards reconciled to Nawab Jamaludin, whose mother was Khairudin's cousin.

His son Sardar Khan owns about six hundred bigas of land in Subukadim, near Firozpur. He is in somewhat infirm health, and on this account resigned membership of the Municipal Committee in 1886. He married his own niece, a daughter of his sister by Kadar Bakhsh Khan, a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Shamsudin Khan died in 1868.

THE JALANDHAR DISTRICT.

GURU NAO NAHAL SINGH OF KARTARPUR.


Guru Nanak, Bedi (Khatri).
Guru Angad (Tihan Khatri), d. 1552.
Guru Amar Das (Bhalai Khatri), d. 1574.
Mohuru.
Mohan.
Guru Ram Das (Sodhi Khatri, son-in-law of his predecessor), d. 1581.
Pirthi Chand.
Guru Arjan Nath, d. 1606.
Mahadeo.
Mahar Pal (from whom are descended the Mina Sodhis of Haranpur in Jhilam and of Butar and Guru Harsahai in Firozpur).
Guru Hargobind, d. 1644.
Baba Gurdita, d. 1638.
Ani Rai, o. s. p.
Atat Rai, o. s. p.
Guru Tegh Bahadar.
Suraj Mal (his descendants are at Anandpur in Hushiarpur).
Guru Har Rai.
Guru Dhir Mal, d. 1677.
Guru Gobind Singh, d. 1708.
Guru Ram Rai, o. s. p.
Guru Har Kishan, o. s. p.
Fatah Singh.
Jajhar Singh.
Zorawar Singh.
Ajit Singh.
All slain at Sarhand in 1706.
Guru Bahar Singh, d. 1692.
Guru Ram Chand, o. s. p.
Guru Narinjan Rai, d. 1702.
Karam Parkash.
Bopaji.
Guru Bikrama Singh, d. 1727.
Kirat Singh (no issue).
Nonit Rai.
Jiwan Mal.
Gurdial, o. s. p.
Guru Ram Singh, d 1737.
Pahar Singh, (no issue.)
Khushal Singh.
Guru Takhat Singh, o. s. p. 1766.
Guru Gulab. Singh, d. 1806.
Guru Bharbhag Singh, d. 1762.
Jaswant Rai, o. s. p.
Harbans Rai (no issue).
Guru Sadhu Singh, d. 1859.
Suchet Singh (no issue.)
Guru Jawahar Singh, d. 1882.
Guru Nao Nahal Singh, b. 1881.

Guru Nao Nahal Singh of Kartarpur, Tahsil Jalandhar, is a Sodhi Khatri, and a direct descendant of Guru Nanak, first of the ten recognised heads of the Sikh religion. Nanak was a Bedi Khatri. Ram Das, third in succession to Nanak, was the first of the Sodhis. The history of Sikhism in the earlier days was practically made by these Gurus, who were not only priests but politicians and soldiers. Their story has been already told at length, and a few words will suffice to connect them with the Kartarpur family, of which Nao Nahal Singh, a minor, is the present head.

Arjan, fifth Guru, was the founder of Kartarpur. He was killed by the Emperor Jahangir in 1606, in revenge for the share he took in the rebellion of Prince Khushrau against his father's authority. Guru Arjan laid the foundation-stone of the present sacred temple and tank at Amritsar, known as the Darbar Sahib. Amritsar was formerly called Chak Guru. Arjan Singh re-named it Ramdaspura, after his father, and it subsequently received its present name in honor of Amar Das, Arjan's maternal grandfather. Arjan Singh is also the founder of the sacred buildings at Sirigobindpur, in the Gurdaspur district, on the right bank of the Bias; and the lands of this village are still in the proprietary possession of the Kartarpur Gurus. Taran Taran also owes religious fame to Guru Arjan. The immense tank there was begun by Arjan; and its waters were blessed by him with most successful results. Constant bathing at Taran Taran, accompanied by faith, is believed to be a certain cure for leprosy. Arjan visited Kartarpur in 1598, and there stuck his walking-stick fast in the ground, exclaiming :—"This shall be the support of our faith!" The village, which rapidly throve under his protection and patronage, is now a considerable town. It is conveniently situated on the high road and line of railway between Jalandhar and Amritsar, and pilgrims flock there all the year round. Guru Arjan's walking-stick is still shown. It is a stout post

of sandal-wood, known as a *tham;* too heavy for ordinary mortals to carry, but a mere nothing in the hands of a saint. The Maharaja Ranjit Singh, always glad to encourage the religious enthusiasm of his people, made a grant of a lakh and a quarter of rupees in 1833 towards the building of the fine edifice now known as the Thamji, in which this stick reposes; and he set apart the revenues of the Amritsar village of Fatahpur for the maintenance of the institution, which is a most popular place of resort for pilgrims of every sect.

Guru Arjan sunk a well near the Thamji and called it Gangasar. The Ganges water is said to flow into it by an underground channel. This was clearly proved in Arjan's own time; for one of his followers having visited Hardwar, mentioned on his return that he had lost his brass *lota* by letting it fall into the Ganges while bathing. "Let not this trouble you," remarked the Guru; "for you will find it here in the Gangasar." The half-doubting disciple let himself down into the well by a rope in presence of a large gathering of believers; and presently emerged, full of joy, with the lota in his hand. He had found it, as the Guru said he would, at the bottom of the well. The Gangasar has ever since been freely bathed in by those whom circumstances deny the opportunity of visiting the great parent stream.

In 1604 Guru Arjan made a collection of the sayings of the original Guru Nanak and other Sadhs. The compilation is known as the *Adi Granth.* The original volume, in the handwriting of the Guru, is venerated by all Sikhs as the most precious of their religious relics. Guru Dhir Mal deposited this work at Kartarpur in 1644. Thence it was stolen shortly afterwards and made over to the rival Guru Teg Bahadar, who is reported to have dropped it by design or accident into the Bias. Some sceptics assert that the book now shown is a mere substitute for the original, which was

never again fished out of the river. But the belief of the Sikhs is that Teg Bahadar deliberately consigned the volume into the depths of the stream until such time as his nephew Dhir Mal should be in a position to guard it with safety; and that Dhir Mal recovered the book later on, intact, and enshrined it with all honor in its present resting-place at Kartarpur. Sadhu Singh, grandfather of the present Guru, took the volume to Lahore at Ranjit Singh's request, in 1830, and received the highest honors as its guardian. A daily offering was made of Rs. 86; and special doles of Rs. 600 were received at each festival of the *amawas* (end of a moon) and *sankrant* (beginning of the calendar month); while once a year a valuable shawl and a horse were presented in the Maharaja's name. The Granth Sahib was always taken into camp whenever a military expedition of importance was about to be undertaken, and the soldiers fought with greater ardour, feeling that victory must be with them while the Guru's breathed spirit was in their midst. Thus, the money given to the man in charge was in no wise thrown away. This sacred volume was similarly taken to Patiala in 1860 to be shown to the Maharaja Narindar Singh, who in vain tried to acquire it. He fixed for its guardians a daily allowance of Rs. 51, and made them stay with their precious charge for three whole years. The book now rests at Kartarpur. It is exposed every Sunday to the public gaze in the Shish-mahal of the Guru's house; and the *charawa* or money, cast before it by the faithful, forms an important item in the owner's income. Just before his death, in 1859, Guru Sadhu Singh prepared a very handsome copy of the original Granth Sahib for transmission to the Queen, who most graciously accepted the gift; and Her Majesty's acknowledgments were conveyed to the Guru in a letter from the Secretary of State.

Guru Arjan was succeeded by his son Hargobind, a warrior Sikh, who armed his followers and became a military

leader. He was cast into prison by Jahangir, and on release continued his tactics of annoyance towards the local Governors whose authority he defied. The Sikhs worshipped him as a supernaturally brave hero ; and under his bold rule their religious enthusiasm reached its highest heat. Guru Gobind was the next priest of note. He flourished towards the end of the seventeenth century, and instituted the *pohal* or baptismal rite, by which alone the candidate is received amongst the *khalsa* or chosen people. He abolished caste distinctions and proclaimed that war was the most glorious of pastimes for man, though it proved unremunerative for him personally. He was slain, an exile from his home, on the banks of the Godavri, two years after the death of his sons who were captured in a mad attack on the imperial garrison at Sarhand, near Ambala, and executed as dangerous fanatics. This was in 1708.

Gobind Singh was the last of the spiritual Gurus. Mention has already been made of his first cousin Dhir Mal, immediate ancestor of the Kartarpur family. He was a brave, ambitious man, who seized lands in the Doab worth Rs. 75,000 per annum. Several villages were founded by his immediate successors. Guru Sadhu Singh who held the property all through Maharaja Ranjit Singh's reign, was often at feud with his neighbours, the Ahluwalias of Kapurthala ; but the latter were kept in check by the Maharaja, who regarded the Sodhis with peculiar favour. Sadhu Singh was also on good terms with the Chiefs of the Cis-Satlaj States, and he received substantial jagirs and occasional presents from the Rajas of Patiala, Jind and Nabha. Maharaja Ranjit Singh presented him with the houses and gardens attached to the Baoli Sahib in Lahore city, which still yield a handsome revenue. This Baoli or well, with the chamber above, is said to have been originally the abode of Guru Arjan. But, during his absence on one occasion, the Kazis of

Lahore, who were beginning to tire of the new doctrine, plundered the place and threw Arjan's servants into the well, burying them in the *débris* of the wrecked building, and making a mosque on the site. Years afterwards, in 1834, Maharaja Ranjit Singh fell ill and dreamed that he would not recover unless he bathed in the Baoli Sahib of Guru Arjan. But no one knew of Arjan's Baoli, or where it had stood. At length a flower-seller came forward who said he had heard from his father that the Kazis' mosque was built upon the ruins of the Baoli of Arjan. The mosque was forthwith destroyed, and the well below was discovered, with the bones of Arjan's servants lying at the bottom, covered with chains. Then they cleaned the well out, and the Maharaja had his bath, and recovered. And he ordered that every servant in the State should pay in a day's pay ; and the Rs. 70,000 thus collected were expended upon the restoration of the Baoli Sahib in all its original splendour. The shops at Lahore, in the Bazar now called Dabi, were made over to the Gurus of Kartarpur to assist them in maintaining the Baoli in a proper state of repair. These shops yield an income of over two thousand rupees. The grant was continued to the family by the British Government.

Guru Sadhu Singh's lands were estimated as yielding Rs. 63,000 when the Jalandhar Doab was taken over in 1845-46. He had been holding certain villages on lease, worth Rs. 5,000 per annum. These leases were cancelled under our administration, as they were found to affect the cultivators injuriously ; and his jagirs were reduced to Rs. 19,694, of which Rs. 10,944 were confirmed to the family in perpetuity, subject to a service commutation of one-fourth. The Guru's behaviour throughout the Mutiny crisis was all that could be desired. This was recognised in 1861, two years after his death, by the release of the perpetual jagir from the burden of a service charge.

Sadhu Singh was succeeded by his son Jawahar Singh, a man of weak character and intemperate habits. He latterly became incapable of managing his affairs, and Government was forced to interfere to save the estate from utter ruin. In 1877 the management of the property was made over to the Deputy Commissioner of Jalandhar; and a loan of Rs. 1,64,000 was sanctioned at a low rate of interest to meet the more pressing claims. At the beginning of 1889, a sum of Rs. 1,16,700, including interest, was still due to Government on the loan account.

Guru Jawahar Singh died in 1882. He left a son, the present Guru, who was born one year before his father's death. The boy is under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalandhar. His income is about Rs. 41,500, including jagirs, mafis and profits on lands, house-rent, offerings at fairs, and miscellaneous items. He is an intelligent child, and is receiving instruction in Gurmakhi and Urdu. It is intended to send him shortly to the Aitchison College at Lahore. The estate is being managed by Sardar Kartar Singh, a cousin of Sardar Hardit Singh, of Dialgarh, Ambala.

A few lines more to be added when will be sent by Punjab Secy.

SARDAR HARNAM SINGH MORON.

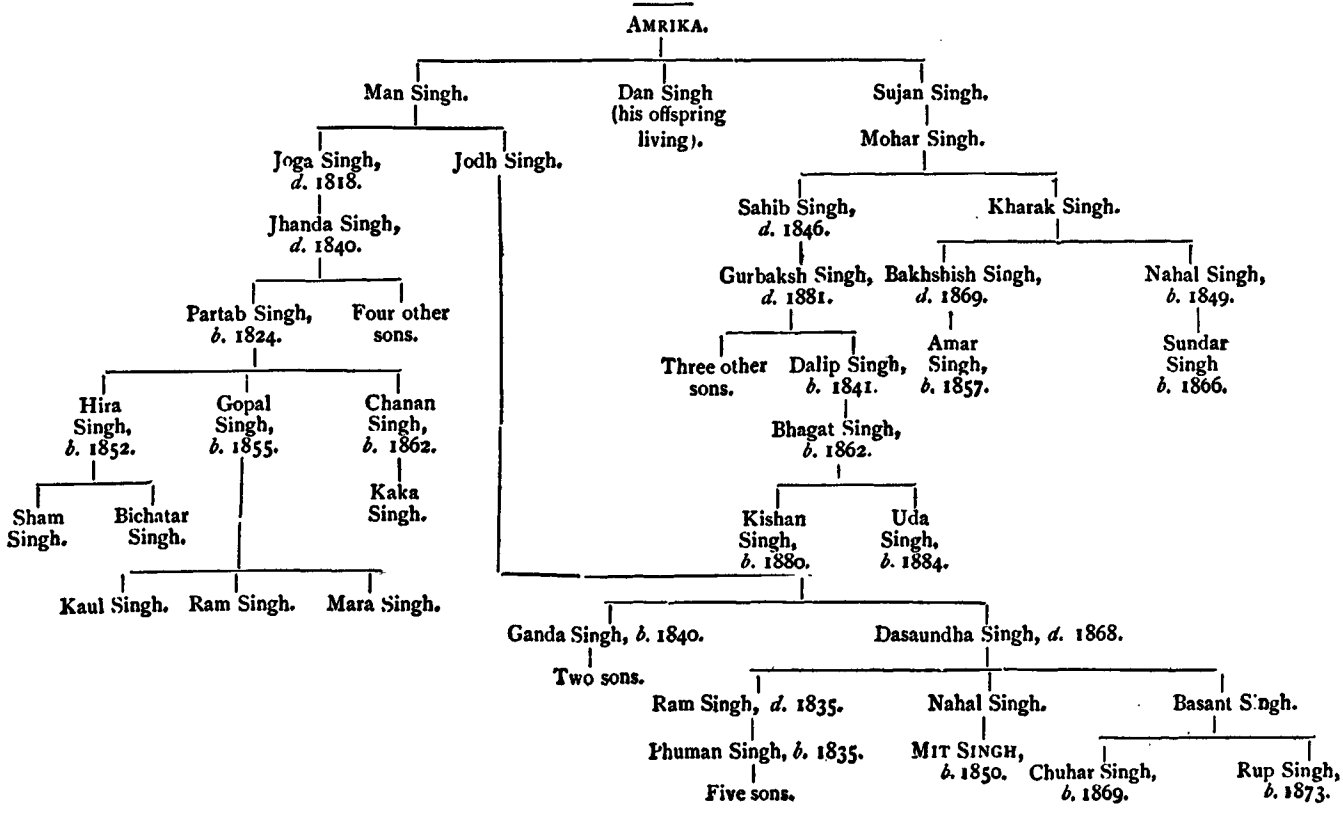
SAHAJ SINGH.
|
Albel Singh.
|
Sardar Dayal Singh,
d. 1868.
|
Colonel Fatah Singh,
d. 1867.
|
SARDAR HARNAM SINGH,
b. 1861.
|
Balwant Singh, *b.* 1883. | Sheo Narain Singh, *b.* 1885.

Sardar Harnam Singh is a Bhangu Jat Sikh, and resides at Moron, Tahsil Philaur, Jalandhar. He is a Viceregal Darbari, taking the lead of all the *Raises* of the district.

The founder of the family was Sahaj Singh of Makhowal, in Amritsar, who, in 1759, visited the Jalandhar Doab and annexed fourteen villages yielding about Rs. 20,000, between Phagwara and the Satlaj. His grandson Dayal Singh was allowed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to continue in possession of twelve of these villages under condition of providing twenty-three sowars when required for service. Dayal Singh's son Fatah Singh rose to the rank of Colonel in the Artillery. He went back to the plough on the break-up of the Sikh army. Four villages were resumed at annexation in lieu of the services of the twenty-three horsemen, which were dispensed with. In 1858, when the conquest jagir holdings were being revised, it was settled that the revenues of the villages of Asaor and Fatahpur should revert to Government on the death of Sardar Dayal Singh, who was allowed to hold them for life subject to an annual *nazarana* deduction of Rs. 678. Six villages, with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 7,500, were confirmed to Dayal Singh and his lineal male heirs subject to a deduction of half the revenue. The present Sardar Harnam Singh was a minor when his grandfather

died in 1868. He was educated at the Ambala Wards' School. He is a Zaildar in his Ilaka, and has lately been appointed an Honorary Magistrate. In addition to the jagir already specified, he is owner of six hundred and fifty ghumaos of land in Moron and of seven hundred ghumaos in a village in Ambala, yielding about Rs. 4,000 per annum. He is connected by marriage with Sardar Narindar Singh of Sarda Heri, in the Ambala district.

SARDAR MIT SINGH OF DHANDOWAL.



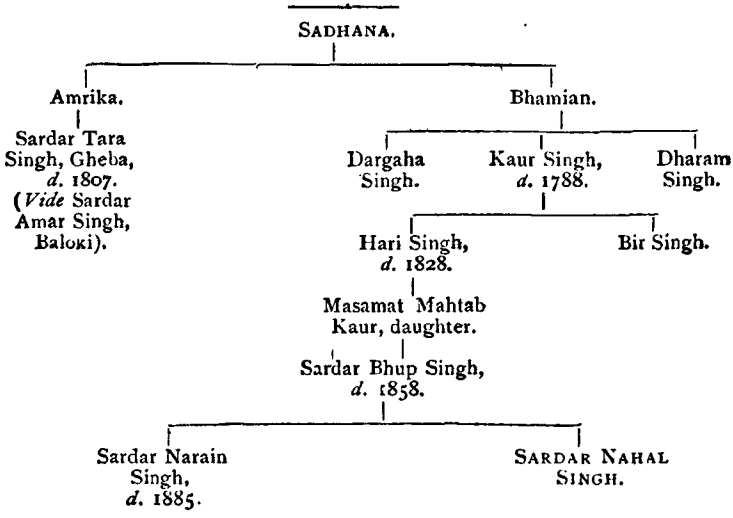
The Sardars of Shahkot and Dhandowal are Badecha Jats, and are descended from the same ancestor Amrika, a resident of Dhianpur, Amritsar. About one hundred and fifty years ago he settled in Kang and inherited the property of his mother's father. Amrika's sons Sujan Singh (who was killed at the capture of Nakodar), Man Singh and Dan Singh became members of Tara Singh's band, and were given villages about Shahkot, Bopara and Raipur Bahia, in Nakodar, and some in Dharamkot, Mari and Tihara, to the south of the Satlaj. On the break-up of the Dalawala Confederacy the descendants of Dan Singh seem to have been completely despoiled ; but those of Sujan Singh and Man Singh retained part of Shahkot and Dharamkot on submitting to Ranjit Singh. The British Government resumed the Dharamkot estates in lieu of service sowars and released part of Shahkot. This grant was changed to a conquest jagir in 1858. The family of Dan Singh live in Shahkot, where they own some land. The descendants of Sujan Singh also live there, and those of Man Singh reside in Dhandowal. Sardar Narain Singh, Zaildar of Shahkot, is the son of Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, great-grandson of Sujan Singh. Sardar Bhup Singh was the son of Sardar Bhag Singh, eldest son of Man Singh. His widows have a pension of Rs. 1,200 per annum, and one of them is a Lambardar of Shahkot. The jagirs of the family are situated in Shahkot, Dhandowal and twenty-two other villages, and are worth Rs. 11,800 per annum, of which about three-fifths belong to the Shahkot branch.

Sardar Partab Singh, Dhandowal, is married to a daughter of Sardar Khushal Singh of Dialpur, Patiala. His son-in-law, Sardar Gurdit Singh of Thala, is a Naib-Tahsildar.

Sardar Gurbaksh Singh, who died in 1881, was Sub-Registrar at Shahkot for some years. His son Dalip Singh is a Naib-Tahsildar. He is also allowed to hold the Zaildarship of Shahkot.

Sardar Mit Singh, Dhandowal, is the senior representative of both families. He and his cousins Partab Singh, Dhandowal, and Nahal Singh, Shahkotia, are Viceregal Darbaris. Sardar Amar Singh's name is on the Provincial List of Titled Gentlemen.

SARDAR NAHAL SINGH, KANG.

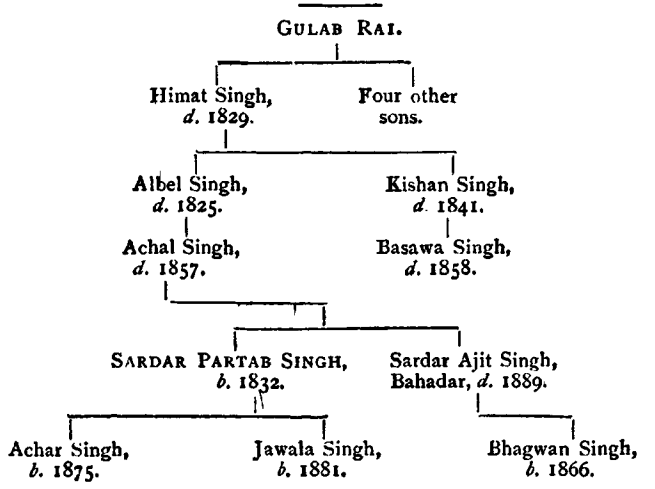


Sardar Kaur Singh and his brothers were first cousins of Tara Singh, Gheba, whom they assisted in founding the Dalawala Sikh Misal. They were present at the sack of Kasur in 1763, and acquired much booty, of which now only are left a sword in possession of Nahal Singh, and a cooking-pot, much prized by the widow of his brother Narain Singh. On the partition of the Dalawala conquests in 1768 the Kang villages fell to Kaur Singh, and Lohian to his brother Dharam Singh. These possessions were considerably curtailed in 1808 by Diwan Mohkam Chand, Nazim of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, in the Jalandhar Doab, who took advantage of Sardar Tara Singh's death to break-up the Dalawala Confederacy. In 1846 Sardar Bhup Singh, great-grandson of Sardar Kaur Singh, was confirmed for life in his jagir of Rs. 6,350, subject to the usual one-fourth deduction in lieu of sowars. On his death, in 1858, his sons Nahal Singh and Narain Singh were allowed to retain the jagir subject to a three-quarters deduction, an allowance of Rs. 300 being passed to their mother. Sardar Bhup Singh was the son of Bibi Mahtab Kaur, daughter of Sardar Hari Singh, who had

no male issue. On Bhup Singh's death his sons were allowed to succeed to three-fourths of their grandfather's jagir in Mulewal, Gurdaspur. Sardar Narain Singh's share in Mulewal was resumed on his death in 1885. One-half his share of the Kang jagir, amounting to Rs. 420, was continued to Nahal Singh, he agreeing to maintain his brother's widow. Nahal Singh's own share in the jagir is Rs. 840.

Sardar Nahal Singh, Viceregal Darbari, now represents the family. He has an income of about Rs. 5,000 per annum, including the jagir revenue. He lives at Mauza Kang, Tahsil Nakodar, Jalandhar, and owns about seven hundred ghumaos of land in the neighbourhood, as well as three hundred and fifty ghumaos in two villages in Amritsar. He is well educated, and acted for a short period as Naib-Tahsildar. He is a Lambardar, Zaildar and Vice-President of the Nakodar Local Board. The Sardar married a daughter of Karpal Singh, Jagirdar of Sarhali, Jalandhar. His brother Narain Singh married a daughter of Sardar Dava Singh, Patiala. The family are Kang Jat Sikhs.

SARDAR PARTAB SINGH, JALAWALIA, OF ALAWALPUR.


GULAB RAI.
Himat Singh, d. 1829.
Four other sons.
Albel Singh, d. 1825.
Kishan Singh, d. 1841.
Achal Singh, d. 1857.
Basawa Singh, d. 1858.
SARDAR PARTAB SINGH, b. 1832.
Sardar Ajit Singh, Bahadar, d. 1889.
Achar Singh, b. 1875.
Jawala Singh, b. 1881.
Bhagwan Singh, b. 1866.

Chaudhri Gulab Rai, a Bains Jat of Mahalpur, Hushiarpur, joined in the Sikh Conquest of the Sarhand Province in 1759, and secured for himself the village of Jala, whence the family derives its title of Jalawalia or Jalavasia. He afterwards acknowledged the supremacy of the Nabha Chief, who incorporated Jala and other villages seized by Gulab Rai with his own territory. His son Himat Singh represented Nabha in the negotiations which led to the Cis-Satlaj Chiefs being taken under British protection. For his services he was granted lands by the Rajas of Patiala and Jind, valued at Rs. 20,000 per annum. In 1812 he was induced by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to leave Nabha and become his Wazir, which office he continued to hold until his death in 1826. He and his four brothers were given the Alawalpur Ilaka, in the Jalandhar district, forfeited by the Pathans in 1812, with a revenue of a lakh and twenty thousand rupees per annum. This jagir was subsequently increased until the annual value of the holding reached three lakhs. Himat Singh also received two villages south of the Satlaj from Sardar Fatah Singh Ahluwalia, ancestor of the present Raja

of Kapurthala. These villages are now in the Ludhiana district, and the widow of Basawa Singh, grandson of Himat Singh, holds a small plot, revenue free, in one of them. Sardar Albel Singh, elder son of Himat Singh, pre-deceased his father. He was killed on the banks of the Jhilam in 1825, fighting for Ranjit Singh. The Maharaja expended Rs. 5,000 upon his *samadh*, and granted a mafi plot for its maintenance and repairs. On Sardar Himat Singh's death in 1829, the Alawalpur villages, valued at Rs. 60,000 per annum, were continued to his heirs subject to the provision of one hundred and eighty horsemen. In 1832 the estates were divided between the younger son Kishan Singh and the grandson Achal Singh. The two estates were thereafter known as Alawalpur and Dhogri, both in the Jalandhar Tahsil. Sardar Kishan Singh was killed in battle before Kohat in 1841, and advantage was taken of his son's minority to transfer the Dhogri jagirs to Sardar Ram Singh, nephew of Himat Singh, a General high in the Maharaja's favour. On his receiving command of the Troops in the Lahore and Gujrat districts, this Dhogri jagir was exchanged for one of similar value in Gurdaspur, which, however, lapsed to the State on the death of Ram Singh's son Alam Singh. Alawalpur was thus all that remained to the family, Achal Singh being at its head. His jagir was reduced on annexation by the deduction of an equivalent for the service of eighty sowars, and was confirmed for his life by Government orders passed in 1827. The six-and-a-half villages thus left to him were assessed at the regular settlement at Rs. 9,180, and this revenue was enjoyed by Achal Singh until his death in 1857, when the jagir was resumed, pensions aggregating Rs. 3,000 being granted to his widows and sons. Both Partab Singh and Ajit Singh were forward in their offers of help during the Mutiny. They furnished five sowars and ten footmen, and offered their personal services, which,

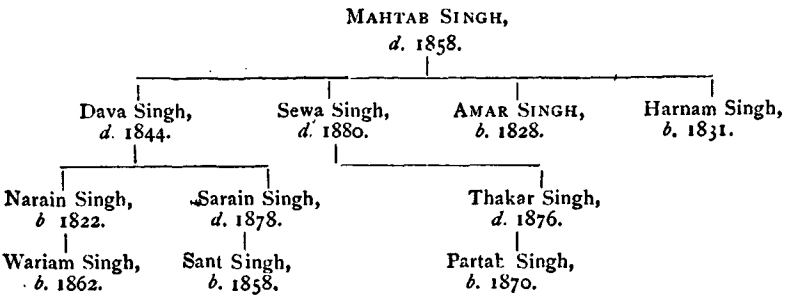
however, were not required. In 1874 Mr. D. G. Barkley, Deputy Commissioner of Jalandhar, applied on behalf of the brothers for a re-consideration of the orders converting the family jagir into a life-pension. His recommendation received the sanction of the Secretary of State in the same year. Thereunder the cash pension of Sardars Partab Singh and Ajit Singh was commuted to a jagir grant of three-fourths of the village of Alawalpur, valued under the recent assessment at Rs. 2,000 per annum, to be continued after their death to the lineal heirs male of the late Sardar Achal Singh.

Sardar Ajit Singh is better known than his brother Partab Singh, who does not mix much in public affairs. He was appointed Sub-Registrar at Alawalpur in 1875, and Honorary Magistrate in 1881. The title of Sardar Bahadar was conferred upon him by the Viceroy's Sanad of 1888. By his loyal and upright conduct he has gained the respect of every official who has been connected with the Jalandhar district. His impartiality as a Magistrate and private liberality and charities have made him popular with the people of his neighbourhood. Mr. Purser, late Settlement Officer, describes him as "a gentleman whose acquaintance is worth having."

Sardar Partab Singh is connected by marriage with the late Sardar Bhup Singh of Rupar, who gave his daughter a village in dowry. On resumption of Sardar Bhup Singh's jagirs, this daughter was allowed a pension of Rs. 200 per annum in lieu of the said village. Sardar Ajit Singh married the daughter of Sardar Jai Singh of Sankhatra, Sialkot. His son Bhagwan Singh married a daughter of the late Sardar Thakar Singh, Sindhanwala, who died in exile lately at Pondichery. Sardar Partab Singh's son Achar Singh is connected by marriage with Sardar Richpal Singh of Bhagowal, Gurdaspur, Munsif of Ludhiana.

NOTE.—Sardar Ajit Singh died early in 1889 after the above account was written.

SARDAR AMAR SINGH OF NAUGAJA.



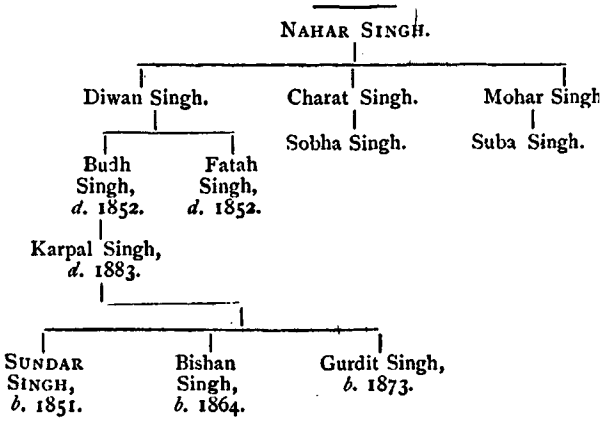
The family goes back to one Firoz, a Tawar Rajput of Dehli, who, eleven generations ago, wandered to the Panjab, and settled at Mauza Khokhowal in Amritsar. He amalgamated with the Jats of the neighbourhood, and, sinking his origin, became gradually recognised as a Bhindar Jat. He and his connections by marriage came to own nineteen villages around Khokhowal. Firoz acquired jagir rights in three villages of Gurdaspur from the Emperor Akbar, which were continued to his offspring for eight generations. The next remarkable man in the family was Ram Singh, surnamed Dharvi the robber, who joined with another freebooter Bhagel Singh in seizing ten villages in the Jalandhar, Gurdaspur and Amritsar districts, in some of which their representatives still have rights. In this manner Ram Singh, who had joined the Karora Singhia Misal in 1759, found himself possessed of lands yielding him Rs. 15,000 per annum.

His son, Sardar Mahtab Singh, was a Commandant in the army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, at the head of two hundred horsemen, of which seven were maintained by himself as a charge on his jagir. He took part in most of the campaigns of his day and acquired more land, which he lost in squabbling over the produce with his brothers. He made over the patrimony to his four sons while still a young man. Sewa

Singh and Dava Singh took the village of Vila, in the Batala Tahsil of the Gurdaspur district. Its revenue was resumed by Government on their death. Sardar Amar Singh, now at the head of the family, received over the Jalandhar villages of Naugaja, where he resides, Isapur, Mokhe and Mor. The revenue (Rs. 2,700) was released to him on life-tenure, charged with a deduction of Rs. 1,670 in lieu of service. The jagirdar has further benefited to the extent of Rs. 370 under the operation of the recent settlement, in which the demand was enhanced in all four villages. Sardar Amar Singh also owns a fourth share of six hundred ghumaos in the village of Vila, being the land held up by Mahtab Singh for his own maintenance.

Sadar Amar Singh's nephew Narain Singh is the Lambardar of Vila Bhaju, in the Batala Tahsil of the Gurdaspur district. His son Wariam Singh is a Police Inspector, lately employed on special duty in attendance on His Excellency the Viceroy. His grandfather, Sardar Dava Singh, was for many years a Deputy Inspector of Police in Amritsar. The family has considerable local influence, and its members are allied by marriage with many of the leading people in Jalandhar and the Manjha.

SARDAR SUNDAR SINGH, SARHALI.



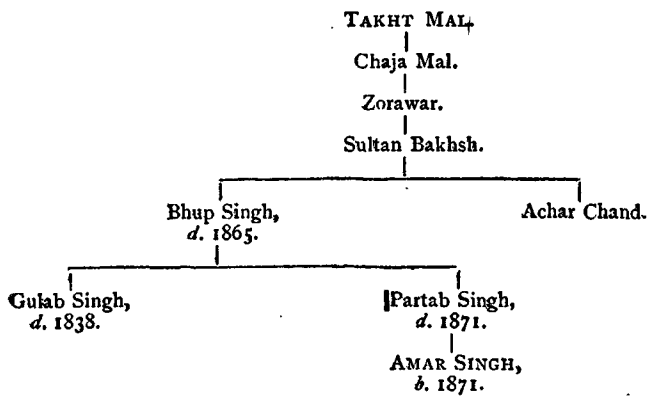
Sardar Sundar Singh is a Man Jat Singh, living at Sarhali, Tahsil Philaur, Jalandhar. No orders have yet been passed regarding his obtaining the seat in Darbar, vacated by his father in 1883.

Nahar Singh of Man, Tahsil Batala, Gurdaspur, founder of the family, is said to have crossed the Bias in 1759 and seized upon several villages in the Philaur Tahsil of the Jalandhar Doab. He became rich and built a handsome Bunga or rest-house close to the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar, which is still owned by his descendants, and known by his name. His son Diwan Singh and grandson Dalel Singh were killed in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's service. Budh Singh and Fatah Singh, sons of Dalel Singh, were allowed a third share in an assignment valued at Rs. 30,000, made by the Maharaja under the usual conditions of service. Several members of the family held high military appointments and distinguished themselves on various occasions. Sardar Suba Singh was a General in the Sikh Army, and met his death before Multan. His widow received a pension from the British Government. At annexation the brothers, Budh Singh and Fatah Singh, were confirmed as life-jagirdars in

the villages of Sarhali and Chak Andhian, valued at Rs. 2,450. On his death, in 1852, Fatah Singh's share lapsed, a life-pension being granted to his widow. One-quarter of the village revenues was assigned to Budh Singh's son Karpal Singh, and to his lineal male heirs who are now holding. They own thirty ghumaos of land in Sarhali, one hundred ghumaos in Sarai Jatan (Kapurthala), and fifty ghumaos of the original patrimony in Man, Tahsil Batala, Gurdaspur.

The present head of the family, Sundar Singh, was for some time a Naib-Tahsildar, but resigned on his father's death in 1883. He and his brothers have a good deal of local influence, and they are connected by marriage with good families in Jalandhar and Ludhiana.

SARDAR AMAR SINGH OF MAKANDPUR.



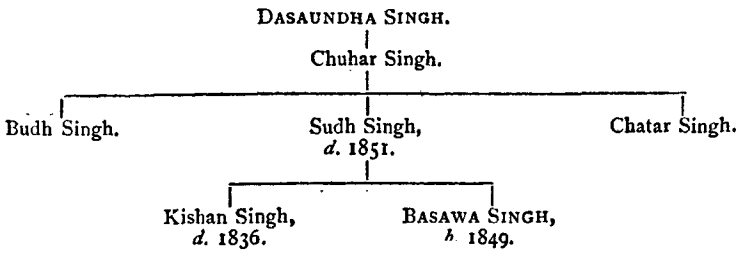
The present head of the family is Sardar Amar Singh, a Gil Jat Sikh. His home is at Makandpur, Tahsil Nawashahar, Jalandhar district.

In the reign of Shahjahan, about three hundred and twenty-five years ago, the ancestors of Sardar Amar Singh were chaudhris in the Jalandhar Doab, and managed to make themselves masters of seventy villages on the north bank of the Satlaj. They built Makandpur, Nawashahar, where the family now has its head-quarters. Their chief enemies were the Jaijun Rajputs, the old proprietors, whom they gradually managed to oust by fighting or intrigue. There is an anecdote told in the family that Ganga Ram, one of the Makandpurias, in Public Darbar tore up a Sanad of the Emperor Shahjahan, confirming the Rajputs in their rights of ownership. The matter was quickly reported, and Ganga Ram was summoned to answer at Dehli for his disrespectful conduct. He pleaded that he had acted in the interests of his Sovereign, inasmuch as the Rajputs were notoriously bad cultivators, and the land was certain to thrive in the hands of the Jats. There was sufficient wisdom in the argument to secure condonation of the offence, and Ganga Ram and his brothers were maintained in possession of the

patrimony of the Rajputs. But the latter were not prepared to accept this *ex-parte* decision without protest. They murdered Ganga Ram on the earliest opportunity, and attempted to take back their old lands by force. They were defeated, however, by Chaju Mal, cousin of Ganga Ram, who took from them a considerable portion of what remained of their holdings. The fighting went on from year to year with varying results. Finally Chaju Mal and all the members of the family except one boy, Zorawar, were killed off by the Rajputs, who became once more masters of the situation. Zorawar's mother fled with him to her father's house. She was summoned thence later on by the Mahomedan Governor Dina Beg, to take over thirty-five villages of the old possessions; the Rajputs, as predicted by Ganga Ram, not proving punctual in the payment of the State demand. Zorawar's grandson Bhup Chand was the first Sikh in the family. He was an admirer and follower of the celebrated fanatic Bedi Sahib Singh of Una, Hushiarpur, and while still a mere lad, accompanied him on his expeditions south of the Satlaj against Maler Kotla and Raikot in 1794-1798. Bhup Singh's natural energy and love of adventure were, however, checked by an accident which left him blind before he had reached his prime, and he never attained a position of much significance. His elder son Gulab Singh was killed in 1838, fighting in Ranjit Singh's service. Bhup Singh died in 1865. On the accession of the British the Makandpuria claims to headship were ignored except in Makandpur itself, of which one-fourth the revenue, now yielding Rs. 830 per annum, was released to Bhup Singh and his lineal male heirs. The jagir has since passed from his son Partab Singh, who died in 1870, to the present holder Amar Singh, a youth of seventeen years, now reading in the Aitchison College. He owns 1,080 ghumaos of land in Makandpur and Sukar, Tahsil Nawashahar. He is a Zaildar under the guardianship of

his maternal uncle Jawala Singh, Jagirdar of Thala. The young Sardar's name is on the Lieutenant-Governor's Darbar List. He is an intelligent lad, and has married a daughter of Sardar Bakhshish Singh of Khamanon Kalan in Patiala. The estate is a small one, but has thriven during the minority of Amar Singh. About twenty-four ghumaos of land in Makandpur have recently been acquired by purchase, and there is a small cash balance in the guardian's hands.

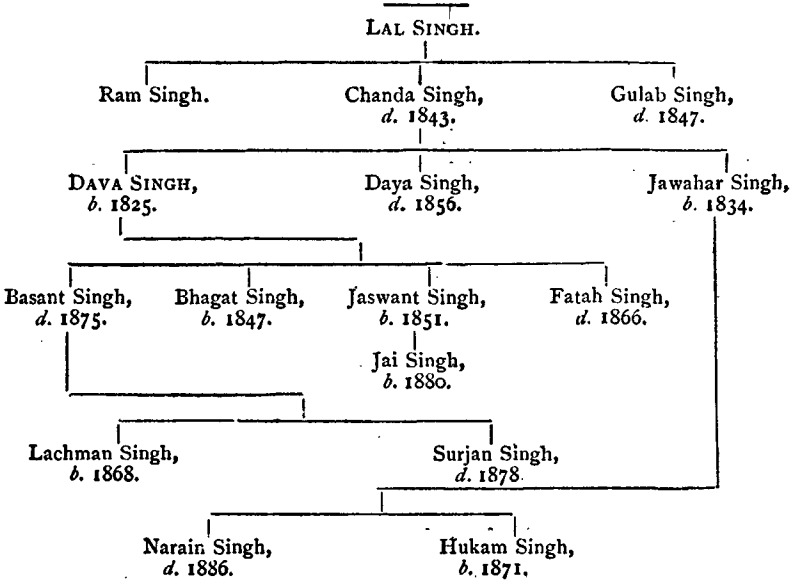
SARDAR BASAWA SINGH OF LAROA.



Dasaundha Singh, from whom Sardar Basawa Singh is descended, was a Dhilon Jat of Jhabhal, in the Amritsar district, half-brother of the celebrated Baghel Singh, leader of the Karora Singhia Misal. He crossed the Bias in 1759, and seized some villages in the north of the Jalandhar Tahsil. The family retained possession under Maharaja Ranjit Singh, supplying in return a contingent of twenty-six horsemen, whose services were valued at Rs. 2,420 annually by the British Government on annexation; and the revenues of three villages were resumed in lieu thereof under the usual system. To Sudh Singh the villages of Laroa, Madhopur and Dhada Sanora, valued at Rs. 4,600, were released for life. On his death, in 1851, Madhopur only was continued to his son Basawa Singh, the present holder. The village of Dhada was left with Sudh Singh's step-mother in life-tenure. She has since died. On the revision of the conquest jagir records in 1857, Laroa was released for ever to Basawa Singh and his lineal male heirs. This jagir, under the recent District Settlement, is now worth Rs. 1,000 per annum.

Sardar Basawa Singh is a Zaildar, drawing Rs. 190 per annum, as well as a *sufedposhi* allowance of Rs. 100. He is Lambardar of Laroa, Jalandhar Tahsil, where he lives, owning forty ghumaos of land. He is connected by marriage with the Garewal family of Raipur, in Ludhiana. He is a Lieutenant-Governor's Darbari.

SARDAR DAVA SINGH OF BAHRAM



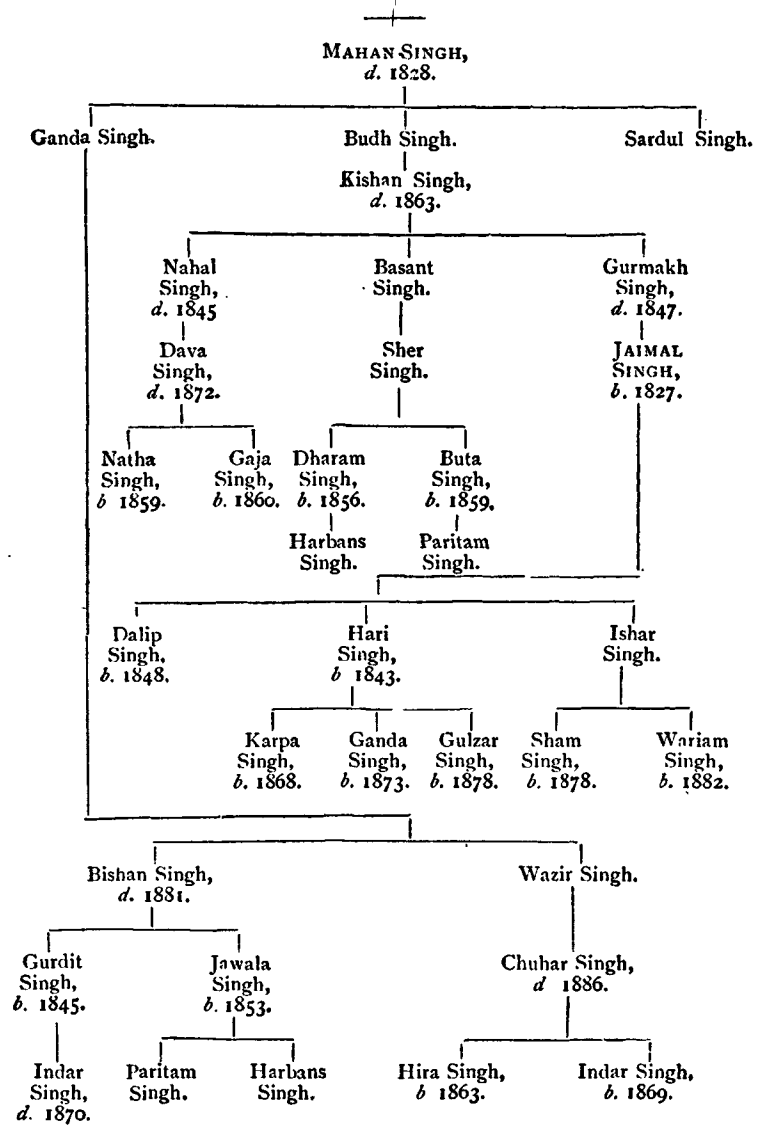
The family migrated from the Amritsar Manjha about one hundred and forty years ago. Lal Singh, to whom the present Sardar counts back, is credited with having possessed himself of thirteen villages in the Jalandhar Doab and south of the Satlaj, in Patiala territory. He owned three villages at his death. Bahram, in the Jalandhar district, fell to the share of Chanda Singh. Gulab Singh was deprived of his rights by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, whom he happened to have displeased, and he maintained himself upon one hundred and forty ghumaos of land in Bahram, made over to him by his brother Chanda Singh. This latter Sardar had seen much active service, having accompanied Maharaja Ranjit Singh on several of his expeditions in command of a small body of horsemen, which he was obliged to maintain in return for the jagir rights of Bahram. He was killed in a skirmish near Peshawar in 1843.

Dava Singh, the present head of the family, has also been in many fights in his younger days, and was present when

Bannu fell to Ranjit Singh's troops in 1823. At annexation the village of Bahram was given in jagir to the three sons of Chanda Singh and to his brother Gulab Singh, subject to a deduction of Rs. 1,150 in lieu of the services of six sowars maintained in Ranjit Singh's time. Gulab Singh's share was resumed on his death in 1847. The question of further resumptions was reconsidered in 1857, upon the death of Daya Singh, and it was ruled that two-thirds of the revenue of the village should be released to the lineal male heirs of the holders, namely, Dava Singh and Jawahar Singh. They enjoy hereunder a jagir of Rs. 1,350 per annum, as fixed at the recent settlement. They are also joint owners of forty-eight ghumaos of land in Bahram, and of one hundred and twelve ghumaos in the village of Doburji, in the Amritsar district.

Sardar Dava Singh has been blind for some years past. He is always forward in his offers of service to Government, and was useful to Colonel Lake, Deputy Commissioner of Jalandhar, during the Mutiny. His sons Bhagat Singh and Jaswant Singh are Deputy Inspectors of Police in the Province.

SARDAR JAIMAL SINGH OF THALA.



Mahan Singh, to whom Sardar Jaimal Singh counts back, was a Ladhar Jat Sikh, who in 1760 seized ten villages in the Philaur Tahsil, Jalandhar, and was allowed by Ranjit Singh to retain them, subject to the furnishing of twenty-three

horsemen. His sons did good service in many battles, more than one member of the family having lost his life fighting for the Maharaja. On annexation a summary settlement was made with Mahan Singh's representatives, who agreed to pay Rs. 17,100 per annum on the ten villages. Four of these later on were resumed by Government in lieu of the services of the horsemen. Again in 1847-48, two more villages were resumed on the death of Nahal Singh and Ganda Singh, pensions being granted to their widows and children. Further resumptions followed as other members of the family died. During the recent settlement operations the shares actually enjoyed were ascertained to be as follows :—

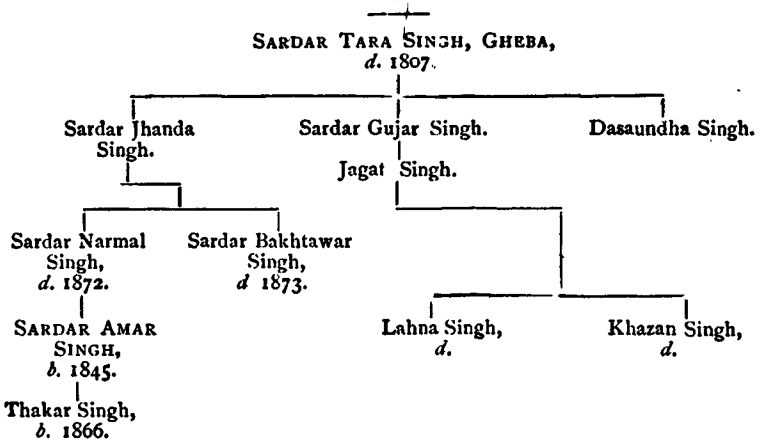
	Rs.
Jaimal Singh	565
Two sons of Sher Singh	565
Two sons of Dava Singh	280
Chuhar Singh	655
Two sons of Bishan Singh	655

In all, Rs. 2,720. There was also a life-pension of Rs. 478 to Kishan Singh's widow, which lapsed on her death in 1886. Chuhar Singh's grant was continued on his death in 1886 to his sons Hira Singh and Indar Singh.

The family is one of some local importance, and its members have always been forward in offers of assistance to Government. Sardars Jaimal Singh and Bishan Singh were deputed to guard the Lasara Ferry on the Satlaj when the troops at Jalandhar mutinied in 1857. Sardar Jaimal Singh lives at Thala, Tahsil Philaur, Jalandhar, which is wholly owned by his family. Jaimal Singh's share is about two hundred and sixty ghumaos. He is a Zaildar. Natha Singh, son of Sardar Dava Singh, is a Dafadar in the 7th Bengal Cavalry. Bishan Singh's son Gurdit Singh is a Naib-Tahsildar.

Jaimal Singh's name is on the Provincial Darbar List.

SIRDAR AMAR SINGH OF BALOKI.



Sardar Amar Singh, living at Baloki, Tahsil Nakodar, Jalandhar, is a Kang Jat Sikh. He is a relative of Sardar Nihal Singh of Kang.

Sardar Amar Singh, Baloki, is the great-grandson of Sardar Tara Singh, Gheba, the celebrated founder of the Sikh Confederacy known as the Dalawala Misal, so named after the village of Dala, near Sultanpur, in the Kapurthala State, not far from the junction of the Bias and Satlaj rivers. He was a Kang Jat, but in his following were many Manjha Jats, thieves and adventurers who flocked round the man able to offer them excitement and loot. One of Tara Singh's first exploits was to rob a detachment of Ahmad Shah's troopers of their horses and arms when crossing the Beyn river, close to his home at Kang. Thus enriched, Tara Singh soon became a leader of importance. He visited Amritsar and allied himself with the Ahluwalias and Singhpurias, who were plundering wherever plunder was to be found. In 1760 he crossed the Satlaj and conquered the districts of Dharamkot and Fatahgarh, making over the latter to his cousins Dharam Singh and Kaur Singh, and retaining Dharamkot for himself. On his return to the Doab he took Dakhni from Sharafudin, an Afghan of Jalandhar, and marched eastwards, seizing all

the country around Rahon and taking up his residence in that town. He next captured Nakodar from the Manj Rajputs, and other groups of villages on the right bank of the Satlaj, including Mahatpur and Kot Badal Khan. His name had by this time become notorious amongst the Sikhs, and there were few matters connected with the sect in which he was not directly or indirectly concerned. He secured an alliance by marriage for his son Dasaundha Singh with Bibi Chand Kaur, daughter of the Raja Amar Singh of Patiala, and he was thus enabled to stretch his hand, when so minded, as far as Ambala, and take part in the quarrels of the Phulkian Chiefs. He rendered active assistance to Amar Singh in suppressing the rebellion of his half-brother Himat Singh in 1772 ; and he helped the Raja again in 1778 when attacked by Sardar Hari Singh Sialba, who was supported by Sardar Jasa Singh Ramgarhia. In the year following he joined the other Khalsa leaders in resisting an attempt made to recover the Malwa country by the Wazir Majad-ul-Daula Abad-ul-Ahad. Later on, in 1794, we find him allied with the fanatic Bedi Sahib Singh of Una, Hushiarpur, in his invasion of Maler Kotla ; which expedition ended unsuccessfully owing to pressure brought to bear upon the Sikhs by the Patiala Raja.

In 1799 Tara Singh was again in the field, this time on the side of his relatives, the Phulkians, who were measuring strength with the celebrated George Thomas of Hansi ; and shortly after he was busy at Faridkot championing the rights of the deposed Sardar Charat Singh. He appeared never to be able to take rest. He died of a fever caught while following Maharaja Ranjit Singh in his expedition to Naraingarh, Ambala, in 1807. On his way back to the Manjha, Ranjit Singh took the opportunity of breaking up the powerful Dalawala Confederacy, merging its possessions into the greater State he was rapidly consolidating for himself.

Dasaundha Singh was allowed to retain his father's Dakhni property till his own death, when it was made over by the Maharaja to Bedi Sahib Singh. To Gujar Singh, second son of Tara Singh, had been assigned the Ghumgarana estate south of the Satlaj. His possession was contested by some of the minor Phulkian Chiefs who, however, were obliged by Ranjit Singh to refrain from hostilities. He divided the villages amongst the Rajas of Patiala and Jind and the Sardar of Nangla. The Nakodar and Mahalpur estates were the share of Jhanda Singh, the third son; but these were promptly seized for himself by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and placed under the care of Diwan Mohkam Chand, Nazim of Jalandhar. The Maharaja was ultimately induced to recognise Sardar Jhanda Singh's rights to maintenance out of the patrimony, and he accordingly allowed him a half share in Baloki and Sharakpur. This act of generosity cost him nothing, for he had already given the entire villages to some Udasi Sadhs and Akalis. The former refused to surrender possession, and Jhanda Singh was obliged to eject them by force. His mother, Rani Ratan Kaur, took refuge in the British Cantonment of Ludhiana, and was there granted a maintenance allowance of Rs. 1,800 per annum.

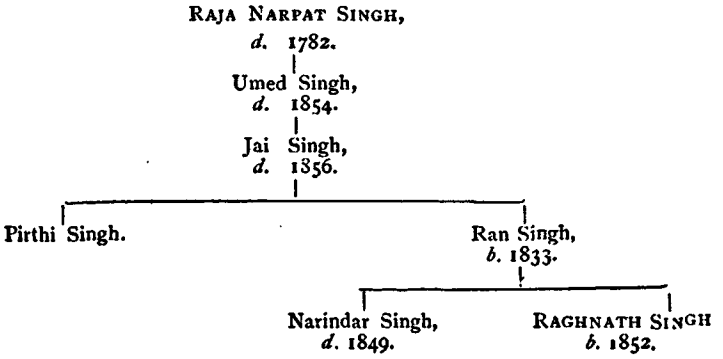
At annexation Sardars Narmal Singh and Bakhtawar Singh, sons of Jhanda Singh, possessed jointly one-half of the two villages already mentioned. Under orders passed in 1847, they were maintained in these jagirs for life, subject to an annual service commutation payment of Rs. 280; the share of each to lapse at death. On the death of Sardar Bakhtawar Singh, childless, in 1873, a small pension was passed to his widows. Sardar Narmal Singh's jagir was in like manner resumed in 1873, a life-pension of Rs. 200 per annum being granted to his widow. Narmal Singh was a Subadar in the British service, and had proved himself a gallant soldier.

The case of his son Amar Singh was represented to Government by Mr. D. G. Barkley, Deputy Commissioner of Jalandhar, in 1874, and it was ruled that Sardar Narmal Singh's jagir share in Baloki and Sharakpur should descend to his son Amar Singh, and thence integrally to a selected male heir, the successor on each occasion to be chosen by Government. The compassionate allowance to Narmal Singh's widow was of course resumed, and the grant was subjected to an annual *nazarana* deduction of Rs. 140. The value of the holding under the revised settlement is Rs. 685 per annum.

Sardar Amar Singh lives at Baloki, in which village he owns about forty ghumaos of land. He is married to a daughter of Sardar Sujan Singh, Jagirdar of Karari, Tahsil Jalandhar. The other members of the family are well connected by marriage. But little of the old influence and none of its power remains.

HUSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

MIAN RAGHNATH SINGH OF JASWAN.



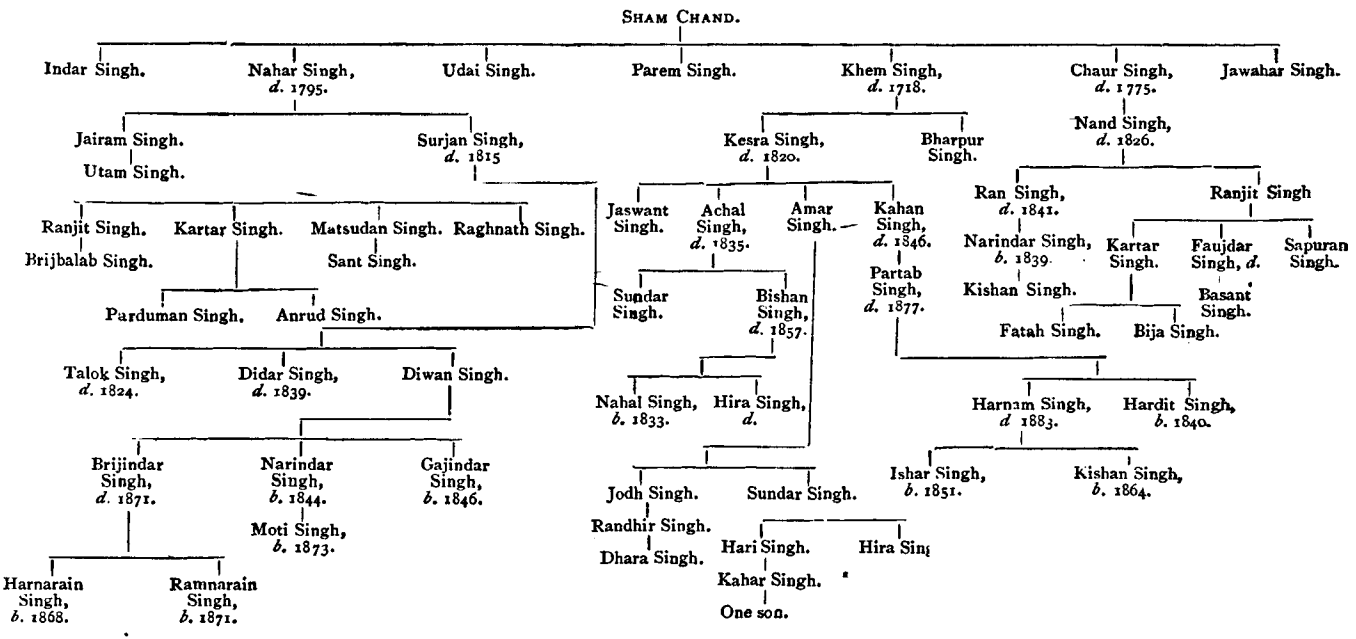
Mian Raghnath Singh belongs to the Kasib *gôt* of the Chandarbansi Rajputs, having a common origin with the old Chiefs of the Kangra district.

Towards the middle of the thirteenth century the Jaswan branch separated and established a principality in the lower hills with Rajpura as their capital. They were, however, obliged to acknowledge the supremacy of the Mughal Emperors, and paid tribute at irregular intervals down to the time of Raja Narpat Singh, who died in 1782. His son Umed Singh was then an infant, and offered but a feeble resistance to the encroachments of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who a few years later began to extend his power along the north of the Satlaj. In 1815 the Maharaja, not content with a simple acknowledgment of his suzerainty, compelled Umed Singh to yield his territory by keeping him in confinement at Lahore until he had signed a surrender of his rights. Thus reduced to a state of vassalage, the Raja became a mere Jagirdar of twenty-one villages in the Jaswan Dun, valued at Rs. 12,000 per annum.

Hushiarpur, with the rest of the Jalandhar Doab, was annexed at the close of the Sikh War in 1846. The Raja of Jaswan and the other Rajput Princes, judging doubtless by the liberal treatment the Simla Hill Chiefs had received at our hands, were under the belief that with the coming of the English the powers of sovereignty formerly enjoyed by them would be restored. But no such hopes had ever really been held out, and they had done nothing to entitle them to privileges which they had not exercised for years. Yet they felt bitterly disappointed when they discovered that a change of Rulers had brought with it no amelioration of their condition ; and all of them no doubt sympathised with the attempt made in 1848 by Raja Umed Singh and some other petty Chiefs of the lower Sawaliks to break free from the new yoke. The revolt was speedily suppressed. John Lawrence, then Commissioner of Hushiarpur, attacked the Raja's forts at Amb and Akhrot, took them and razed them to the ground. His possessions were confiscated, and he and his son Jai Singh were deported to Kamaon, in the North-West Provinces. Ran Singh, son of Jai Singh, was, however, permitted to reside in Jamu with his son Raghnath Singh, who was married to the daughter of the Maharaja Ranbir Singh. He is still alive, and has been recently allowed to return to his home at Amb. He receives a cash pension of Rs. 200 from the British Goverment. Mian Raghnath Singh is the only living son of Ran Singh. He usually resides at Ramkot, in the Jamu State. In 1877, at the Maharaja's earnest solicitation, His Excellency the Viceroy assigned to him the land revenue derived from the villages constituting the Jaswan Principality at the time of its annexation to the British Government. In accordance with the terms of this grant, the jagir originally held by Raja Umed Singh, consisting of twenty-one villages in the Jaswan Dun, yielding a revenue of Rs. 18,442 per annum, has been assigned to Mian Raghnath Singh, besides the revenue-free proprietary

right in twenty-five acres of the family garden at Amb, Tahsil Una, Hushiarpur, and the buildings at Rajpura close by, which formed the old palace of the late Raja Umed Singh. Mian Raghnath Singh has a daughter who is married in the family of the Raja of Chamba.

THE SODHIS OF ANANDPUR.



Note.— The offerings at Gurdwaras Damdama and Tegh Bahadar go to all Sham Chand's descendants in ancestral shares. The Anandpur Gurdwara *pujaris* take the receipts of the Lohgarh shrine. Sodhi Khem Singh's descendants exclusively enjoy the takings of the Aganpur Gurdwara. Kahan Singh's children are allowed a small share of the offerings of the Durbar Sahib at Amritsar. Nahar Singh's descendants receive the offerings of the Baba Gurdita Gurdwara at Kiratpur in half shares amongst the children of Surjan Singh and Jai Singh. The children of Khem Singh and Nahar Singh each take one-half of the income of the two Parthalpuri temples at Kiratpur.

The Anandpur Sodhis are Andh Khatri Sikhs, and claim descent from Guru Ram Das, fourth in succession to Baba Nanak. It was he who built the famous temple known as the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar, thus securing to that city the honor of being the permanent head-quarters of Sikhism throughout the Panjab. Guru Ram Das had three sons, Pirthi Chand, Mohandeo and Arjan, of whom the youngest took the *gadi* on his father's death. Most of the Sodhis of the Firozpur, Jalandhar and Shahpur districts and of Patiala and other Panjab States, are descended from Pirthi Chand, while those of Anandpur (Hushiarpur) and Kartarpur (Jalandhar) are of the children of Arjan. Mohandeo was an ascetic and did not marry. Guru Arjan devoted himself to the compiling and arranging of the *Granth Sahib*, or Sacred Volume, in its present form. His son Guru Har Gobind is said to have possessed both spiritual and temporal excellence. He acquired lands, founded villages and met his natural foes, the Mahomedans, in many pitched battles, adding all the time to the strength of his own sect by proselytising on a large scale wherever he went. Guru Tegh Bahadar, youngest son of Har Gobind, also proved a vigorous missionary, doing much to strengthen the position of the Sikhs, though he often endangered their existence by his fiery zeal and blind trust in Divine support. His head was cut off by the Emperor Aurangzeb, who perceived the necessity of suppressing the young sect and did his best to check its growth. With his father's death to avenge, Guru Gobind was the bitter enemy of all Mahomedans. He was the last of the Gurus; the favourite hero in Sikh history, whose miracles rival the older records, and whose acts of bravery and charity are sung by every Sikh-mother to her son. Guru Gobind was, in his turn, crushed and broken by the Mughals. His four sons were slain in their father's lifetime, and for a moment the flame of fanaticism appeared to have been stamped out, for there was no one worthy to succeed the Guru

and his place still remains unfilled. A spiritual successor is believed to be on his way, and the Sikhs watch constantly for his coming; but Gobind is still the last of the recognised heads of the Faith. He was nominally succeeded as temporal leader by his uncle Suraj Mal, a man of no energy of character, who never had the people with him, and under whose weak sway the cause only suffered harm. It is unnecessary to follow the family history step by step. Gulab Rai, grandson of Suraj Mal, rebuilt the town of Anandpur, destroyed by the Mahomedans in the time of Guru Gobind, and purchased extensive plots of land from Raja Bhim Chand of Bilaspur, thus largely helping to restore the social position of the family, upon which much of their religious influence depended. From his four nephews, Nahar Singh, Udai Singh, Khem Singh and Chaur Singh, are descended the Anandpur Sodhis in four branches, known as the *Bari*, *Dusri*, *Tisri* and *Chauthi Sarkars*. The Anandpur Sodhis have always been treated with the greatest respect as representatives of the fountain head of the Sikh Faith. In the Khalsa days it was a matter of importance to secure their co-operation when an expedition on a large scale was being organized south of the Satlaj; and the four brothers mentioned above were constantly out on the war-path towards the end of the last century. They were usually present in the exercise of their spiritual functions, taking no active part in the fighting, and merely exhorting the more fiery Jats to go in and win. But their share of the plunder was always handsome, a sure proof of the high value attaching to their services. At annexation they held jagirs valued at a lakh-and-a-half per annum. They were naturally dissatisfied at the coming of the English.

It meant loss of dignity and comparative ruin to them; and they did all their timid natures permitted to thwart our officers and discredit our actions in the eyes of the people. But the people failed to respond: they had been too completely crushed to be in much spirit to resist a Power that had recently

broken to pieces a disciplined army. The Sodhis found themselves temporarily paralyzed. They were obliged to accept the new Rule, tardily and sulkily, and to secure the best terms they could for themselves. Weapons had been found concealed in their villages in disobedience of the order requiring the immediate surrender of all arms; treasonable letters came to light which might justly have led their writers to the scaffold; but every consideration was shown to a family that had some reason for objecting to a change of government, and the Sodhis were dealt with in a spirit of liberality which they could hardly have expected, and which no doubt has since been gratefully acknowledged by the whole Sikh nation. Cash allowances, aggregating Rs. 55,200, were made to the different members of the Anandpur house in 1847. These, however, gradually lapsed with the lives of the holders, and had thirty years later dwindled down to Rs. 9,924. But it was not the desire of Government that the family should sink into poverty after a generation. The question was taken up and settled in 1884 by the sanctioning of a scheme regulating the scale of pension for each recipient, and securing succession to next heirs on fixed principles. Hereunder, the head of the house was declared entitled to an allowance in perpetuity of Rs. 2,400 per annum, descending integrally to the representative of the family for the time being. The heirs of all other recipients were permitted to succeed to one-half, subject to the commutation of all pensions of less than fifty rupees, provision for the widows and unmarried daughters being in all cases made from the other half of the allowances.

Prominent among the representative Sodhis of Anandpur are Tika Harnarain Singh and his uncles Narindar Singh and Gajindar Singh; also Nahal Singh and Ishar Singh, and Narindar Singh Kuraliwala, so called from Mauza Kurali, in the Ambala district, which was once in

possession of the family. They are all Darbaris, either Viceregal or Provincial, and are descended from Sodhi Sham Chand.

Tika Harnarain Singh represents the senior branch, descended from Nahar Singh, and known as the *Bari Sarkar*. Sodhi Nahar Singh had held a large number of jagir villages yielding more than a lakh of rupees. He died in 1795. His grandson Diwan Singh was at the head of the family in 1846 when the Jalandhar Doab was annexed. As already stated, the conduct of the Sodhis generally was unsatisfactory at that period, and they suffered in the confiscation of their estates. Diwan Singh was awarded a cash allowance of Rs. 8,400 per annum. He died in 1850. His grandsons Harnarain and Ramnarain are minors, whose estates are under the management of their uncle Narindar Singh, appointed guardian by the District Judge of Hushiarpur under Act XL of 1858. Sodhi Harnarain Singh is a youth of some promise. He is studying at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Sodhis Narindar Singh and Gajindar Singh, uncles of the minors, are gentlemen of position and substance, and have much local influence. Their income is set down as follows :—

	Pension. Rs.	Other income. Rs.
Harnarain Singh	2,400	3,590
Ramnarain Singh	200	
Narindar Singh	600	1,800
Gajindar Singh	600	750

There is a jagir assignment in Patiala of Rs. 10,000 per annum shared in proportion by the two minors and their uncles. Sodhi Harnarain Singh also holds a village in jagir from the Raja of Faridkot, yielding Rs. 475 per annum ; and Narindar Singh and Gajindar Singh enjoy a small jagir in the Nalagarh State. The uncles and nephews are joint owners of Chak Guru, Tahsil Nawashahr, Jalandhar, and of small plots in Gangawal, Kiratpur and other villages in Tahsil Una, Hushiarpur.

Sodhi Narindar Singh is a member of the Municipal Committee of Anandpur and of the Local Board of Una, Hushiarpur. He is also President of the Local Board of Nawashahr, Jalandhar.

Sodhi Gajindar Singh is an Honorary Magistrate and Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Anandpur.

The present Maharajas of Patiala and Kapurthala have received the *pohal*, or ceremony of initiation into the Sikh religion, at the hands of the young Sodhi Harnarain Singh.

The second branch descended from Udai Singh, called the *Dusri Sarkar*, is represented by Anup Singh, Narain Singh, Puran Singh and Chuhar Singh. None of these individuals are Darbaris. They enjoy pensions from Government.

Sodhis Nahal Singh and Ishar Singh are the most prominent representatives of the third branch, descended from Khem Singh, known as the *Tisri Sarkar*. Nahal Singh is a Darbari. He receives a pension of Rs. 600 per annum, and holds in jagir Mauzas Jhabkara and Maheshpur in the Gurdaspur district, yielding Rs. 2,095 per annum. Kahan Singh, the youngest son of Kesra Singh and grandson of Khem Singh, died in 1846. His son Partab Singh inherited a jagir of Rs. 19,900. This was resumed on annexation with the other Sodhi jagirs; but as it subsequently appeared that Partab Singh's behaviour was not such as to deserve the entire resumption of his estate, he was allowed to retain a portion, yielding Rs. 2,500, in sixteen villages in Tahsils Gurdaspur, Batala and Shakargarh of the Gurdaspur district, and in Mauzas Gobindpur and Chahnat of the Gujranwala district. His son Hardit Singh and grandsons Ishar Singh and Kishan Singh now hold the jagir. Hardit Singh receives a pension of Rs. 800 per annum. Ishar Singh is a Darbari and an Extra Assistant Commissioner

in the Panjab. He and his brother enjoy each a family pension of Rs. 200 per annum. Kishan Singh is an Honorary Magistrate and President of the Anandpur Municipal Committee and of the Una Local Board. He is also Sub-Registrar at Anandpur.

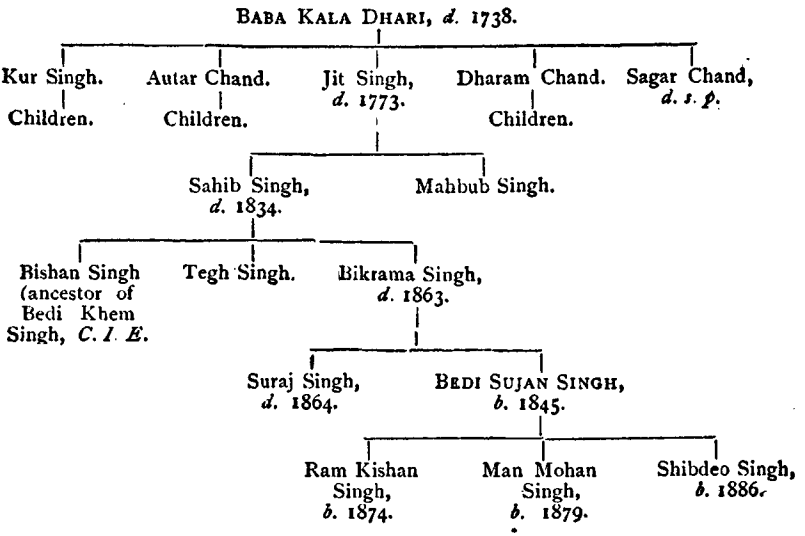
The fourth branch, descended from Chaur Singh, called the *Chauthi Sarkar*, is at present represented by Narindar Singh, Kuraliwala. He inherited a large jagir until the annexation in 1846. A portion in the Ambala district was confiscated, and in lieu thereof he received a cash allowance of Rs. 4,800 per annum. The jagir in the Hushiarpur and Jalandhar districts detailed below is still held by him :—

Sansowal .. Naloti .. Ahlgraon ..	Tahsil Una.	District Hushiarpur.		
Mahomedpur ..	Tahsil Garhshankar.	Do.	Value Rs. 1,625.	
Barnala ..	Tahsil Nawashahr.	Jalandhar.		

He also has proprietary rights in two villages in the Una Tahsil, aggregating one thousand ghumaos. He is an Honorary Magistrate at Anandpur. His son Kishan Singh, born in 1864, is a candidate for the post of Naib-Tahsildar.*

* After the above account was written, the young Sodhi Harnarain Sin h destroyed himself at Lahore, on the 8th May, 1888, while in a fit of temporary insanity brought on by over study.

BEDI SUJAN SINGH OF UNA.



Bedi Kala Dhari, a descendant of Baba Nanak, crossed over from Dera Baba Nanak, Gurdaspur, early in the last century, and after wandering about the Jalandhar Doab for some years, finally settled down at Una, Hushiarpur, where he attracted a crowd of followers, who flocked to hear his eloquent disquisitions on the *Granth Sahib*, a book as difficult of understanding then as in the present day. The Jaswal Raja, Ram Singh, made himself popular by granting the Bedi the revenues of seventy ghumaos of land. Kala Dhari's sons scattered after his death, in 1738. Autar Chand settled at Barian in the Garhshankar Tahsil, where his descendants still hold a mafi. Dharam Chand returned to Dera Baba Nanak. Sagar Chand died without issue. Chet Singh succeeded his father in spiritual matters; but there was little religious zeal in him, and had it not been for his celebrated son Bedi Sahib Singh, the family would in all likelihood have sunk into insignificance. Sahib Singh was fortunate enough, shortly after his father's death, to be chosen as arbi-

trator by the parties in a land dispute between Sardar Gurdit Singh of Santokhgarh and Raja Umed Singh of Jaswan; and so pleasantly did he arrange matters that he received for his trouble the Taluka of Una from the Raja while Gurdit Singh made him Jagirdar in the rich village of Kulgaraon. Thus honored, the Bedi soon became a man of authority on religious and social questions. He acquired immense influence all over the Jalandhar Doab; and even in the Manjha country, which he frequently visited, crowds would gather to listen to his fiery eloquence. The Raja of Kahlur found it politic to present him with the village of Band Lahri, and others in a position to do so were eager to press land-grants upon him, large or small, according to their means. Even Maharaja Ranjit Singh, smitten by his sanctity, and in appreciation of his worth, added Udhowali, Gujranwala, to the Bedi's ever-increasing possessions. We find the Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala referring in correspondence to the Bedi as "Baba Sahib Bedi Sahib Singhji." Later on we find the Bedi accompanying Ranjit Singh on several of his expeditions; and it may be presumed that the Maharaja benefited by the presence of such a zealous and holy man in his camp, for he rewarded him generously from time to time with portions of the spoils which fell to him as victor. But many villages thus acquired were resumed by Ranjit Singh's immediate successors.

In 1794, the Bedi proclaimed a religious war against the Maler Kotla Afghans whom he accused of killing cows, and induced Sardars Tara Singh, Gheba, Bhagel Singh, Bhanga Singh Thanesar and several other Chiefs, to join him. They were men who thought little of religion and a great deal of plunder, and who considered a religious cry as good as any other, so long as they could kill and pillage. The unfortunate Maler Kotla Afghans, under Ataula Khan, made a stout resistance, but they were overpowered

and defeated, and fled to Kotla, which the Bedi immediately invested. Ataula Khan sent off messengers to Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala begging for assistance, and as a force under Bakhshi Seda and Sardar Chen Singh was encamped close by at Amargarh, it soon reached the town and obliged the Bedi to withdraw across the Satlaj.

Four years later, in 1798, the Bedi preached at Amritsar a second religious war against the Rajput Mahomedans of Rai Kot, on the same pretext as the last. The Sikhs again crossed the Satlaj, about seven thousand in number, and overran Rai Kot, which included Jagraon, Rai Kot, Ludhiana, and the neighbouring country. The Chief, Rai Alyas, was only fifteen years of age; but his principal officer, Roshan Khan, made a gallant stand at the village of Jodh, and would have repulsed the Sikhs had he not been killed by a musket-shot, when his troops, disheartened, took to flight. Rai Alyas sent to his neighbours for help, and the Chiefs of Patiala and Jind, with Bhai Lal Singh of Kaithal, and Jodh Singh Kalsia, collected their forces and marched towards Ludhiana, driving the Sikhs before them and recovering the villages which the Bedi had seized. Driven out of some villages, Bedi Sahib Singh seized others. To Mansur he was invited by the zamindars, weary of the tyranny of Sher Khan, the collector of Rai Alyas, and the Naubat Fort came into his possession, while he built a new one in the village of Doghari. He next took the town of Ludhiana and laid siege to the fort, which he would doubtless have captured had not Rai Alyas induced him to retire across the Satlaj by threatening to send for the celebrated George Thomas of Hissar.*

Bedi Sahib Singh died in 1834. His eldest son Bishan Singh had, in his father's lifetime, taken up his abode at

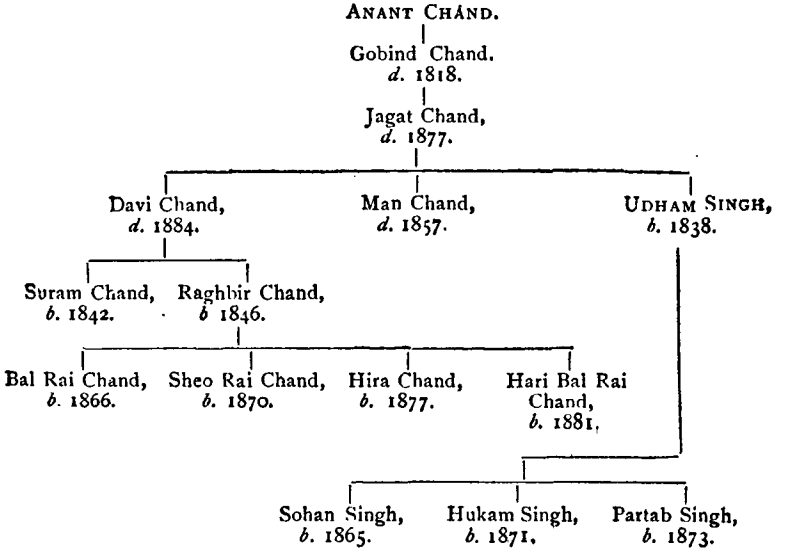
* *Vide* Griffin's *Rajas of the Panjab.*

Malsian, Jalandhar, receiving an allowance of Rs. 6,000 per annum from the revenues of Chabichra and Wasilpur, assigned to Sahib Singh by the Maharaja. Bikrama Singh, third son, succeeded his father in the bulk of the acquired property, and on him also descended the spiritual mantle as representative of Baba Nanak between the Satlaj and Bias. His position was recognised at Lahore, and for some years the family continued to thrive. But things changed with the advent of the British. The Manjha jagirs were resumed, with others, as enquiry exposed the feeble title and short-lived possession of the Bedi. A consolidated jagir, valued at Rs. 31,212 per annum in lieu of all claims, was offered and indignantly refused. The Government had grounds for believing in Bikrama Singh's disloyalty, and was not disposed to treat him with the liberality a ready acquiescence in the new state of things would have secured him. Fire-arms, which he should have surrendered, were found concealed in his garden, and other proofs were present of his readiness to rebel if any one would take the lead. The first offer was accordingly modified, and Rs. 12,000 were refused by him as was the larger sum. Then came the local rebellion in 1848, during the Second Sikh War, of the hill Chiefs having possessions north of Hushiarpur. Foremost amongst them were the Rajas of Kangra, Jaswan and Datarpur. The rising was speedily put down by John Lawrence, then Commissioner of the Trans-Satlaj States, who swept down the Dun with five hundred men and four guns, securing the rebellious Rajas, who were expatriated, and their possessions confiscated. Bedi Bikrama Singh threw whatever weight he had into the movement, hoping that his luck was about to turn. He was marching towards Hushiarpur to raise the country, and had halted at Maili, eight miles off, when, hearing of the break-up of the Rajas' forces, he changed his plans and fled in all haste across the Bias to Maharaja Sher Singh. He gave himself up later on, and was permitted

to reside at Amritsar, his lands being declared forfeit, on an allowance of Rs. 2,000 per annum, which he enjoyed until his death in 1863.

Bedi Bikrama Singh's eldest son died in 1864. A maintenance allowance of Rs. 1,100, raised to Rs. 2,300 per annum three years later, was passed to the second son Sujan Singh, who now stands at the head of the family. His case was re-considered in 1883, and it was thought advisable —with the object of resuscitating the fortunes of a fallen house, which once wielded vast power, and which is still held in veneration by a large section of the Sikh community —to grant him, in lieu of the cash allowance, a jagir valued at Rs. 2,484 in the villages of Arniala, Lal Singh and Una, Tahsil Una. The Bedi's mafi lands and gardens yield an additional income of about Rs. 500 per annum; and he owns six hundred and seventy ghumaos in Arniala, Kotla Lal Singh, Nangal Kalan and Nurpur, Tahsil Una, Hushiarpur, besides small plots in Gujranwala and Shahpur. He is an Honorary Magistrate, President of the Una Municipal Committee, member of the District Board, and one of the leading Viceregal Darbaris of the Hushiarpur district.

MIAN UDHAM SINGH OF PIRTHIPUR.



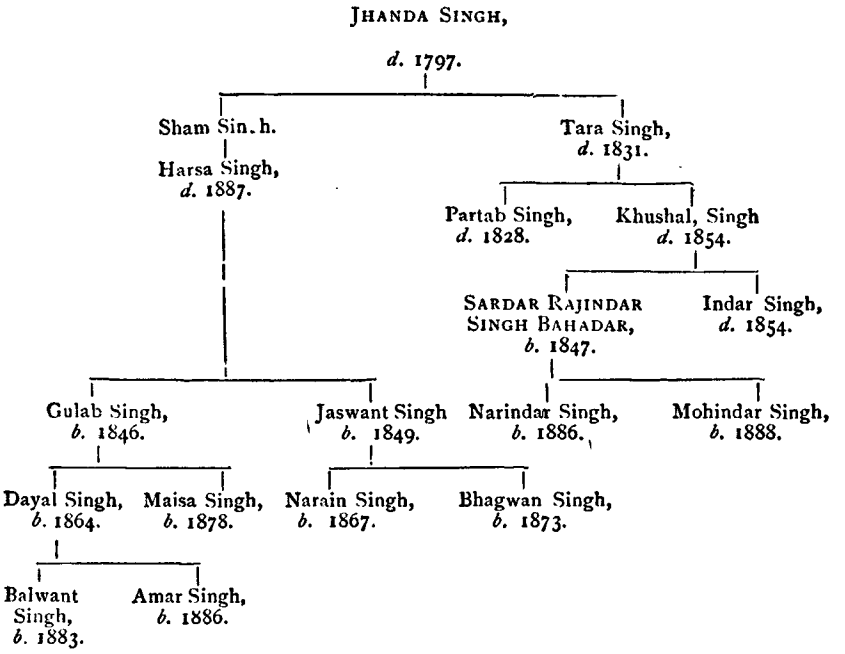
The early history of Mian Udham Singh's family is as interesting from a mythical point of view as that of Rai Hira Chand of Babhaor. Both go back to Bhum Chand, the Heaven-born. But they branched away from each other about twenty generations ago, when Gani Chand, son of Raja Megh Chand, came down from the higher mountains and founded the Kingdom of Goler, near Gopipur Dera, Kangra, just north of the Hushiarpur boundary line. His possessions passed to his elder son Makamal Chand. The younger, Sri Data, moved south into the present Dasua Tahsil of Hushiarpur, and there established the small Rajput State of Datarpur, which had an existence of many hundred years. The Rulers were practically independent until the beginning of the present century, when Maharaja Ranjit Singh began to interest himself in their affairs. Raja Gobind Chand, grandfather of the present representative, having failed to obey the Maharaja's summons to attend at Lahore,

was deprived of his sovereign powers and reduced to the status of a Jagirdar. On his death in 1818, his son Raja Jagat Chand was allowed a jagir grant of Rs. 4,600; and was in the enjoyment of this income when the Doab became British territory in 1846. The Rajput Princes of Kangra had been under the impression that the accession of the English would be marked by the restoration to them of all their ancient rights and privileges, of which they had been shorn by the Sikhs; and bitter was their disappointment on finding that the new Rulers were by no means inclined to alter the state of affairs which existed on their taking over the country. The revolt of the Jaswan and Datarpur Rajas and its speedy suppression by Sir John Lawrence has been described in another Chapter. Raja Jagat Chand was made prisoner and deported with his eldest son Davi Chand to Almora, in the North-West Provinces. They were allowed a maintenance grant of Rs. 3,600 per annum.

Jagat Chand died in 1877. His son Udham Singh lives in Pirthipur, Tahsil Una, Hushiarpur, and enjoys a pension of Rs. 600 per annum. His stepmother has a similar allowance, and the widow of his brother Man Chand also receives a small pension. Mian Davi Chand died in 1883, leaving two sons. The elder, Suram Chand, is a General in the army of the Maharaja of Jamu. The second son, Raghbir Chand, has office under the Raja of Mandi, who is married to his sister. He is in receipt of a pension of Rs. 420 per annum from the British Government. Both brothers are connected by marriage with the Raja of Simur. Mian Udham Singh is married to a cousin of Rai Hira Chand of Babhaor. He is a Provincial Darbari of the Hushiarpur district. The widows of Mian Davi Chand are in receipt of a maintenance allowance of Rs. 180 per annum.

The family are Dadwal Rajputs.

SARDAR RAJINDAR SINGH BAHADAR OF KATGARH.



Jhanda Singh of Sultan Wind, Amritsar, like many other Manjha Jats of his time, took advantage of the break-up of the Mughal power to secure an estate for himself in semi-independence. Having seized certain villages in Sialkot which he made over to his younger brother, he turned eastwards to the rich country between the Satlaj and Bias. This was in 1759. He acquired sixteen villages in Ilakas Basi Kalan and Singriwala, Tahsil Hushiarpur, forty villages in Katgarh, and seventeen in Ilaka Jamiatgarh, Tahsil Garhshankar, yielding an annual revenue of about one lakh. He died in 1797, and was succeeded in his Hushiarpur estates by his son Tara Singh, who built five small forts, still in existence, for the protection of the patrimony. But he had to admit the supremacy of Maharaja Ranjit Singh; his

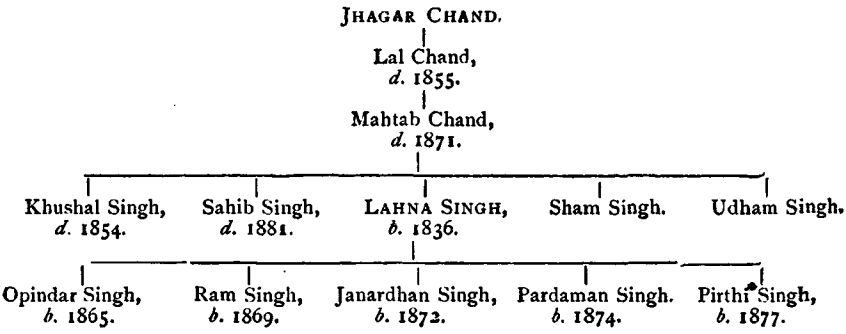
acknowledgment taking the usual form of a supply of horsemen, fixed according to the extent of his holdings.

He was succeeded in 1831 by his only surviving son Khushal Singh, who became a favourite of the Maharaja, accompanying him on many of his expeditions. He was connected by marriage with Sardar Lahna Singh Majithia, Amritsar. When the turn of the British came, he was given a jagir of eighteen villages, yielding Rs. 10,371, in Hushiarpur, while holding that of Sultan Wind in the Amritsar district, valued at Rs. 2,031. He died early in 1854, and one of his sons Indar Singh followed him within six months, leaving the present incumbent, Sardar Rajindar Singh, then seven years old, as the sole surviving member of the family. He was placed under charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Hushiarpur, and received a good education at the District School. The family jagir, reduced to Rs. 3,000 per annum, was spread over four villages in Tahsil Hushiarpur, seven in Tahsil Garhshankar and one (Sultan Wind) in Amritsar. His proprietary holdings aggregate one thousand six hundred ghumaos of land in the Tahsils mentioned. He lives at Katgarh, Garhshankar and Hushiarpur; is Circle Zaildar, Honorary Magistrate, Sub-Registrar and Civil Judge within the limits of the Balachaur Police Thana. He is President of the Local Garhshankar Board and member of the Hushiarpur District Board. He has also recently been appointed a member of the Committee of the Aitchison College, Lahore. The title of Sardar Bahadar was conferred upon him in January 1888. He is a Viceregal Darbari. The Sardar is connected by marriage with the houses of Sardar Nahar Singh of Ahmad Kalan, Amritsar; Sardar Shib Deo Singh of Lidhran, Ludhiana; and Sardar Lahna Singh (uncle of Sardar Gurdayal Singh, District Judge) of Harpargarh, Nabha, and Chief of Manimajra, Ambala. Sardar Rajindar Singh is described as a man of great per-

sonal worth, a fine sportsman, and a good rider, having great influence in his own part of the country. He is one of the few members of the old Sikh aristocracy who have accommodated themselves to the changed spirit of the times. He has, for instance, taken a prominent part in the movement for the reduction of marriage expenditure amongst the Jats.

Mention may here be made of the elder branch of the family, descended from Jhanda Singh's son Sham Singh, who succeeded to the Amritsar, Sialkot and Jamu properties, said to have yielded over a lakh of rupees income. Harsa Singh, son of Sham Singh, was a distinguished soldier in the Khalsa army, and commanded one of the regiments of the French brigade. He had the rank of General under Maharaja Sher Singh. In 1849 he espoused the national cause and fought on the wrong side at Multan, thus forfeiting a jagir of twenty-five thousand rupees. In 1857 he took service in the 11th Bengal Lancers as a Rasaldar and proved himself a gallant soldier. He retired in 1860 with the rank of Sardar, and a pension of Rs. 600 per annum. One-half of this has been continued to his son Gulab Singh, at the head of the family since Sardar Harsa Singh's death in 1887. The Sardar was a Viceregal Darbari of the Amritsar district, and resided at Sultan Wind. Gulab Singh is Chief Lambardar of the village. He is a man of good presence, high intelligence, and possesses considerable local influence. His brother Jaswant Singh is a Rasaldar in the 11th Bengal Lancers, and for his services in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission received the Order of Merit. Jaswant Singh's son Narain Singh is serving as a Dafadar in his father's Regiment. The family owns about two hundred and fifty acres of land.

RANA LAHNA SINGH OF MANASWAL.



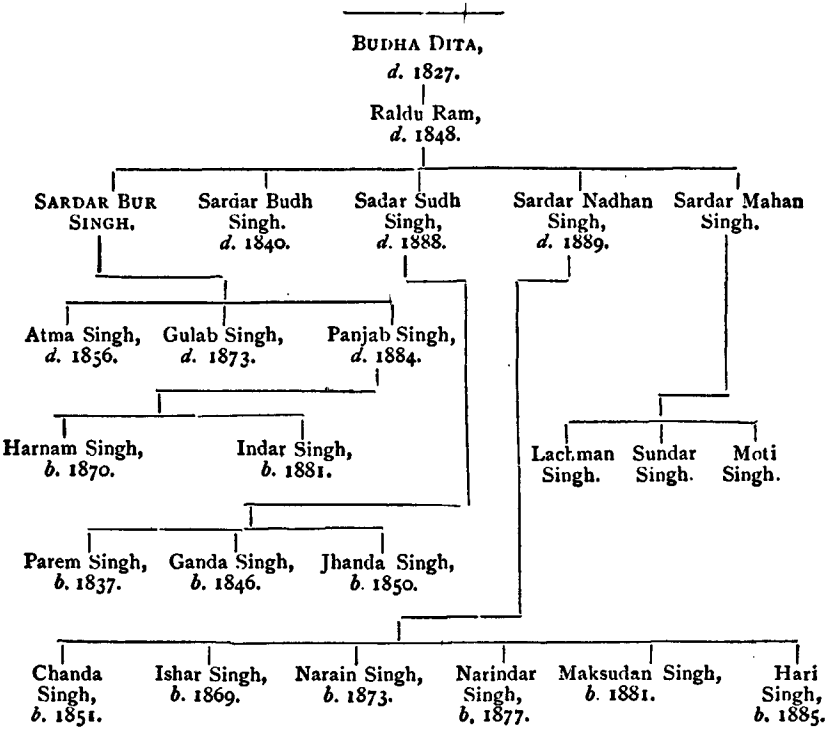
This family is of some standing in the lower hills of the Hushiarpur district, representing the southernmost of the ancient Rajput Chieftainships of Kangra. They are of the Dad *gôt*, one of the thirty-six Royal Rajput races. Four scions of the Dad stock are said to have come upwards of eleven hundred years ago from Garhmuktasar and Garhmandal to these parts. One, now extinct, founded Jaijon; another settled at Siroha near Garhshankar, where his descendants are now Musalmans; a third founded the existing family of Manaswal; and the fourth that of Kungrat.

Rana Jodh Chand, thirty-seven generations earlier than Lahna Singh, came up from Garhmuktasar in Mirut to worship at the Jawalamukhi shrine on the north bank of the Bias, and brought with him followers sufficient to enable him to hold the lower Sawaliks near Garhshankar, with his headquarters at Manaswal. Early in the last century, however, they lost their independence and became tributary to the Jaswal Raja, of whom Mian Raghnath Singh is now the representative. In 1759 when the Jaswals were hard pressed by Sardar Hari Singh, Sialwa, Ambala, their Chief was forced to purchase his conciliation by assigning him one-half the tribute he had been receiving from the Rana of

Manaswal. We next hear of the Rana joining with the Jaswalis, in 1804, to resist an invasion of the Katoch Rajputs, headed by the celebrated Sansar Chand of Kangra. The defence was successful, and Sansar Chand was forced to retire with loss. The Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the next outsider who had to be reckoned with. He was not long in stretching his arm out towards the Manaswal plateau. In 1815 he confirmed the title of Sardar Dava Singh, son of Hari Singh, in his jagirs, at the same time recognising Jhagar Chand's rights in what remained of the patrimony, subject to the supply of fifteen horsemen for the common weal. When the British came in 1846, Jhagar Chand's son Lal Chand received the revenues of eight villages, yielding Rs. 3,800 annually, with continuance of one-half to his lineal male heirs for ever. Lal Chand died in 1855. His grandson Lahna Singh is now at the head of the family, having succeeded his brother Sahib Singh in 1881. He is a Viceregal Darbari. His jagir holdings, worth Rs. 2,169 per annum, are spread over seven villages in Tahsil Garhshankar and one in Tahsil Una. He owns two thousand five hundred ghumaos of land in Manaswal and five thousand ghumaos in six other villages of the Garhshankar Tahsil, besides the whole village of Mahandpur, containing two thousand ghumaos in Tahsil Una, Hushiarpur.

The family have been recognised as of a Royal Rajput clan, and the jagir devolves in accordance with the law of primogeniture upon the head of the house for the time being.

SARDAR BAHADAR BUR SINGH OF MUKERIAN.



The family is one of Jhiwar or Kahar Sikhs of the Mandlai *gôt*, having its residence at Mukerian, Tahsil Dasua, Hushiarpur. Buda Dita and his son Raldu Ram attached themselves nearly a century ago to Sardars Jai Singh and Gurbakhsh Singh, Kanhya, who had charge of the Mukerian Taluka; and for their faithful services were awarded the village of Dhawa in Kahnuwan, Gurdaspur. Gurbakhsh Singh's widow, the Rani Sada Kaur, played an important part in Sikh history as the mother-in-law of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Raldu Ram continued in her service as Kardar of Mukerian after her husband's death, and received from her a house in Amritsar city which his son now owns. The Maharaja Sher Singh was born of Sada Kaur's daughter,

the Rani Mahtab Kaur, at Mukerian, and Raldu Ram was given charge of the infant. But he incurred the displeasure of Maharaja Ranjit Singh later on by siding with Sada Kaur when the two were on bad terms, and he was obliged to flee to Badni, in the Ludhiana district, and forfeit all his lands north of the Satlaj. He was, however, forgiven shortly afterwards and allowed to present himself at Lahore with his son Bur Singh, who was appointed a personal attendant of the Rani Mahtab Kaur. His other sons were also by degrees given employment about the Court as orderlies to the Rajas Sher Singh and Partab Singh. One of them, Budh Singh, was murdered in 1843 with the Maharaja Sher Singh. Bur Singh was employed on various occasions as a confidential agent, and with such success as to secure him in reward the whole village of Gulerian, Gurdaspur, a jagir of thirty ghumaos in Mukerian, and a house at Batala and at Lahore, all of which are still held by him. Later on he was given the village of Bathu, Tahsil Una, Hushiarpur, for services in Kashmir under Rajas Gulab Singh and Partab Singh. And for his assistance to the British on the occasion of General Pollock's advance on Kabul he received a mafi plot in a village near Peshawar, yielding Rs. 300 per annum. His enemies took advantage of the murder of his master, the Maharaja Sher Singh, to attempt Bur Singh's ruin, and the Darbar levied from him a fine of Rs. 81,000 alleged to have been misappropriated on various occasions. All his jagirs were at the same time temporarily resumed. But the storm did not last long. On Sardar Hira Singh's death the power passed to Raja Lal Singh and Sardar Jawahar Singh, who speedily reinstated Bur Singh and appointed him Governor of Amritsar, at the same time conferring upon him the jagir revenue of Karimpur in Jamu. During the commotions following upon Sher Singh's death, Bur Singh came to the front as an able administrator and kept the country around

Jhilam and Rawal Pindi in a comparative state of quiet, after crushing the turbulent spirits who were inclined to shake themselves loose from the trammels of the Sikhs. For these services he received a jagir of Rs. 6,500 per annum in the Gurdaspur district, while his brothers Sudh Singh and Mahan Singh were allowed jagirs of Rs. 2,260 and Rs. 1,080 respectively.

We next find Bur Singh in charge of the Maharani Jindan, mother of Dalip Singh, at Fort Shekhupura, Gujranwala, where it was deemed expedient to detain her. This trust was reposed in him by Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Frederick Currie. His brother Sudh Singh was at the time in attendance on Maharaja Dalip Singh at Lahore. The Maharani having been deported to Banares in consequence of a suspicion attaching to her conduct in connection with the rebellion started by Mulraj, Bur Singh's services were utilized in preserving order along the Lahore and Multan Road under Sir Robert Montgomery's orders. Sir Robert held him in the highest esteem, and many years afterwards wrote to him as follows :—" My friend, you have always been faithful under whatever Government you have served. Maharaja Sher Singh created you a Sardar for your devotion to him. During the days of the Residency at Lahore you did loyal service to our Government, and your relatives served in our army. I am sure all English officers will treat you with consideration and kindness."

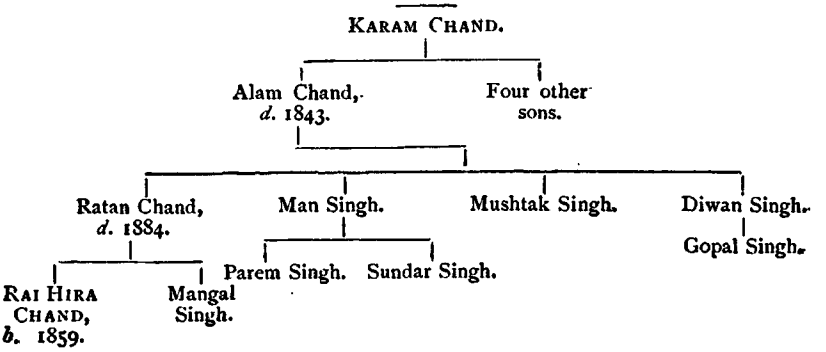
This fine old man still leads an active life. He is a Sub-Registrar of documents for the cluster of villages around Mukerian, where he resides. He is President of the Municipal Committee, and was lately an Honorary Magistrate, but resigned the office in favour of his brother Sudh Singh. He was honored with the title of Sardar Bahadar by the Government of India in 1888. The Sardar has two grandsons living. His three sons are dead.

Sudh Singh, who recently died, was a Magistrate, President of the Local Board at Dasua, and a member of the Mukerian Municipal Committee. He raised and commanded a troop of Police for service before Dehli in 1857, earning a name for conspicuous gallantry on more than one occasion. He was afterwards made an Inspector of Police, but being illiterate he was found not fit for the appointment, and he resigned in 1863. Nadhan Singh, the third brother, has also distinguished himself by loyal behaviour.

Sardar Bur Singh enjoys jagirs yielding Rs. 5,940 in four villages of the Gurdaspur district. He also holds one hundred and sixty ghumaos of mafi land in Gurdaspur, Peshawar and Hushiarpur, and he is owner of ninety ghumaos in four villages of the Dasua Tahsil. Sardar Sudh Singh's jagir-holdings in Gurdaspur yielded Rs. 2,060 per annum, and those of Sardar Nadhan Singh Rs. 1,000. The latter has also mafi and proprietary rights in the Hushiarpur district.

The two brothers are Viceregal Darbaris.

RAI HIRA CHAND OF BABHAUR.



Rai Hira Chand of Babhaur, a Rajput, living at Bangarh, Tahsil Una, Hushiarpur, traces his descent back to the mythical hero Bhum Chand, Raja of Kangra, and son of the goddess Jawalamukhi, who is said to have conceived in a miraculous manner after a personal encounter with two powerful demons, Shambu and Nashambu, who were notorious enemies of the peaceful Deities then abounding in the valleys north of the Satlaj. Raja Parag Chand, more modern by one hundred and twenty-two generations than his ancestor Bhum Chand, came down from his abode on the snow-line and established a small monarchy in the Jaswan Dun. Others of the family followed suit, and Rajput Principalities were as common as blackberries when history first began to find anchorage in the facts which succeeded tradition. It would be profitless to detail all the wonderful deeds which Bhum Chand's descendants are said to have performed. But we find his people early in the last century bitterly opposed to the Jaswal Rajas, whose hereditary enemies they ever were. They had to submit, however, to their more powerful rivals, and accept at their hands a jagir revenue of Rs. 14,000, and talukdari rights in seventy-two villages. Later on, in 1759, Rai Karam Chand, then at the head of the family, sided against the Jaswalis with Sardar Gurdit Singh,

Santokhgarhia, and received fifteen villages as his share of the spoil. He sided also with the Katoch Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra in 1803, on the occasion of his conquest of the Jaswan Dun, and was in consequence allowed to retain his jagir rights in nine villages. These were reduced in number to six, on the invasion by Maharaja Ranjit Singh of this Doab in 1815, and were held subject to a *nazarana* deduction of half the jagir and to the supply of five horsemen to the State. But his talukdari rights already mentioned were not interfered with. On the annexation of the Jalandhar Doab by the British Government in 1846, the jagir was confiscated, and in lieu a cash allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum was passed to Ratan Chand, son of Rai Alam Chand. The matter was, however, reconsidered later on, with the cases of other Jagirdars, and a jagir of the value of Rs. 1,200 per annum in Babhaur and Bangarh, Tahsil Una, was restored to the family, with a continuance of one-half to the lineal male heirs of Ratan Chand. This was in lieu of the cash allowance. He was also allowed to retain his talukdari rights, being a collection of twenty-two per cent of the revenue of twenty villages, yielding Rs. 2,849 per annum.

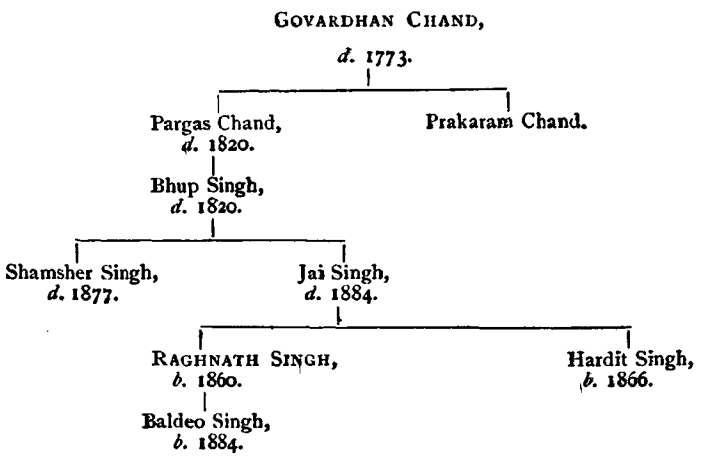
Rai Ratan Chand cheerfully accepted British Rule when it came. He assisted the authorities from the commencement, and wisely held aloof from the abortive rebellion of the Hill Chiefs in 1848-49, which brought his hereditary enemies of Jaswan to such signal grief. He was again forward in loyal assistance on the occasion of the Mutiny, proceeding to Dehli with a number of his kinsmen and doing excellent service side by side with the British Troops throughout the rebellion. He died in 1884.

Rai Hira Chand, now at the head of the family, has entered upon the patrimony under unfavorable circumstances, his father having left it saddled with a debt of Rs. 84,000.

His affairs are in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner, who is trying to come to some reasonable understanding with the numerous creditors. The jagir, in Tahsil Una, yields Rs. 739 per annum. The brothers have ownership rights in three thousand five hundred ghumaos, in the villages of Babhaur, Bangarh, Takhera, Makhidpur and Badsara, Tahsil Una. The greater part of this land is unculturable waste, comprised in the forest lands of Bangarh. Hira Chand is a Provincial Darbari. The title of Rai is recognized by Government. Gopal Singh, cousin of Hira Chand, has talukdari rights in Gakhera, and is an occupancy tenant in Bangarh. The present Raja of Goler is the son of Rai Hira Chand's sister. A second sister has married the Raja of Mankotia.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

RAJA RAGHNATH SINGH, GOLERIA.



From time immemorial the Kangra Hills have been inhabited by Hindu races living under the government of their own Chiefs. Among these petty States, the oldest and most extensive was Kangra. According to local legend the Katoch family, as the house of Kangra is designated, is not of human origin. The first Raja, Bhum Chand, sprang to life fully grown, having been created from perspiration off the brow of a goddess enshrined at Kangra; and became the progenitor of a line of five hundred Kings. The ancient name of his dominions was Trigart, an evident attempt to identify the dynasty with the princes of Trigarta, mentioned in the *Mahabharat*.

Boastful and illusory as the local traditions are, there is no reason to question the antiquity of the Katoch Chiefs. The "Mountain Kings north of the Panjab" are referred to by the Greek Historians of Alexander more than three hundred years before Christ; and Farishta alludes to the Raja of

Kot Kangra in narrating the exploits of a former ruler of Kanauj who overran the hills from Kamaon to Kashmir, subduing five hundred petty Chiefs. The time when this conqueror flourished is within the limits of authenticated history, about the twentieth *Sambat* of Vikramajit, or over nineteen hundred years ago. The ancient origin of the family is still further corroborated by the number of its branches and the extent of country over which it has spread. Throughout the lower hills, from the Satlaj to the Ravi, there is scarcely a clan of any mark that does not lay claim to Katoch blood. Four independent Principalities—Jaswan, Haripur, Siba and Datarpur—have been founded from the parent house. The fraternity of Sadu Rajputs with their seven Raos or Chiefs, who occupy the Jaswan Valley between Una and Rupar, claim descent from the same stock; and the colony of Indauria Rajputs, at the other extremity of the district, boast that their ancestor was an emigrant Katoch. The earliest records refer to the Katoch Monarchy as a power which had already attained the vigor of maturity. But the traditional story of the circumstances under which Haripur was separated from Kangra may be accepted as trustworthy, inasmuch as it is implicitly believed by the general body of Rajputs whom it most concerns. Hari Chand, Raja of Kangra, was out hunting in the neighbourhood of Harsar, a village of Goler, still famous for its extensive woods stocked with various kinds of game. By some mishap he fell into a dry well unobserved by his companions, who, after a long and fruitless search, returned to Kangra fully impressed with the belief that he had become the victim of a beast of prey. His loss was mourned as one who was dead, and his brother Karam Chand ascended the throne. But Hari Chand was still alive. After the lapse of several days he was discovered and extricated by some shepherds, from whom he learned the story of his brother's accession. His position was em-

barrassing ; his name had been effaced from the rolls of the living, and another ruled in his stead. A return to Kangra would cause obvious confusion ; so he generously resolved not to attempt the recovery of his birth-right. Selecting a spot on the banks of the Ban Ganga opposite Goler, he built the town and fortress of Haripur, called after himself, and made it the head-quarters of a separate Principality. Thus, the elder brother reigned at Haripur on a small scale, while the younger sat, without real right, on the throne of the Katoches.

Since the days of Hari Chand twenty-six generations have passed away ; but the ancient limits of his Principality are preserved almost intact in the present Dera Tahsil. Datarpur is alone excluded, as it now belongs to the district of Hushiarpur ; and the only addition is Tapa Ghagot, formerly a portion of Jaswan. With these exceptions the Dera Tahsil, as it stands in the map of Kangra, represents pretty accurately the Haripur of Hari Chand's time.

Dealing with comparatively modern history, we find Raja Rup Chand of Goler allied with Shahjahan in the subjugation of the Jamwal and Mankotia Rajas, who had rebelled against the Imperial authority in alliance with the Katoches. For this assistance the Emperor conferred upon him the title of Bahadar, a dress of honor, and two weapons which are still preserved in the family as things to be prized.

Raja Man Singh, who flourished in the first half of the seventeenth century, paid court to the Mughals, who sent him on an expedition to Kandahar, which failed. He was subsequently employed with better success in punishing Raja Jagat Chand of Nurpur, who had been neglectful in some matter of etiquette to Aurangzeb. The Emperor Shahjahan conferred upon Man Singh the title *Sher Afghan*, the Lion-killer, and appointed him head of the Kangra Chiefs.

Raja Bikrama Singh took service under Aurangzeb, and was sent with an expedition beyond Kabul, where he died. He was famous for his physical prowess, and could break a cocoanut into pieces by pressing it in his fingers. This is what Goler history says.

Raja Bhup Singh, in whose time the Sikhs began to appear on the scene, distinguished himself by fighting the Katoches and gaining a victory over them. Maharaja Ranjit Singh at first treated him with respect, and called him Bawa; but later on, in 1812, he seized his territory, worth about Rs. 90,000, per annum, and ejected the Raja, allotting him a jagir of less than one-fourth the revenues. This operation was not effected without the exercise of some questionable diplomacy on the part of the Maharaja. Having lessened the chances of local resistance by borrowing a strong contingent of Rajput soldiers from Bhup Singh, he took advantage of the Prince's presence in Lahore, to impress upon him the desirability of complete submission to the Paramount Power, emphasising his arguments by threatening to detain him until consent had been given. The Raja perforce agreed; but only in order to regain his liberty. Once free, he protested against the confiscation, and refused to touch the Rs. 20,000 which had been fixed for his maintenance. The allowance eventually went to the support of the ladies of his family. When the country was taken over by the British, this jagir of Rs. 20,000 was confirmed to his son Shamsher Singh, who had succeeded Bhup Singh as titular Chief in 1820. The grant was spread over twenty villages; and together with two detached mafi plots and three gardens in Talukas Nandpur and Haripur, was estimated to yield Rs. 20,711. The right of raising revenue on drugs and spirituous liquors was also continued to the Raja.

Shamsher Singh was the last of the old Rajput Chiefs of Kangra. He was a rough, uneducated soldier, celebrated

for his honesty and straightforwardness. In the First Sikh War he gathered his retainers together, and turned the Sikhs out of Haripur, the old stronghold of his State. He shared the disappointed feeling of the Rajput Chiefs generally when they learned that the supremacy of the English was to bring them no relief from the degradation which the Maharaja Ranjit Singh's ambitious policy had caused them. Yet Shamsher Singh remained outwardly loyal and refused to give countenance to the rebellious movement set on foot by some of his kinsmen immediately after annexation. He died in 1877, leaving neither widow nor son; and his jagir consequently lapsed, as no provision for collateral heirs had been made under the Sanad given him in 1853. But as an act of grace the estate was continued to his brother Jai Singh and his legitimate heirs, male. The conditions accompanying the new grant mainly were, that he should hold as a simple jagirdar, that the levy of excise duties and other rates should cease, and that no police or magisterial powers should be claimed by the Raja as of right.

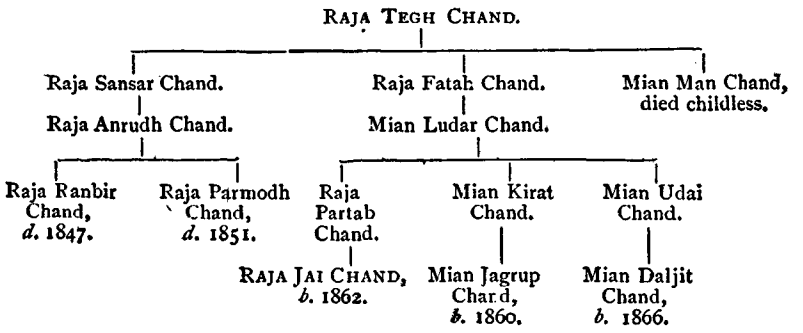
Mian Jai Singh was gazetted in 1878 to the title of Raja, conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction. As the estate had been heavily encumbered, Government stepped in shortly before the Raja's death and saved him from hopeless insolvency by granting a loan of Rs. 86,000, recoverable in half-yearly instalments of Rs. 6,000, and bearing interest at six per cent. This sum is still in course of liquidation.

On Jai Singh's death in 1884, he was succeeded by his son Raghnath Singh, the present Raja, a young man of fair educational attainments. He exercises minor criminal and civil judicial powers within the villages comprising his jagir, specified in the original Sanad of 1853. The nominal value of the property is Rs. 21,411; but the realizations average about one-third more. The Raja is the leading

Viceregal Darbari of the Kangra district. His sister is married to the Raja of Mandi.

The living Katoch representatives in the Kangra district are Raja Raghnath Singh of Goler, Raja Jai Chand of Lambagraon, Raja Jai Singh of Siba, and Raja Amar Chand of Nadaun. The Goler family is, however, usually called Goleria ; the Sibas, Siviya ; the Datarpuras, Dadwal ; and the Jaswans, Jaswal.

MAJOR JAI CHAND, RAJA OF LAMBAGRAON.



Raja Jai Chand is the representative of the younger branch of the ancient Kangra dynasty, whose origin, antiquity and former greatness have already been touched upon in the history of the Goler branch, which seceded from the parent house in the thirteenth century. He is said to be the four hundred and eighty-fifth Raja of Kangra in lineal descent.

In times comprised in modern history, Raja Sansar Chand, great-granduncle of the present Chief, was the most renowned of the Kangra Princes. He flourished early in the present century, and was a contemporary of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. With the assistance of the Sikhs he regained possession of Fort Kangra from Nawab Jiwan Khan, son of Saif Ali; the Emperor Jahangir having some generations previously captured the place from Raja Chandrabhan. Sansar Chand soon became powerful in the Kangra district, and annexed several pargánas in the Jalandhar Doab, including Hushiarpur and Bajwara, and portions of Mandi, Kutlahr, Chamba, Jaswan and Kahlur. The yield of the whole was not less than nine or ten lakhs of rupees. For twenty years he reigned supreme throughout these hills and secured a name never attained by any of his ancestors. Had he remained content with his possessions he might have bequeathed a

princely portion to his children; but his aggressive nature brought him into collision with a power mightier than his own, involving him in irretrievable ruin. In 1805, Sansar Chand fell upon the State of Kahlur and seized the Taluka of Bati, adjoining his own district of Mahal Mori. The Kahlur Raja, not being in a position to retaliate alone, solicited the aid of the Gurkhas, who had already overrun the hills between the Gogra and the Satlaj, three hundred miles beyond their proper border. They gladly responded, and crossed the Satlaj. The first action was fought at Mahal Mori in 1806, when the Katoches were signally defeated and fled in confusion to Tira, a fortified position within their own territory. Then followed a period of anarchy. Certain portions of the country were subdued and held by the Gurkhas; while Fort Kangra and the principal strongholds remained in the hands of the Katoches. Each party plundered the districts held by the other, so as to weaken his adversary's resources. The people, harassed and bewildered, fled for refuge to the neighbouring States; some to Chamba, some to the plains of Jalandhar. The other Chieftains, incited by Sansar Chand's former oppressions, made inroads on his holding and aggravated the general disorder. At last, in despair, the Katoch Chief invoked the succour of Ranjit Singh. This was readily granted. The Sikhs entered Kangra and gave battle to the Gurkhas in August 1809. The Gurkha army had suffered severely from sickness; yet the field was long and obstinately contested. But fortune finally declared in favor of the Sikhs, who followed up the victory by pressing close upon the enemy, obliging them to abandon all their conquests on the right bank of the Satlaj.

Ranjit Singh was not the man to confer so large a favor for nothing. In remuneration for his services he took Fort Kangra and the sixty-six villages in the valley allotted by ancient usage for its maintenance; guaranteeing to Sansar

Chand all his other dominions, unfettered by conditions of service.* This was in 1810. But in the same year Ranjit Singh withdrew from his engagement and began to encroach more and more on the Katoch Chief's possessions, until nothing was left but the bare title, and a small jagir to save him from begging his bread. Raja Sansar Chand died in 1824, having sunk into the position of an obsequious tributary of Lahore. Twenty years earlier he was Lord Paramount of the Hill States, and almost a rival to the great Maharaja himself. He was succeeded by his son Anrudh Chand, from whom the Sikhs exacted a lakh of rupees as succession money. In 1827 Ranjit Singh took advantage of Anrudh Chand's presence at Lahore to demand his sister's hand on behalf of Hira Singh, son of his Minister Dhian Singh. Surrounded by Sikhs, and fearing the consequence of abrupt refusal, the timid Chief acquiesced and returned homewards. He had no intention, however, of being bound by such a promise, and was prepared to lose his Kingdom and live in exile rather than compromise the honor of his ancient house. Knowing the folly of resistance, he quietly left his home, and crossing the Satlaj with all his household, sought refuge within British territory. Ranjit Singh was naturally enraged at this passive defiance of his authority; but the person and honor of the Raja were safe. His country was of course annexed in the name of the Khalsa.

Shortly after reaching Hardwar, his chosen retreat, Raja Anrudh Chand gave the girl who had been the innocent cause of his misfortunes to Sudarshan Shah, Raja of Garhwal. He died of paralysis while still in exile. His son Ranbir Chand obtained an asylum near Simla from the Rana of Baghal with whom he continued to reside for some years.

* At the end of this history is given a copy of the Treaty granted to Sansar Chand by the Maharaja. It was executed in the Holy Temple of Jawalamukhi, and was stamped by Ranjit Singh with his own hand colored with saffron.

Ultimately, Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General, interested himself in the case and advised the Raja to go to Lahore and make terms with Ranjit Singh, promising him his sympathy and support. This the Raja did, accepting a jagir of the pargana of Mahal Mori in his own country, yielding annually Rs. 50,000. When the war with Lahore was declared, Ranbir Chand assisted to his utmost in expelling the Sikhs from his native valley. He and his brother Parmodh Chand collected a large following of Rajputs and attacked and captured the Forts of Tira and Riah, which had once belonged to the family. This was in 1846. Subsequently the Katoches possessed themselves of Pathiar and Karot, in Palam, and the Forts of Sola Singhi and Chaumukhi in Nadaun. Chauki was seized and occupied by the Kutlahr Raja.

Ranbir Chand was confirmed by our Government in possession of his jagir of Mahal Mori, and he was reimbursed for the charges he had incurred in the war. He died in 1847, when the Chiefship passed to his brother Parmodh Chand.

The fate of the Kangra Princes is a remarkable contrast to the fortunes of the Hill Chiefs across the Satlaj. There, the British Power delivered the country from the yoke of the Gurkhas and restored the Native Rulers without exception to independence. The knowledge of this generosity made the dethroned Chieftains look forward with anxious hope to the coming of the new Power, and converted them into desperate and discontented subjects, when they found that the English intended these conquests for themselves. So strong was this feeling that three of the Kangra Princes actually rose in insurrection during the Panjab War of 1848-49. Emissaries had been sent into the hills inciting them to rebel, and promising them restoration to their hereditary Kingdoms if the movement proved successful. Parmodh

Chand was among those who received the Sikh overtures with favor and returned promises of assistance. Towards the end of 1848 his proceedings became clearly defined. He had advanced from Mahal Mori and taken possession of the neighbouring forts of Riah and Abhemanpur. A salute was fired, and the people were informed that their hereditary Chief had again assumed Kingship in his dominions. The district officer used every exertion to bring the foolish youth to his senses, offering still to procure him pardon if he would disband his forces and return peaceably to his home. But these good offices were rejected; and on the 3rd December intelligence was brought that an army of eight hundred Katoches had crossed the river with the intention of attacking the British encampment which was halted at about ten miles from Tira. Soon afterwards the insurgents were descried on the opposite bank of a broad ravine. They were met by a well-directed volley; their leader was wounded, and after a short engagement they had to turn, and were chased back to the walls of Tira. Parmodh Chand was taken prisoner and deported to Almora, where he died three years later, leaving no sons. He was thus the last of the lineal descendants of the great Sansar Chand.

Ludar Chand was the representative of the younger branch when the country was taken over by the British. He was confirmed in possession of his jagir of Rs. 35,598, which was to remain in the family and descend according to the Hindu law of inheritance. His conduct during the rebellion of 1848-49 was unimpeachable. He not only refused to join his misguided relative Parmodh Chand, but actually went to Jalandhar to inform the Commissioner, John Lawrence, of the excitement prevailing in the hills, and to warn him of the coming insurrection.

Ludar Chand died in 1850, and was succeeded by his son Partab Chand. In the following year, on the demise of

the exiled Chief Parmodh Chand, he was constituted a Raja, and acknowledged as head of the Katoch Rajputs. The opportunity was taken of lifting the jagir grants out of the operation of the ordinary law of succession, and making them heritable by a single son. This was a measure of great importance, securing as it did a continuance of the principle of Chiefship; and it was shortly afterwards accepted by the whole of the Kangra Rajas and made to include their rights of every description in land. They were not slow to perceive that on this principle alone could they continue to maintain even a semblance of the authority and dignity enjoyed by their fathers. Partab Chand's younger brothers Kirat Chand and Udai Chand by private arrangement received annual allowances of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000, respectively, in lieu of a jagir share.

Raja Partab Chand was extravagant in his tastes and careless in money matters, and when he died in 1864 his affairs were found to be considerably involved.

The present Chief, Jai Chand, was only two years of age when he succeeded his father. His property was taken over by the Court of Wards, and the old debts were cleared off. The Raja resides at Lambagraon, a picturesque locality on the right bank of the Bias, within a few miles of the old home of his ancestors. He was educated in Ajmir at the Chiefs' College. He speaks and writes English fluently, and is fond of sport and manly exercises. In January, 1888, he was granted the honorary rank of Major in the British Army. He exercises magisterial judicial functions within the limits of his jagir, and is President of the Local Board of his Tahsil and member of the District Board. Raja Jai Chand is the second Viceregal Darbari in Kangra. His cousins Jagrup Chand and Daljit Chand are also entitled to seats in Darbar. The latter is of weak intellect, and has squandered his inheritance and contracted debts to a large amount. His affairs

have been recently taken in hand by the District Court of Wards.

Raja Jai Chand is married to a daughter of the Raja of Bilaspur (Kahlur), and his sister has married Raja Ram Singh, brother of the Maharaja of Kashmir. His mother is a sister of the present Raja of Sirmur.

A summary settlement of the Lambagraon estate was made while the property was under the management of the District Courts. The Raja was declared Talukdar or superior proprietor of the lands included in his jagir, the other Katoch holders being classed as his lessees. The estate is estimated to yield Rs. 45,300, namely, Rs. 35,600 from twenty villages comprised in the jagir, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources. The jagir figures include the allowance of Rs. 5,000 which was assigned in the Raja's father's time for the maintenance of his younger brothers Kirat Chand and Udai Chand, since deceased. Their sons enjoy the allowances originally granted to their fathers.

Raja Jai Chand has no sons and no brothers.

Translation of a Treaty concluded by Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore with Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra, dated 5th Sawan, 1866 *Sambat, corresponding with* 1810 *A. D.*

(Seal of Ranjit Singh). (Original signature in Gurmakhi).

A treaty and solemn compact is hereby concluded with Raja Sansar Chand, who agrees to transfer the Fort of Kangra and district of Sandhta to the Government of Lahore subject to the following conditions. Accordingly, after being duly signed and sealed, this instrument is delivered to the Raja.

CLAUSE I.—By the favor of Sat Guru Dialji, the whole of the Gurkhas shall be driven across the Satlaj and the Jamna.

II.—Whatever countries have been alienated from the Raja since the arrival of the Gurkhas shall be, as hereinafter set forth, restored to his possession according to the best of my ability, *viz.*, Bhorot, Muhara (the Khalsaji will not retain these), Chauki, Kotwal Bah, Siba with Chanaur Ghoasan, Chartgarh and Talhati, Chadhiar and Chando, Baira, &c., in Mandi.

III.—The entire revenues of whatever countries were in the possession of the Raja previously to the Gurkha advent shall be left to the free and exclusive use of the Raja; and until the before-mentioned arrangements are effected for the Rajaji, the Thana of Bhai Sahib Bhai Fatah Singh (Ahluwalia) shall remain in the fort. But if one or two only of the before-mentioned places shall not be transferred, the garrison of the Khalsa shall nevertheless be introduced into the fort, and the remaining places shall subsequently be conquered.

IV.—Except Kila Kangra with the Taluka of Sandhta, the Government of Lahore has no claim whatever on the Raja, whether for life, property, dignity, service or revenue; and in exchange for Sandhta, some other places in the hills will be conferred on the Raja.

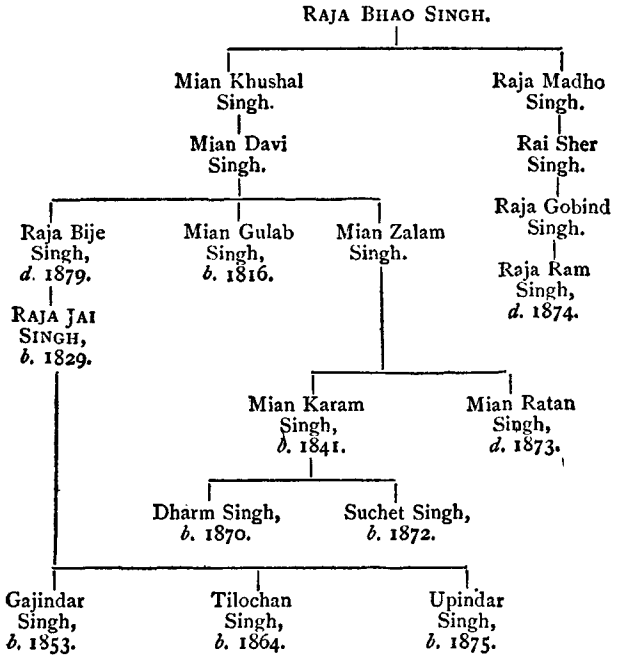
V.—The foregoing clauses in this Treaty shall remain in full force, and not be disturbed by any of the descendants of the concluding parties.

I hereby swear by Akalpurakji, Sri Jawalamukhiji, Sri Baba Nanakji, Sri Guru Hariji, Sri Amritsarji, Sri Guru Arjanji, Sri Guru Gobind Singhji, Sri Baba Gurdataji, Sri Anandpurji, that I will faithfully maintain the whole of the provisions of this Treaty to the best of my ability.

This solemn compact is written that it may form an absolute and complete instrument.

Written at Sri Jawalamukhiji on Tuesday, 5th Sawan, 1866 Sambat.

RAJA JAI SINGH OF SIBA.



Raja Jai Singh is the representative of another branch of the ancient Kangra Kings. As Goler seceded from Kangra, so Siba separated from Goler. In the fourth generation after Hari Chand, about six hundred years ago, a younger brother of the reigning Chief, by name Sibaran Chand, managed to make himself independent in some Talukas south of the Bias, calling them Siba, after his own name of Sibaran. The domains of Siba proper are maintained in their old limits, under the title of Taluka Siba. In 1808, Raja Bhup Singh of Goler seized this country from Raja Gobind Singh and his brother Davi Singh. Ranjit Singh took it from the Goler Chiefs ten years later, and in 1830 restored it to Gobind Singh. Siba alone of all the petty States in Kangra escaped untouched in the game of grab that went on all through the palmy days of the Sikhs. Ranjit Singh at one time had

doomed it to destruction; but his Minister, Raja Dhian Singh, had married two ladies of the family; and through his interest the Raja escaped with a yearly tribute of Rs. 1,500 and the surrender of his principal fort. The estate was, however, divided between the cousins. Lands worth Rs. 20,000 were given to the Raja, while the Kotla Taluka, worth Rs. 5,000, was made over unconditionally to Mian Davi Singh. On the death of Davi Singh the Maharaja again re-distributed the property, leaving only the equivalent of Rs. 15,000 to Gobind Singh, who was required to maintain a service contingent costing two-thirds of the grant. Raja Gobind Singh died in 1845, and was succeeded by his son Ram Singh. During the Sikh War, Ram Singh, under the terms of his feudal tenure, was obliged to join the Sikh army with one hundred men, and was present at the battle of Firoz-shahr. But he had no stomach for the fight, and was glad to escape back to Kangra in the confusion that followed. He drove the Sikhs out of his fort of Siba with the aid of his own people, and then proceeded to oust his cousin Bije Singh of his Siba possessions, in which he had been confirmed by the Maharaja. These he took; but he was obliged to restore them shortly afterwards under orders passed by the British Government.

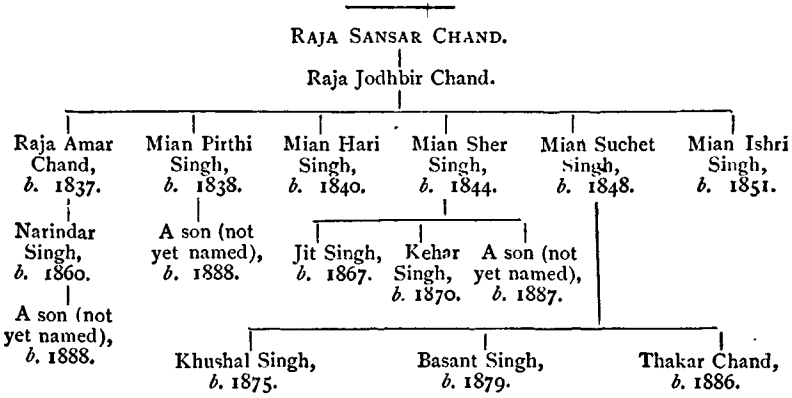
The cousins were subsequently confirmed in their respective jagirs. Ram Singh's portion consisted of villages of the aggregate annual value of Rs. 14,200, and was granted to him and his male issue, for ever, subject to a tribute deduction of Rs. 1,500 per annum. Bije Singh was given six villages, yielding Rs. 4,800 per annum, which after his death were to descend according to the Hindu law of inheritance. He, however, forfeited his rights by taking part in the Katoch insurrection of 1848, and his share was resumed. It was restored to him nine years later in consequence of the loyal behaviour of his younger brother Gulab Singh, who commanded one of the regiments of the Jamu Contingent,

which marched to Dehli, and did excellent service in the Mutiny. The restitution was made at the personal intercession of the Maharaja of Jamu, with whom the Mian was connected by marriage. Raja Ram Singh's own loyalty in the crisis of 1857 was undoubted. He had no children, and his request to be allowed to adopt an heir was refused. But when he died in 1874 the jagir was re-granted to Bije Singh, his nearest male relative, and confirmed to Bije Singh's heirs male, in perpetuity, subject to an annual tribute payment of Rs. 1,500. The jagirdar was at the same time made responsible for the maintenance of his brother Gulab Singh and his nephew Karam Singh at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3,000 per annum. The title of Raja was conferred upon him as a personal distinction in 1878. He died in the following year. The jagir has been continued on the same terms to his son Jai Singh, who has also received the title of Raja. The Siba jagir was brought under summary settlement on the death of Raja Ram Singh, and its assessment has been fixed at Rs. 20,000; the rights of the jagirdar being defined as those of a superior proprietor. The Raja estimates his income at Rs. 30,000, namely, Rs. 20,000 from Siba, Rs. 5,000 from Kotla, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources.

Raja Jai Singh exercises judicial powers within the limits of his jagir, which is spread over forty-two villages in the Siba and Kotla Talukas. His connection with the house of Jamu has been noticed above. His sister married the late Maharaja Ranbir Singh, and was the mother of the present Maharaja Partab Singh and of Rajas Ram Singh and Amar Singh. His own wife belongs to the Bilaspur family, which is again connected by marriage with the Raja Moti Singh of Punch. The sons of Mian Karam Singh receive an allowance each of Rs. 720 per annum from the Jamu State.

Raja Jai Singh ranks third amongst the Viceregal Darbaris of Kangra.

RAJA AMAR CHAND OF NADAUN.


Raja Sansar Chand.
Raja Jodhbir Chand.
Raja Amar Chand, b. 1837.
Mian Pirthi Singh, b. 1838.
Mian Hari Singh, b. 1840.
Mian Sher Singh, b. 1844.
Mian Suchet Singh, b. 1848.
Mian Ishri Singh, b. 1851.
Narindar Singh, b. 1860.
A son (not yet named), b. 1888.
A son (not yet named), b. 1888.
Jit Singh, b. 1867.
Kehar Singh, b. 1870.
A son (not yet named), b. 1887.
Khushal Singh, b. 1875.
Basant Singh, b. 1879.
Thakar Chand, b. 1886.

Raja Amar Chand is the son and successor of Raja Jodhbir Chand, *K. C. S. I.*, son by a Gadi wife of the celebrated Sansar Chand, mentioned in the family history of his collateral descendant, Raja Jai Chand of Lambagraon. Jodhbir Chand laid the foundation of his fortune in giving his two sisters in marriage to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who created him a Raja, and conferred on him the Taluka of Nadaun, yielding about a lakh of rupees. This was the northern portion of the possessions of the Katoch Chief, Anrudh Chand, who had fled rather than give his daughters to Sardar Dhian Singh as already mentioned. Jodhbir Chand at first acquired great influence at Lahore, being a personal favorite of Ranjit Singh ; but by degrees the friendship lessened, and he was gradually stripped of the jagir lands he had acquired when his sisters were in high favor. His allowances had thus dwindled down to Rs. 30,000 when the Sikh War broke out, and he had to choose on which side to fight. He had received orders from Lahore to enlist a number of men and advance into Kahlur to occupy the Ghâts on the Satlaj, opposite Bilaspur, in support of the Sikh detachment, thus threatening the British districts on the left bank of the river. Jodhbir accordingly advanced from

Nadaun with a few hundred men and took up a position on the boundary of the Katoch and Kahlur countries. The movement caused some excitement, as he was known to be a good soldier. It was, however, pointed out by Mr. Erskine, Superintendent of the Hill States, that his interests were on our side, and that he would do well to preserve a neutrality if he were not prepared to throw in his lot with us altogether. Jodhbir followed the good advice, and carefully refrained from assuming the offensive, though there was strong temptation to cut in on our unprotected flank and give trouble where we were least prepared for it. As a reward for his consistent behaviour in this crisis he was confirmed in his jagir of Rs. 26,270, which was to be treated as perpetual, and he received recognition as head of his branch of the family. In 1852 the grant was, at his own request, made tenable by a single heir, the others being entitled only to maintenance at the hands of the Chief for the time being.

Raja Jodhbir Chand subsequently gave proof of his loyalty on more than one occasion. During the Katoch insurrection he assisted in holding the Nadaun Tahsil, capturing several of the rebels. His services were acknowledged by Mr. Barnes, then Deputy Commissioner, in a letter to the Commissioner. His son Pirthi Singh fought during the Mutiny in Central India, winning the Order of Merit and receiving a khilat of Rs. 500. For his good services generally, the Raja was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India in 1868, and was granted a salute of seven guns as a personal distinction. Other concessions were made him in the form of rights to mafi escheats within his jagir. He thus by his own merits became one of the foremost of the Hill Rajputs, standing high in the esteem of the district officers. On his death in 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Davies, expressed regret at losing a friend " whose upright and honorable character had secured the respect and esteem of all, while he had discharged

the duties of his position to the entire satisfaction of Government." The succession of Amar Chand, eldest son of the late Raja, to his father's jagir, was duly recognised ; provision for the other sons being regulated in accordance with the rules already laid down. Raja Amar Chand was at the same time invested with the powers of a Magistrate and of a Civil Judge as exercised by his father, within the limits of his jagir.

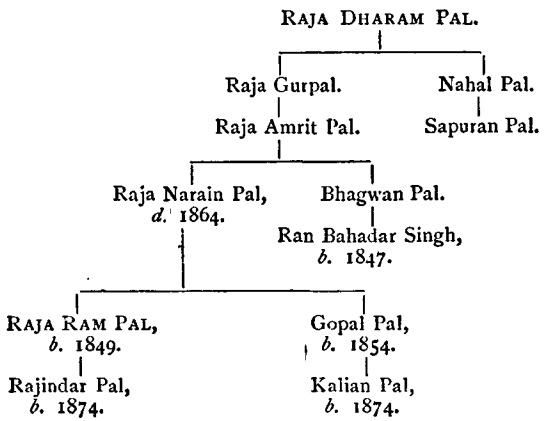
In 1878 the Raja obtained from Government a loan of Rs. 50,000, on the security of his estates, to enable him to discharge the heavy liabilities incurred by his father. This advance was duly repaid. Of his brothers, Mian Hari Singh is an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Sher Singh, an Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mians Pirthi Singh and Ishri Singh reside with their brother at Nadaun. Suchet Singh has attached himself to the Raja of Mandi.

Raja Amar Chand stands fourth on the district list of Viceregal Darbaris. He is married to a niece of the Raja of Jasrot. His son Narindar Singh is allied by marriage with the Jubal (Simla) and Mankotia families.

The Raja estimates his income from all sources at Rs. 35,500 per annum, namely :—

		Rs.
Fourteen villages in jagir	..	33,316
A tea garden in the Palampur Tahsil	..	2,000
Land in Alampur, Tahsil Palampur	..	184

RAJA RAM PAL OF KOTLAHR.



Kotlahr is the smallest of all the Kangra kingdoms. The territory has been formed by a break in the continuity of the second or Jaswan chain of the hills. As this ridge approaches the Satlaj, it suddenly divides into two parallel branches; and the valley between them, with a portion of the enclosing hills, is the petty State of Kotlahr. The dynasty is one of considerable antiquity, numbering, according to local accounts, forty generations. The first Raja was a native of Sambhal near Muradabad, originally a Brahmin; but after acquiring temporal power he and his descendants were considered Rajputs or members of the military class.

The Raja's account of the origin of his family, however, differs from the above, which is given by Mr. Barnes. He traces his descent from Raja Gobind Pal of Poona, and claims to be the three hundred and seventy-seventh in lineal descent. At the close of the Duapar Jug, or Third Age of the World, there flourished in Poona the Raja Gobind Pal, who traced his descent from the Moon. He had two sons, Ajain Pal and Dharam Pal. While Ajain Pal was away on a pilgrimage his father died and his birth-right was usurped by Dharam Pal. Finding himself expelled from his home

he wandered to the Panjab with his son Sukh Pal, and settled at Babhaur on the Satlaj, in the Hushiarpur district. His son moved on into the Kangra Hills, and was fortunate in securing the friendship of Sansar Chand, a Katoch Raja of that period, who gave him his daughter in marriage, and appointed him to rule over the country now known as Nadaun. The twentieth Raja after Sukh Pal, by name Jas Pal, is said to have been a powerful monarch, who made himself master of "the whole country west of the Satlaj;" an evident exaggeration. This much may be said for Jas Pal, that he was the progenitor of one hundred and one Rajas, counting down to his representative now living at Kotlahr, and excluding younger sons who became Chiefs on their own account out of the regular line. One of these, Gajindar Pal, second son of Raja Jas Pal, emigrated to the Simla Hills and founded the houses of Bhaji and Koti, still in existence as independent States.

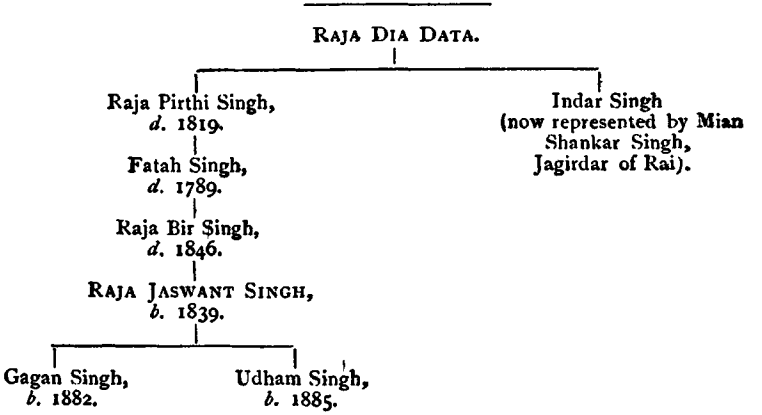
Coming to modern facts, we find the Kotlahr Rajas holding Chauki Kotlahr, Man Khandi in Nadaun, and Talhati in Hushiarpur, about the time of the first Mughal Invasion. The Emperors granted Sanads to the Rajas of Kotlahr, addressing them as Rai, and recognising their rights in the above named tracts on payment of a tribute of Rs. 1,600, and subject to their furnishing a contingent of forty horsemen and five hundred foot.

In later times the aggressions of the Katoch, Jaswal and Kahlur Rajas limited the Kotlahr possessions to their present small dimensions. This was immediately before the coming of the Great Maharaja, who swallowed up all the Kangra kinglets with the utmost impartiality. Kotlahr had for years past maintained a precarious existence. In the time of the Katoch Chief Ghamand Chand, grandfather of Sansar Chand, one-half the Principality had been annexed to Kangra, and during the zenith of Sansar Chand's power the Kotlahr Raja became entirely dispossessed. But when Sansar Chand was

pressed by the Gurkhas, Narain Pal took the opportunity of recovering the Fort of Kotwal Bah, a hereditary stronghold on the second range of hills overhanging the Satlaj. Then came the Sikhs. In 1825 they laid siege to this fort for two months without making much progress, though they had more than one severe brush with the garrison, commanded by Raja Ghamand Chand in person. Finally, Jamadar Khushal Singh compounded by promising the Raja a jagir of Rs. 10,000, should he surrender without further fighting. These terms were accepted, and the Raja duly entered into the enjoyment of his allowances. This jagir comprised the tract called Charatgarh in the Jaswan Dun, Hushiarpur. During the First Sikh War Raja Narain Pal, at the instance of the Superintendent of Hill States, expelled the Sikh garrisons and seized Kotwal Bah. Later on, when the valley came to the British, he demanded the restoration of his Chauki Kotlahr property. This was refused; but in consideration of hopes which the Raja alleged had been held out to him by our officers when his alliance was a matter of consequence to us, he was awarded a life-grant of Rs. 10,000 in addition to the jagir of like value he had received from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, which was confirmed to the Raja and his heirs lawfully begotten for ever. An exchange of villages was subsequently effected with the object of giving the Raja a compact jagir in the Kangra district. The new villages were Tapas Tira, Heru, Thara and Dhiungli in Hamirpur; and as their value exceeded that of the old villages by Rs. 1,188, this sum was made payable by the Raja to Government as *nazarana*. The Raja was also allowed three-fourths of the income of the forests within his jagir, subject to a small annual deduction. Raja Narain Pal died in 1864. His property had become involved from various causes, and two years before his death it was taken over by the District Court of Wards, and retained during the minority of the present Raja Ram Pal, which ceased in 1869.

Ram Pal has received a good education. His estate is well managed, and he is always forward in loyal offers of assistance to Government. He exercises criminal and civil judicial powers within the limits of his jagir. His income from miscellaneous sources is estimated at twelve hundred rupees, including two hundred rupees paid him in lieu of forest fines, which are now wholly credited to Government. The Raja stands fifth on the local list of Viceregal Darbaris.

RAJA JASWANT SINGH, PATHANIA OF NURPUR.


RAJA DIA DATA.
Raja Pirthi Singh, d. 1819.
Indar Singh (now represented by Mian Shankar Singh, Jagirdar of Rai).
Fatah Singh, d. 1789.
Raja Bir Singh, d. 1846.
RAJA JASWANT SINGH, b. 1839.
Gagan Singh, b. 1882.
Udham Singh, b. 1885.

Raja Jaswant Singh is the representative of the old Rajas of Nurpur, a small State to the west of Goler. The original founder was a Tawar Rajput, Jeth Pal, an emigrant from Dehli. About seven hundred years ago he established himself at Pathankot near Gurdaspur, whence his descendants are called Pathanias. Subsequently, the family removed to the hills, probably for seclusion and safety, as the plains were open to incessant attacks. Nurpur became the capital in the reign of Raja Basu, about two hundred and fifty years ago. Between Jeth Pal, also known as Rana Bhet, and the present representative, thirty generations have elapsed. The boundaries of the old Principality are retained almost entire in the British pargana of Nurpur. During the period of Mahomedan ascendancy more than one member of this family were appointed to places of high trust, and deputed on hazardous expeditions in the service of the Empire. In the reign of Shahjahan, Raja Jagat Chand of Nurpur, at the head of a large body of Rajputs, raised in his own country, conducted a difficult enterprise against the Uzbegs of Balkh and Badakhshan; and in the early part of the reign of Aurangzeb, Raja Mandhata, grandson of Jagat Chand, was deputed to the charge of Bamian and Ghor-

band, on the western frontier of the Empire. After a lapse of twenty years he was a second time appointed to this honorable post, and created a *Mansabdar* of two thousand horse.

In later times Raja Bir Singh of Nurpur fell a victim to Ranjit Singh's aggressions. At the commencement of the cold season of 1815 the Maharaja had appointed a grand rendezvous of all his forces, personal and tributary, at Sialkot. But Bir Singh failed to obey the summons, and as a penalty was fined a sum designedly fixed beyond his ability to pay. After vainly endeavouring to meet the demand, even, it is said, by the sale of his sacrificial vessels, Bir Singh found himself forced to quit his home. He crossed the border into Chamba, whither he was followed by many of his subjects and retainers, who voluntarily shared the bad fortunes of their old Chief. Urged by some of the bolder spirits, he presently made a descent upon Nurpur, determined to strike one desperate blow for the recovery of his patrimony. But the tactics and resources of the simple Hill Chief were of no avail when opposed to the disciplined skill of veteran battalions. He was beaten, and forced to fly in disguise through unfrequented mountain paths to the British posts across the Satlaj.

In 1816 Bir Singh was at Ludhiana, plotting with Shah Shujah against the Government of Ranjit Singh, who considered their machinations of sufficient importance to make them matter of remonstrance with the British Agent. Bir Singh was requested to leave Ludhiana, as his presence there was objectionable to the Lahore Darbar with which we were on terms of amity. He retired to Arki in the Simla Hills, where he lived for ten years in constant correspondence with his Wazirs, never abandoning the hope of ultimate success. In 1826, encouraged probably by the dangerous illness of Ranjit Singh, he determined on another struggle for his rights. Starting in the garb of a fakir he reached

Fatahpur, a village of Nurpur, bordering on Haripur. The headman recognised the Raja in spite of his disguise, and basely betrayed his presence to the Sikh Kardar. News was sent by express to Lahore that the hills were in rebellion; for when the arrival of their old Chief was known the people rose to a man and joined his standard. Nurpur was invested; but within a week Sardar Desa Singh had arrived at the head of an overwhelming force, and Bir Singh was a second time obliged to seek refuge with the Chamba Raja, who handed the unfortunate man over to his enemies. He was sent to Gobindgarh, and there kept for seven years.

Bir Singh's wife was sister to Raja Charat Singh of Chamba and resided with her brother. At her solicitation, and in remorse for his own conduct, Charat Singh ultimately ransomed the ex-Raja, paying Rs. 85,000 for his release. Ranjit Singh offered him the jagir of Kathlot, a fertile district on the Ravi, just outside the hills, yielding Rs. 12,000; but Bir Singh refused to be pacified with any thing less than his old dominions, and these the Maharaja had no intention of giving. He, however, fixed a maintenance allowance for Bir Singh's infant son Jaswant Singh, the present Raja, of Rs. 6,000 per annum, which his mother had the good sense to accept.

The last days of this Prince were worthy of his character and career. In 1846, when the British and Sikh forces were engaged on the banks of the Satlaj, Bir Singh again raised the banner of his race. He had been thirty years asserting his rights, and the present opportunity was not to be foregone. But the excitement proved too much for a frame broken by age and the vicissitudes of fortune; and he died before the walls of his fort at Nurpur, consoled by the assurance that his enemies were overthrown and his wrongs at last avenged. The gallant and obstinate resistance shown by Raja Bir Singh no doubt influenced, and perhaps may be

held to palliate, the conduct of his successor towards the British Government. Yet, the Raja's infant son could scarcely be regarded as responsible; although from the demeanour then assumed by his officials proceeded the misfortunes which subsequently fell upon him. All the other Kangra Rajas had stipends assigned them by Ranjit Singh, and their claims were easily disposed of by the British authorities. But the Raja of Nurpur never acquiesced in the seizure of his birth-right by the acceptance of a jagir. His case was therefore exceptional, and had to be treated on special grounds. The opposition which he had always made, and his repeated attempts to recover his territory, had given him and his advisers a bad name with the Sikhs, who regarded them as turbulent and dissatisfied; and no doubt this character was true, though justified in part by the treatment they had received. Acting upon these impressions Sir Henry Lawrence, Agent to the Governor-General, proposed a jagir of Rs. 20,000 for the young Chief, on condition that he should not reside at Nurpur, which the officials, misled by false hopes, most foolishly and insolently refused. For a year the Raja remained without any provision, and in the interval John Lawrence, Commissioner, had lowered the offer by three-fourths; and this the Raja was ultimately obliged to accept.

On the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1848, Ram Singh, son of the Wazir of the ex-Raja, collecting a band of adventurers from the neighbouring Jamu Hills, suddenly crossed the Ravi and threw himself into the unoccupied fort of Shahpur. That night he received a congratulatory deputation from the neighbourhood, and proclaimed by beat of drum that the English Rule had ceased; that Dalip Singh was the Paramount Power; Jaswant Singh, Raja of Nurpur, and he, Ram Singh, his Minister. When the news reached Hushiarpur a small force was hurried off to the spot and the fort

invested. This promptitude frightened the rebels, who fled during the night and took up another position on a wooded range close to Nurpur. Shortly afterwards John Lawrence, Commissioner, and Barnes, the District Officer, came up with reinforcements and stormed the position. Ram Singh was routed and obliged to seek shelter in the camp of the Sikhs at Rasul. During his occupation of the hills he had been joined by about four hundred men from the surrounding villages, some of them Rajputs of his own family, but principally idle, worthless characters who had nothing to lose.

In January, 1849, Ram Singh persuaded Raja Sher Singh to give him two Sikh regiments, each five hundred strong, and with them made a second irruption into the hills, taking up a position on the Dula heights. A force of all arms under General Wheeler marched to the attack, and the rebels were driven from their fastness with considerable slaughter, though not without loss to the British troops. Ram Singh was taken prisoner and transported to Singapur. But Raja Jaswant Singh was at that time a boy of ten years, and of course in no way responsible for what had happened. In 1861 when the matter of the family allowances was reconsidered on the death of his step-mother, the Raja's pension of Rs. 5,000 per annum was doubled, apparently upon representations made on his behalf in 1854 by the Deputy Commissioner. These were based upon the antecedents of the family, and must have gained strength by the Raja's loyal behaviour during the Mutiny.

In 1867, a part of the Raja's pension was converted into a small jagir, consisting of the village of Baranda Ghandwal, yielding Rs. 2,138 in the Nurpur Tahsil, the balance Rs. 7,862 being paid to him as a cash pension. The Raja possesses nearly five hundred acres, revenue-free, of forest and cultivated lands in the Chatroli, Khani, Chach and Ghin

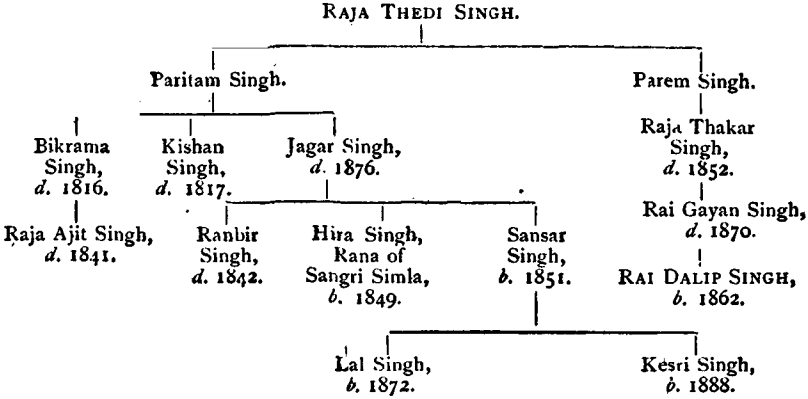
Lagor villages of Nurpur. The Kach lands, with a garden called Machi Bhawan, were assigned to him in consideration of his loyal behaviour during the Rebellion of 1857. He also holds in proprietary right about four hundred and fifty acres in village Bhadwar, Tahsil Nurpur.

Raja Jaswant Singh is the sixth Viceregal Darbari of the Kangra district. He is President of the Local Board, and is also a member of the District Board of Kangra.

Mian Shankar Singh, cousin of the late Mian Kishan Singh of Rai, and Hira Singh, son of the late Wazir Suchet Singh of Ladauri, are also members of the family and hold small jagirs. Shankar Singh is the descendant of Indar Singh, second son of Raja Dia Data, who separated from his brother Pirthi Singh upwards of a hundred years ago.

The jagir held by Hira Singh was granted to his father, Wazir Suchet Singh, for services rendered during the Mutiny. It consists of 2,692 acres, yielding Rs. 1,050, in the villages of Malak, Pundar and Bhadwar, Tahsil Nurpur. Hira Singh is a Provincial Darbari, ranking twenty-first on the district list. He is a member of the Local Board of Nurpur and of the District Board of Kangra.

RAI DALIP SINGH OF KULU.


Raja Thedi Singh.
Paritam Singh.
Parem Singh.
Bikrama Singh, d. 1816.
Kishan Singh, d. 1817.
Jagar Singh, d. 1876.
Raja Thakar Singh, d. 1852.
Raja Ajit Singh, d. 1841.
Ranbir Singh, d. 1842.
Hira Singh, Rana of Sangri Simla, b. 1849.
Sansar Singh, b. 1851.
Rai Gayan Singh, d. 1870.
Rai Dalip Singh, b. 1862.
Lal Singh, b. 1872.
Kesri Singh, b. 1888.

Rai Dalip Singh, Jagirdar of Waziri Rupi, is the representative of the old Rajas of Kulu. Tradition describes Sudh Singh, founder of the house, as a young Rajput, the banished son of a Raja of Miapuri in Hindustan, wandering in search of adventure, and fortunate in having secured the good graces of a Davi of local fame, with whose assistance he succeeded in overthrowing some unpopular Thakars and making himself King in their stead. This is the story of their origin put forward by the present Chiefs. The other theory is that Sudh Singh was a peasant of greater intelligence and energy than his fellows, and pushed himself into the front rank on some occasion which necessitated the selection of a leader for the common weal. But all are agreed that there was a man named Sudh Singh who raised Kulu to the status of a Kingdom, and whose children have since ruled under the designation of the Koli Rajas. Sudh Singh's connection with the Waziri Rupi and Parol country dates back about four hundred years. There was at first a struggle for existence. Then succeeded a period of prosperity, when the Kulu Rajas took the lead in hill politics, and made their power felt along the Satlaj, in the far Bashahr country and

in Lahaul, as well as lower down the Bias and in the Upper Kangra Valley. Finally came the fall before Sikh supremacy, and amalgamation with Lahore, forced upon all the Rajput States north and west of the Satlaj.

The Mughals who established themselves as the supreme power in Akbar's reign interfered little with the Hill States so long as the gross tribute levied on the Chiefs was paid with tolerable punctuality. But the absence of fighting or disturbance of boundaries of the Principalities in Kulu, which distinguishes the reigns of Raja Bahadar Singh's four successors, has probably something to do with the general subjection of the Rajputs to the Dehli Emperors. Rai Dalip Singh, the present Chief, possesses copies of orders sent by the Emperors to his ancestors, in which they are addressed as "Zamindars of Kulu." This is fair evidence of the estimation in which these kinglets were held by the Mahomedan Rulers of Hindustan.

A second period in Kulu history begins with the conquest of Lag by Raja Jagat Singh in concert with the Raja of Mandi, early in the seventeenth century. The Lagwalti Raja possessed Kohar and Sawar in Chota Banghal as well as all the slopes to the Ul River from the outer Himalaya, now included in the Mandi State, and the country known as Mandi Sahraj. This latter territory fell to the Mandi Raja's share, while what remained was kept by the Raja of Kulu, who shortly afterwards annexed Srigarh and Naraingarh on the Suket side. Lahaul was added by Bidhi Singh, son of Raja Jagat Singh, and he also wrested Dhol and Kandi from the Raja of Bashahr. He was succeeded by his son Raja Man Singh, in whose time the fortunes of the Kulu Raj reached their highest pitch. He continued to plunder Bashahr, and eventually annexed Sangri, and took tribute from other petty States, such as Kumharsen and Kotguru, now in the Simla district. Man Singh made himself for ever infamous by

condoning the Mandi Raja's assassination of his own son-in-law Pirthi Pal, last Raja of Banghal, whose sister he (Man Singh) had married, and by accepting as the price of his forbearance, a considerable slice of the Kingdom which his murderer had seized. Then he quarrelled with Mandi and took possession of the Salt Mines at Goma and Dirang, enjoying the revenues for some years. He finally met his death at the hands of the Kumharsen Raja, with whom he had always been on bad terms.

The period of decline begins with a revolt organized against Raja Man Singh's grandson Jai Singh by one of the Dial Wazirs, who had been banished the country. This family always figured very prominently in Kulu history, and has influence to this day. The result was that Jai Singh was expelled, and his brother Thedi Singh put on the throne. Mandi took advantage of the confusion to seize the greater part of the Choar country; and everything portended a speedy break up of the Kulu Raj, when Thedi Singh resolved upon a desperate measure for recovering the power which, under the Wazirs, had oozed out of his hands. He invited the leading Dials and their adherents to a Royal Banquet, and having made them well drunk with drugged liquor, slew them one and all to the number of three hundred and over. This proceeding had the effect of clearing the political atmosphere for some time, and Thedi passed the rest of his days in the undisputed enjoyment of his patrimony. He was followed by his son Paritam Singh, in whose time the power of the Mughals melted away, and anarchy began to show signs of spreading over the land. The Gurkhas in those days issued from their hills and spread along the Himalayan slopes to the edge of the Satlaj; while beyond, to the Ravi, all the Rajputs had become tributary to Sansar Chand Katoch, of Kangra. The Kulu Rajas paid tribute to the Gurkhas for Sangri, and to Sansar Chand for Kulu proper; but their

geographical position was in itself a protection from the levy of exactions which would have been difficult to realise, and they passed, on the whole, a tolerably independent existence. Their troubles, however, were all before them. They were about to have to deal with the Sikhs, a nation in those days united and powerful, which no combination of Hill Chiefs could withstand.

Kangra was invaded by the Gurkhas in 1806, and three years after Sansar Chand, in desperation, sought the assistance of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In doing so he was unwittingly signing the death-warrant of his own and every Rajput State in Kangra. The Gurkhas were indeed driven back ; but Ranjit Singh retained his hold on the hills. Kulu suffered in common with its neighbours. An official of the Khalsa was sent to ask for tribute, and he returned to Lahore with Rs. 40,000. Three years later, when a second demand was evaded, Diwan Mohkam Chand promptly arrived with a following strong enough to enforce it. Fifty thousand rupees was the sum named. The Raja urged it was beyond his means, but the Sikhs insisted and took possession of his dwelling at Sultanpur, forcing him to fly for safety to the mountains. Eventually the unfortunate Prince raised the money and induced his visitors to retire. About this time (1814-15) the Gurkhas were driven back into Nipal by the English, and the Governor-General granted a Sanad for Sangri to the Raja who, like the other Cis-Satlaj Hill Chiefs, had taken side against the Gurkhas. In 1816 the Chiefship was assumed by Ajit Singh, an illegitimate son of the last Raja Bikrama Singh. The succession was disputed by his uncle Kishan Singh, who, with the aid of Raja Sansar Chand, collected a large force in the Katoch country wherewith to invade Kulu. But he was repulsed twice with heavy loss, having been made prisoner on the second occasion with most of his followers, owing to the defection of the Raja of Mandi, who

basely went over to the other side at a critical moment in the fight. The Katoch men were stripped naked and sent back over the mountains to their homes, while Kishan Singh died shortly afterwards with mysterious suddenness.

In 1839 a Sikh Force was sent under General Ventura against the neighbouring State of Mandi. It met with only slight resistance, and the Raja was made prisoner and sent to Amritsar. Having penetrated so far into the hills, the opportunity of exploring farther was too good to be lost; so on the pretext that Kulu had shown a disposition to help Mandi, a force under the Sindhanwalia Sardar was sent up the Bias. No resistance was made, and the Raja beguiled by fair promises, and wishing to save Sultanpur and his Palace from another sack, allowed himself to be made a prisoner; whereupon the Sikhs set about making themselves comfortable in the country they had practically annexed. As the quickest means of reducing the hill forts of Sahraj, the prisoner Raja was made to march with the army, and personally order the surrender of such as desired to hold out in his name. He was not treated with even common courtesy; and his guards went the length of dragging him about by the beard and offering other indignities to his person whenever it was deemed expedient to hasten the movements of the villagers, who almost worshipped their King, in the supply of food and money. This brutal treatment met with a severe punishment. The hill men, who could have borne much on their own account, boiled over with fury at the thought of a suffering Raja. A plot to rescue the unhappy Chief was devised by Kapuru, Wazir of Sahraj, head of a branch of the Dials. A sort of fiery cross was sent round, and men were secretly mustered from all parts of the country. The Sikh Force was probably about one thousand strong. It had done its work, and had returned from outer Sahraj by the Basleo Pass. A little

way below the fort of Tang, the road, a mere foot-path, ran along the bank of a wooded ravine; and here the Sahrajis lay in ambush and awaited the Sikhs, who came marching along in single file, undisturbed by any feeling of insecurity. When that part of the line which guarded the Raja came opposite the enemy, a sudden rush was made, a few men cut down, and the Raja caught up and carried swiftly up the mountain side. At the same time, all along the line, rocks were rolled down and shots fired from above at the Sikhs, who were seized with a panic and fell back upon the fort of Tang. Here they remained two days until they were forced to move out by the failure of provisions. They were attacked again as they marched down the valley, and made slow progress. At last they struck up the mountain side, hoping to reach uncommanded ground and secure supplies in the villages above. But they did not know the country, and only got on to a particularly barren, steep and rugged hill side, where they could barely keep their footing, and did not find even water to drink. The light and active hill men kept above them wherever they went, knocking over some with rocks, and driving others like sheep over the precipices. After a night spent in this way the miserable remnant were forced down again into the valley, and there induced to give up their arms on the promise that their lives should be spared. It is said that four or five men of low caste, dressed as Brahmins, entered the rough entrenchment which the Sikhs had thrown up, and with their hands on a cow's tail, swore that the lives of the Sikhs should be spared. But no sooner were they disarmed than the Sahrajis set up on them and massacred them without pity. One or two camp followers, not regular soldiers, were the only survivors.

At the news of this triumph, which occurred in the spring of 1840, some of the Kulu people gathered on the

hills round Sultanpur and made an attempt to rescue the two Ranis who were detained in the Palace; but the Sikhs easily repulsed them. Ajit Singh, the rescued Raja, retired across the Satlaj to Sangri. Here he knew he would be safe from the revenge the Sikhs were sure to take on the Sahrajis; for the Satlaj was the boundary line between the Sikh and English Governments, and the Raja held Sangri from the latter.

A Sikh Force marched to Sahraj shortly afterwards, and found the country completely deserted; every soul had fled into inaccessible places, in the forests high up the mountain sides. After burning and plundering some villages they retired and handed over the country in farm to the Raja of Mandi at an annual rental of Rs. 32,000.

In Kulu, however, a force was retained, and a Kardar appointed to manage the revenue. In the autumn of 1841, the two Ranis escaped from their prison in the palace by a passage which they had secretly dug out under the walls, and fled up the mountains. They were on their way to join the Raja at Sangri when they heard the news of his death, which happened there in September, 1841. Instead of going on to be burnt with his remains according to the custom of the family, they returned to the palace at Sultanpur, and began intrigues with regard to the choice of a successor.

The Sikhs at this time seem to have intended to give up Kulu, and to instal as Raja some one of the family who should hold the country on a heavy tribute. Maharaja Sher Singh, who had succeeded Ranjit Singh about two years previously, had been much in these hills, and was inclined to be lenient towards the Chiefs. When Ajit Singh died at Sangri, Mr. Erskine, the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States, reported in favor of Ranbir Singh, infant son of Mian Jagar Singh, who had accompanied his first cousin Ajit

Singh to Sangri. Jagar Singh was passed over as being defective in intellect. The Ranis sent for Jagar Singh's child to Sultanpur, and the Sikh officials there admitted his claim, and wished to send him to Lahore to receive investiture. But on the way, at Mandi, he fell sick and died.

Thakar Singh, a first cousin of Jagar Singh, was then made Raja and given the Waziri Rupi in jagir. The whole country was offered to him on a heavy tribute; but he was a dull and timid man, and refused the responsibility. Sangri ultimately remained in possession of the imbecile Jagar Singh.

Three or four years later, in 1846, at the close of the First Sikh War, the Trans-Satlaj Territory, namely, the Jalandhar Doab and the hill country beween the Satlaj and Ravi, was ceded to the British Government. Kulu with Lahaul and Spiti became a Tahsil of the new district of Kangra. Thakar Singh was confirmed in his title of Raja and allowed to exercise Sovereign Powers within his jagir of Rupi. Jagar Singh of Sangri claimed the estate, but was told to rest content with what he had received.

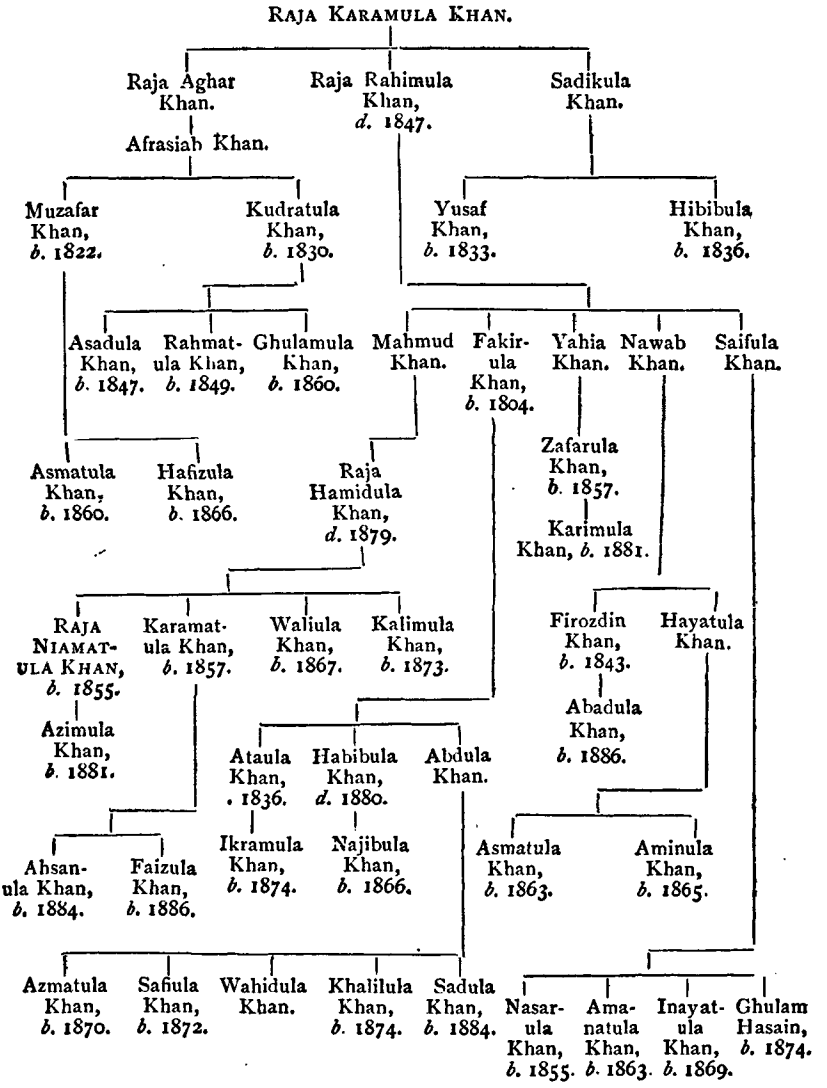
On Thakar Singh's death in 1852, there was some question whether the whole jagir should not be resumed, as the mother of his only son Gayan Singh was not a wife. It was decided to give Gayan Singh the title of Rai instead of Raja, and only half the jagir, with no political powers; but three years later, on a reconsideration of his claims, the resumed half was restored. Government, however, gave him no judicial or executive powers, and reserved the right to fell timber in the whole jagir.

Rai Gayan Singh died in 1870, and the succession to the jagir devolved on his son Rai Dalip Singh, the present incumbent. He was a minor at the time of his father's death, and the estate, which was then encumbered, was managed

under the Court of Wards until 1883, when it was made over to Dalip Singh, greatly improved and free of debt. The jagir, which comprises the villages of Kot Kandi, Chung Harkandi, Kanawar, Bahlan and Sainsar in Kulu, was brought under settlement in 1876-77, and the assessment fixed at Rs. 10,000. The Jagirdar's rights were declared to be those of a superior proprietor. The valuable timber forests situated within the limits of the jagir are reserved as the exclusive property of Government. The jagir contains a great number of subordinate rent-free tenures held under the grantee, who estimates their yield at Rs. 2,000 per annum. Rai Dalip Singh has been fairly well educated. He can read and write Urdu and English. He exercises the powers of a Magistrate and of a Munsif in small cases within the limits of his jagir.

He is the seventh Viceregal Darbari of the Kangra district, and acts as a member of the Kangra District Board and of the Kulu Local Board. He is allied by marriage with the Nadaun and Mandi Rajas. He has no sons. His cousin Hira Singh is Jagirdar of Sangri in the Simla district.

RAJA NIAMATULA KHAN AND THE RAJAURI FAMILY.



Raja Niamatula Khan is the head of the family of the Kashmir Rajas of Rajauri, which was held by them in sovereignty up to the year 1841. The last Ruling Chief was

Rahimula Khan, who on suspicion of attempting the life of the Maharaja Gulab Singh, was sent prisoner to Gobindgarh and his lands taken over by the Sikhs. He was shortly afterwards set at liberty; but his country remained with Gulab Singh, and formed part of the territory confirmed to him under the Treaty of March, 1846. Fakirula Khan, son of Rahimula, took an active part in conjunction with Nawab Inamudin Khan, then Governor of Kashmir, in resisting surrender of possession to the Maharaja. But his efforts were fruitless. He was exiled to Rahlu in Kangra, where his children now live as semi-foreigners, never having been heartily received by the indigenous Rajput Princes.

The family were originally Hindus. They claim descent from Raja Jir Rao, a Jiral Rajput of the stock of the Mahabharat Pandavs. They emigrated from Kalanaur many years ago, and after long wanderings and varied fortune, settled down in Rajauri and created bit by bit the kingdom from which the Sikhs ultimately expelled them. They probably changed their faith in the early days of Mahomedan conquest; and they appear to have accepted fiefship under the Mughals without murmur, and even to have assisted them in conquering and holding the country. Raja Mast Khan received lands yielding a revenue of fifty-thousand rupees from Akbar for services rendered in connection with the conquest of Kashmir; and some years later Raja Taj Khan gave his daughter Rajbai in marriage to Aurangzeb, who made a short stay at Rajauri in the course of a pleasure-trip to Kashmir. Rajbai bore a son, Bahadar Shah, who succeeded to the throne of Dehli. The Mughal prefix of Mirza, used by the younger members of the family, is said to have originated from this connection with the Royal House.

Inayatula Khan, grandson of Taj Khan, was made a Panjhazari, or Governor, and appointed to the charge of Ghorband on the western frontier. He was granted Punch,

Bhimbar and certain other tracts. He laid out handsome gardens at Rajauri, built a palace and a sarai at Inayatpur, and forts at Naushahra and Manawar. His grandson Rafiula Khan quarrelled with Raja Dharb Deo of Jamu over a boundary dispute, and in the fight which ensued he worsted the Raja and beat him back to his capital. To commemorate the victory he removed some bricks from the Mandi Palace at Jamu and placed them in the walls of his own house at Rajauri, whence they are said to have been removed and restored to their original position by Maharaja Gulab Singh. After Rafiula, the Rajauri power began to decline. His successor Asmatula had been brought up in luxury at Dehli, and was enervated and unfitted to give and take the hard knocks which were the portion of a Ruler in those days. Early in the thirteenth century the Rajauri Rajas were being worsted on all sides. Manawar was seized by Jamu, the people of Bhimbar and Karial openly refused to pay revenue, and the outlying districts transferred their allegiance to Chiefs better able to guarantee them a peaceful existence. Raja Karamula was a man of energy and ambition, and might have restored the family fortunes; but he was persistently crushed and kept under by Sardar Abdula Khan, whom Timur had appointed Governor of Kashmir. Abdula had reason to be angry with Karamula, for the latter refused him his daughter in marriage. Then came Karamula's son Aghar Khan, who was unfortunate in having to resist the attempt of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1813 to seize Rajauri. He fled and was captured, and died in prison. His son Rahimula Khan was allowed a jagir of Rs. 12,000. He made friends with the Maharaja and was employed in many military expeditions, including one against Kashmir which proved successful, and for which he received a jagir worth Rs. 50,000. This was held by him until his expatriation in 1841.

Rahimula rendered service to the British Government during the First Afghan War by sending his son Yahia Khan, under Maharaja Ranjit Singh's orders, with a force of about one thousand men to keep the road open between Peshawar and Ali Masjid. But in the Sikh Wars he sided against the English, and fought with our enemies at Firozpur and Firozshahr. Since annexation the family has always evinced a spirit of active loyalty. During the Mutiny, Hamidula Khan, grandson of Raja Rahimula Khan, furnished levies who were employed in Hushiarpur, Kulu, Kangra and Dharmsala, under the orders of men of the Rajauri clan. They behaved in an exemplary way, and a relation of Rahimula Khan had charge of all the posts of trust at Dharmsala. His uncle Nawab Khan fought on our side at Multan, and accompanied General Taylor with a body of retainers when that Officer proceeded to Nurpur to disarm a Wing of the 4th Native Infantry. In recognition of these services Hamidula Khan received a khilat of Rs. 1,000 and the title of Raja Bahadar, while a khilat of Rs. 500 was conferred upon Nawab Khan. Zafarula Khan, son of Yahia Khan, is a Tahsildar, and a Provincial Darbari in the Gujranwala district.

The pension of Rs. 16,000 which had been assigned to the family was subsequently converted into a jagir of eight villages in the Kangra Tahsil. Raja Rahimula Khan died shortly after settling at Rahlu, and was succeeded by his grandson Hamidula Khan. His second son Fakirula Khan took up his residence at Wazirabad in Gujranwala and died there in 1889.

The pension had been divided as follows :—

Hamidula Khan	..	..	..	Rs. 5,000
Fakirula Khan	..	..	..	„ 3,300
Yahia Khan	..	..	..	„ 2,800
Nawab Khan	..	..	..	„ 2,500
Saifula Khan	..	..	..	„ 2,400

The jagirs are held by the original sharers or their heirs in the above proportions. The income is realised by the head of the family and distributed by him to the several recipients. Succession is regulated by the Mahomedan Law of Inheritance, as modified by the rules prescribed for the conquest tenure jagirdars of the Panjab.

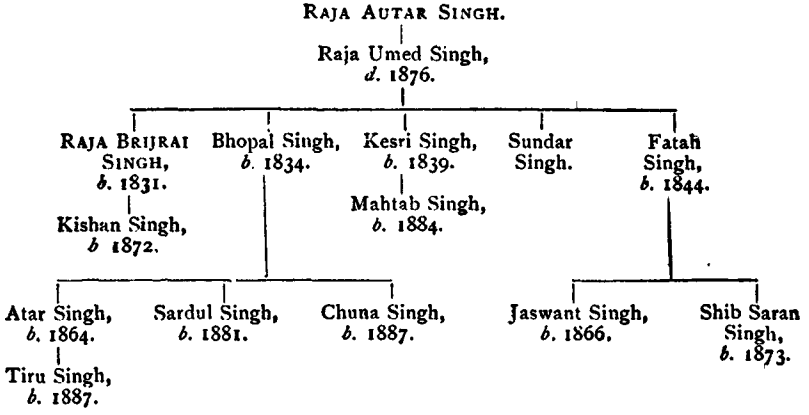
Hamidula Khan took service under Government, and died as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1879. He was succeeded by his son Niamatula Khan, the present head of the family, who was given the title of Raja as a personal distinction. In 1885 he was appointed an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, and invested with civil and criminal powers to be exercised within a circle of villages around his home at Rahlu. Niamatula Khan is a Viceregal Darbari, and is also President of the Local Board of Kangra and Vice-President of the District Board. His younger brother Karamatula Khan is a Tahsildar in the Amritsar district.

To enable him to pay off the large debts left by his father, Niamatula Khan obtained, on the security of his landed property and his share of the jagir income, a State loan of Rs. 29,000, now in course of liquidation. He holds in proprietary right about two hundred and fifty acres of land in the Rahlu and Bunhar villages of the Kangra Tahsil.

Mirza Fakirula Khan, as the head of a separate branch, deserves some notice. He was an Honorary Magistrate at Wazirabad and a Viceregal Darbari of Gujranwala; and for services as Magistrate he received the title of Khan Bahadar in 1877. He died in 1889.. His eldest son Ataula Khan was appointed Rasaldar of Irregular Cavalry, and with twenty-five men of his own clan joined Hodson's Horse at Dehli, serving with credit throughout the Mutiny. He was also in Abyssinia, and took part in the late Afghan War, receiving the Orders of Merit and of British India. In special acknow-

ledgment of his services, a grant of six hundred acres in Rukhanwala, Tahsil Kasur, Lahore, was made to him and his heirs in perpetuity. He was subsequently promoted to the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in his Regiment, the 10th Bengal Lancers, and is now holding the important post of British Envoy at Kabul on a salary of Rs. 13,000 per annum. His younger brother Abdula Khan, who entered the service with him, is a Rasaldar-Major in the same Regiment; and his step son Ghulam Ahmad Khan is a Rasaldar in the 9th Bengal Lancers. Mirza Fakirula Khan owned four hundred and thirty-two acres in the Mitranwali and Nika Khel villages, Tahsil Daska, Sialkot, and about one hundred acres in Radala, Tahsil Wazirabad, Gujranwala.

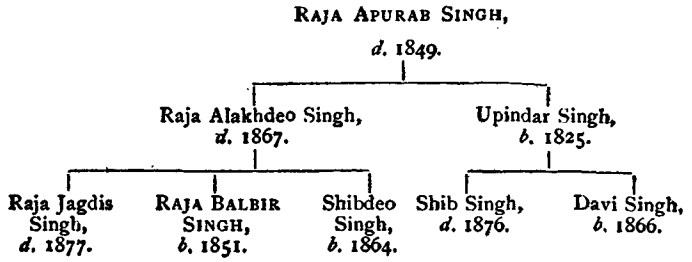
RAJA BRIJRAI SINGH BHADWAL, OF TRILOKPUR.


RAJA AUTAR SINGH.
Raja Umed Singh, d. 1876.
RAJA BRIJRAI SINGH, b. 1831.
Bhopal Singh, b. 1834.
Kesri Singh, b. 1839.
Sundar Singh.
Fatah Singh, b. 1844.
Kishan Singh, b 1872.
Mahtab Singh, b. 1884.
Atar Singh, b. 1864.
Sardul Singh, b. 1881.
Chuna Singh, b. 1887.
Jaswant Singh, b. 1866.
Shib Saran Singh, b. 1873.
Tiru Singh, b. 1887.

Raja Brijrai Singh, the twelfth Viceregal Darbari of the Kangra district, is the descendant of the ex-Rajas of Bhadu in Kashmir, who elected to reside in British territory on the cession of that country to Maharaja Gulab Singh, receiving perpetual cash pensions from Government in lieu of lands ceded for this especial purpose by the Maharaja.

The pension for the Badhwal family was fixed at Rs. 5,000 per annum. Of this sum Rs. 500 were allotted to Bir Singh, the younger brother of Autar Singh, who was the first pensioner, as the former chose to remain in Kashmir. The balance is paid to Autar Singh's descendants, of whom Brijrai Singh is the present head. When a dispute arose some years ago regarding the distribution of the shares among the brothers, an authoritative partition was effected. The pension is now drawn by Brijrai Singh, and shared by him with his brothers and the widows of the family.

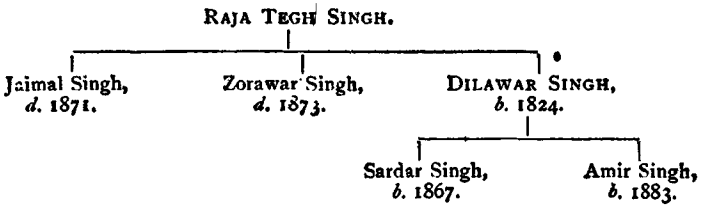
RAJA BALBIR SINGH, MANKOTIA.



Raja Balbir Singh, Mankotia, a Viceregal Darbari of the Kangra district, is the grandson of Rai or Raja Apurab Singh of Mankot, who left Kashmir on its cession to Maharaja Gulab Singh, and was granted a perpetual pension of Rs. 1,500 in lieu of land annexed to British Territory. The family has settled in the jagir of the Raja of Kotlahr, with whom they are allied by marriage.

Balbir Singh is a Rasaldar in the 13th Bengal Lancers.

MIAN DILAWAR SINGH KISHTWARIA, OF TILOKPUR.



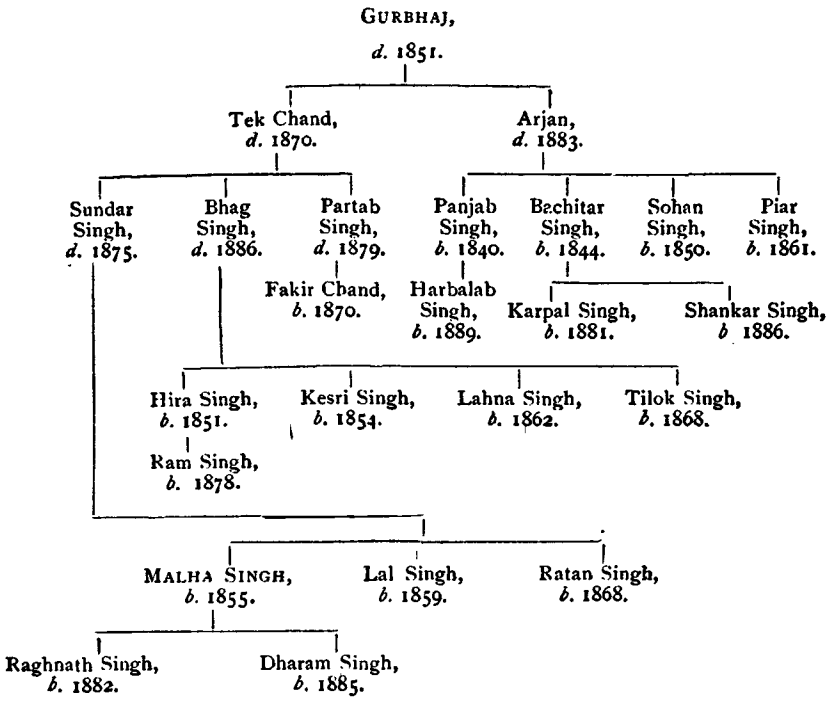
Mian Dilawar Singh, Viceregal Darbari, is the only surviving son of Raja Tegh Singh of Kishtwar in Kashmir, who elected to leave his home when the country was made over to Maharaja Gulab Singh. As in the cases of the other Rajput exiles, an allowance was fixed for the maintenance of this family, to be paid by the British Government from the revenues of certain lands assigned by the Jamu Darbar.

A pension of Rs. 3,000 per annum was granted to the three sons of Raja Tegh Singh in the following proportion :—

Jaimal Singh	.. .. ..	Rs. 1,380
Zorawar Singh	.. .. ..	„ 1,380
Dilawar Singh	.. .. ..	„ 240

The whole allowance passed over in 1875 to Dilawar Singh after the death of his elder brothers. He resides at Tilokpur, near Kotla, in the Nurpur Tahsil. Though originally Hindus and still retaining the suffix of "Singh," the family have professed the Mahomedan Faith for the last six generations.

CHAUDHRI MALHA SINGH, OF INDAURA

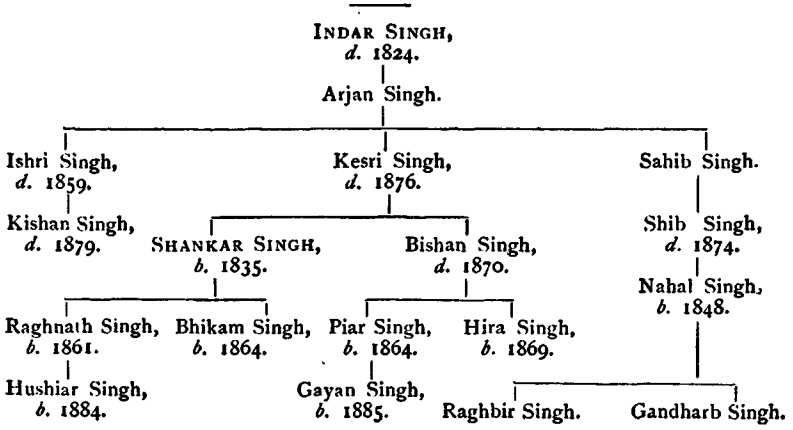


Chaudhri Malha Singh is the head of the Indauria clan of Rajputs, and possesses considerable local influence.

The family claim descent from Raja Indu Chand, a Katoch Prince. About two hundred years ago Malha Chand, grandson of Indu Chand, left the Trigart country and settled in the valley of the Bias to the south-east of Nurpur. He founded the villages of Indpur and Indaura, calling them after his grandfather. Chaudhri Gurbhaj, the great-grandfather of the present Chaudhri, was kindly received by the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who granted him the villages of Shahpur in Gurdaspur, and Hajipur in the Hushiarpur district. When the Raja of Nurpur was deprived of his territory, Ranjit Singh associated Gurbhaj in the manage-

ment. It was in his time that the country passed into the hands of the British; and he was among those that helped at annexation. The village of Chanaur in Nurpur, of the value of Rs. 1,000, was granted to him revenue-free. His son Tek Chand rendered good service during the insurrection of 1848-49, and again in the Mutiny, when he assisted in the capture of rebels, and furnished a number of men for patrol duty. In acknowledgment of these services the village of Chanaur was conferred upon him and his male heirs in perpetual tenure, subject to the usual conditions of service and good conduct. Tek Chand was succeeded in the Chaudhriship by his son Sundar Singh, who, however, died soon afterwards, leaving his son Malha Singh, the present Chaudhri. He is a Kotwal and Vice-President of the Local Board of Nurpur. He is also a member of the Kangra District Board. His uncle Basant Singh is Sub-Registrar of Indaura, and another uncle, Bachitar Singh, is an Inspector of Police in the Kangra district. The family owns about nine thousand acres of land in ten villages of the Nurpur Tahsil, yielding about Rs. 3,000 per annum.

SHANKAR SINGH OF RAI.



Shankar Singh is the representative of a branch of the Nurpur family, which seceded from the parent house upwards of a hundred years ago. His ancestor Indar Singh was felt to be a rival of his brother Raja Pirthi Singh, owing to a doubt as to which was the elder, and because of Indar Singh's marriage with the daughter of Katoch Raja, who asserted a kind of suzerainty over the other Hill Chiefs. Indar Singh, in consequence of this ill-feeling, was obliged to reside at Kangra as a pensioner of the Katoch Raja Ghamand Chand. His son Arjan became a favorite of the celebrated Sansar Chand, who granted lands to him and to his brothers Bijaor Singh and Surat Singh.

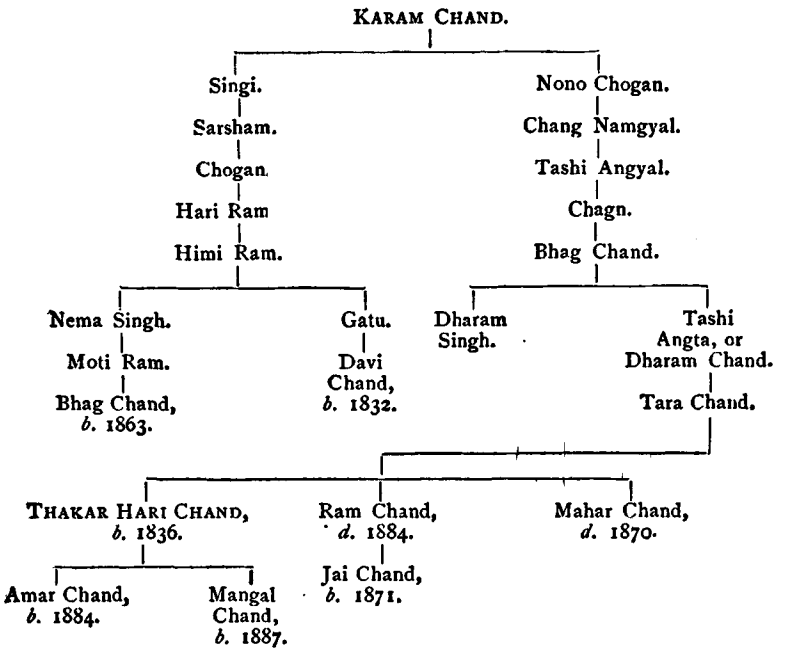
In the next generation Ishri Singh, the eldest son of Arjan, succeeded to his father's jagir, and secured the protection of the Lahore Government by giving his daughter to Raja Dhian Singh, the Prime Minister. Through him he obtained a jagir in Nurpur territory, at this time annexed by the Sikhs. On the other hand, his uncle's children remained attached to the Katoch Rajas, who were reduced by the Maharaja Ranjit Singh to the position of small jagirdars; and

they lost everything when the holdings of the Chiefs were confiscated by the British Government for participation in the rebellion of 1848. Ishri Singh's jagirs were in a different country, and he was not of the Katoch faction, or concerned in the rebellion; so his jagirs remained untouched.

Ishri Singh was succeeded by his son Kishan Singh, on whose death, sonless, in 1879, the jàgir lapsed under the terms of the grant. In consideration, however, of the high rank and lineage of the family, the jagir in the village of Rai, Nurpur, yielding Rs. 1,800 per annum, was released to Shankar Singh, senior representative of the elder branch, subject to payment of one-fourth of the revenue as *nazarana*, and to provision of maintenance for the widows and the junior members of the family.

Shankar Singh is a General in the Kashmir army, and the family estate is managed by his son Raghnath Singh, a Kotwal, or Zaildar in the Nurpur Tahsil. He is a member of the Local Board of Nurpur and of the District Board of Kangra. The family owns 637 ghumaos of forest and cultivated lands in village Rai, and about 2,000 ghumaos in Riali, both in the Nurpur Tahsil.

THAKAR HARI CHAND, WAZIR, OF LAHAUL.



Lahaul and Spiti do not form a part of the country described by Mr. Barnes as "hills from time immemorial inhabited by Hindu races living under the government of their native kings." On the contrary, they are Tibetan countries which originally had no connection with India, and were included in the Empire of Great Tibet. On the dissolution of this Empire in the tenth century, many of the outlying districts were formed into independent kingdoms; and in this way a Chief of the name of Palgyi Gon formed the kingdom of Ladakh, of which Lahaul and Spiti were the southernmost provinces. The first occasion within historic times on which Ladakh became in any degree politically connected with India was in 1687-88, when in return for aid in repelling an invasion of the Sokpas or Kalmach Tartars, a small tribute was paid to the Governor of Kashmir as representative of the

Emperor of Dehli; but a similar tribute seems to have been levied at the same time by the government of Lhasa. After the break-up of the Dehli Empire, the Rajas of Ladakh continued to pay the tribute to Kashmir till their country was conquered and annexed to the Panjab in 1835 by a Dogra force under Wazir Zorawar, sent by Rajas Dhian Singh and Gulab Singh, Jamuwala. In what manner and at what time the separation from Ladakh took place it is impossible to ascertain; but the traditions of the Lahaulis go to show that the connection was severed many years ago. It is probable that in the confusion preceding the re-consolidation of the Ladakh Kingdom by Chang Namgyal, Lahaul became independent and remained for a short time governed by the Thakars or petty barons of small clusters of villages. Four or five of these families have survived up to the present day, and are still in possession of their original territories which they hold in jagir, subject to payment of tribute or *nazarana*. It is believed that soon after its separation from Ladakh, the whole of Lahaul became tributary to the Raja of Chamba, and that the part now forming British Lahaul was subsequently transferred from Chamba to Kulu. According to the account given by the present Kulu Raja, his ancestor in the seventh generation, Bidhi Singh, acquired Lahaul from Chamba. Bidhi Singh was son of Raja Jagat Singh, who was a contemporary of Shahjahan and Aurangzeb; and the date of the acquisition may therefore be placed approximately at 1700. It would appear, however, that subsequently to this the Lahaulis continued to pay a small annual tribute to Ladakh, probably to avert forays and to keep the roads open for trade. Indeed, the Lahaulis, without orders, continued to pay this tribute to the Governor at Leh up to 1862, when our Government, being informed of the fact, prohibited the practice.

When Lahaul passed into the possession of the British, the jagirs enjoyed by the Thakars were maintained to them.

Tara Chand, father of the present representative, had governed Lahaul under the Sikhs and under the Raja of Kulu. He was appointed Negi or chief village headman in administrative charge of the valley. This title was subsequently changed to that of Wazir. In 1861 he was appointed an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner. He died in 1877, and was succeeded by his eldest son Wazir Hari Chand, now at the head of the family. He has had charge of the Waziri for many years past, as his father abstained from active interference in 1871 owing to advancing years. Hari Chand has on several occasions made himself useful to the Government. In 1858 he procured information regarding the death of Mr. Schlagentweit of the Survey Department, who was murdered in Yarkand by Wali Khan of Kokan. These services were suitably rewarded. In 1863-64 he travelled through Tibet and reported on the resources of the country, the routes, and possibilities of developing the trade. He accompanied Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission to Yarkand in 1870, and collected much valuable information concerning the countries through which their route lay. He is the fifteenth Viceregal Darbari of the Kangra district, and is a member of the Local Board of Kulu. He exercises judicial powers, and is Sub-Registrar in Lahaul. In consideration of the public duties performed by him, Hari Chand receives an allowance of Rs. 550, or one-fourth the revenue of Lahaul; and he appropriates as his perquisite all the fines and fees received in criminal and revenue cases coming before him. He estimates his income at about Rs. 2,000.

The Ghamrang branch of the family is represented by Davi Chand. Hira Chand of Gondla is at the head of the third branch. They established themselves in Lahaul eight hundred years ago.

NONO DURJI CHATAN OF SPITI.

NONO KULJANG.
|
Nono Tanzan Lamgyal.
|
NONO DURJI CHATAN,
b. 1833.

The Nono, or "Great Noble," Durji Chatan is the representative of the hereditary Governors of Spiti, formerly one of the southernmost provinces of Ladakh, and now a portion of the Kulu sub-division of the Kangra district. Spiti is an outlying Tibetan valley among the external ranges of the Himalayan system; it is shut in to the north and divided from Ladakh and Chinese Tibet by the great snowy range of the Western Himalayas. From its remote and inaccessible situation, Spiti was always left to govern itself, and affairs are managed in much the same way at the present day.

Nono Durji Chatan succeeded his father Tanzan Lamgyal in 1878, when the latter resigned office through old age. He exercises limited magisterial powers, and is responsible for the collection of the land revenue of Spiti, receiving an allowance of six-sixteenths of the revenue, equivalent to Rs. 282. He also holds about fifty acres of land, revenue-free, and in proprietary right. Durji Chatan is the sixteenth Viceregal Darbari of the Kangra district.

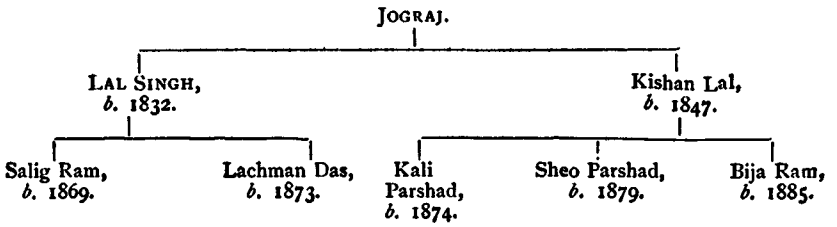
WAZIR KARAM SINGH OF BIR.

Wazir Goshaun,
d. 1871.
|
Wazir Karam Singh,
b. 1854.
|
Bhup Singh,
b. 1879.

Wazir Karam Singh, Provincial Darbari, is the son of Wazir Goshaun, the well-known Finance Minister and Regent of Mandi. At the time of annexation, Wazir Goshaun was without exception the most influential man in these hills. When the garrison of Fort Kangra refused to surrender, he brought about a peaceful solution of the difficulty by his own personal exertions. During the Mutiny of 1857, as Regent of Mandi, he placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government, adding a considerable contribution from his own private funds. He supplied one hundred and twenty-five matchlock-men to the local authorities of Hushiarpur, and posted some fifty men with the Commissioner at Jalandhar. He had also made arrangements for furnishing an additional batch of five hundred men if any call had arisen for their services. In reward, a jagir, consisting of lands situated in the villages of Bir Korh and Sansal in the Palampur Tahsil, of the annual value of Rs. 2,000, was granted to him and his lineal male heirs in perpetuity, on condition of good behaviour and service.

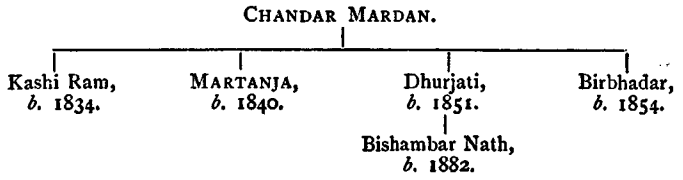
On Goshaun's death, Karam Singh succeeded to the jagir and the extensive landed and other property acquired by his father; but through carelessness and prodigality the greater part of his patrimony has either been alienated or is heavily encumbered.

LAL SINGH OF NAGROTA.



Lal Singh, Provincial Darbari, is the son of Jograj, Kanungo, of Nagrota. Jograj, who served as Tahsil Kanungo, had inherited several petty mafis granted to the family by the Rajas of Kangra; and on his death some of these, consisting of about one hundred acres, valued at Rs. 215, were continued to his sons during the pleasure of Government and on condition of service as Kanungos. Lal Singh served Government for many years, and retired as a Naib-Tahsildar on a pension of Rs. 129 per annum. Several members of the family are employed in the subordinate Revenue Establishments of the district. They own much land in proprietary right and have some local influence.

MARTANJA PAROHIT OF CHAHRI.



Martanja Parohit, son of Chandar Mardan, Provincial Darbari, is the head of the family of Parohits or spiritual guides of the Katoch Rajas of Kangra. The family have always been held in esteem by reason of their religious calling, and enjoyed numerous revenue-free grants when the Rajas had power. The village of Chahri, in the Kangra Tahsil, yielding Rs. 825 per annum, is held by the present representative, subject to a deduction of one-fourth of the revenue. The family is also in possession of five other mafi plots of the aggregate annual value of Rs. 300.

MIAN DAVI CHAND OF BIJAPUR.

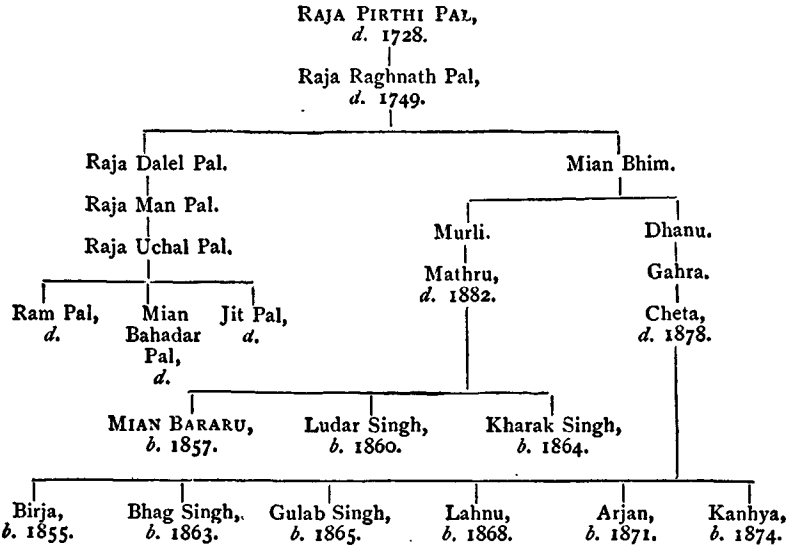
NARPAT CHAND
(uncle of Bhim Chand, Raja of Kangra).
|
Prag Chand.
|
Agar Chand.
|
Nigahi Chand.
|
Molak Chand,
d. 1874.
|
Mordhaj Chand,
d. 1887.
|
DAVI CHAND,
b. 1881.

Mian Davi Chand is the representative of a branch of the Katoch dynasty, which is descended from Narpat Chand, a nephew of Raja Bhim Chand of Kangra. About two hundred and fifty years ago Raja Bhim Chand gave Narpat Chand a jagir of the value of Rs. 20,000. When Narpat Chand died the jagir was continued to his four sons in equal shares. On the death of one of them without issue, his portion was resumed by the Raja, but the descendants of the others enjoyed their shares until the conquest of Kangra by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who confiscated the whole. Subsequently, Mian Molak Chand, representing the younger branch, had Rs. 2,000 of his jagir restored to him, and this is now enjoyed by his grandson Davi Chand. Molak Chand originally received an assignment in Mahal Mori in lieu of that in Rajgiri, and a cash grant in lieu of that in Changar Bhaliar, but he had actual possession of the present jagir from the time it was granted to him. Molak Chand was one of the few Katoches of rank who took no part in the rebellion raised by Parmodh Chand. He adhered to the British under circumstances peculiarly trying, his house having been

plundered and burnt down by the rebels. He was confirmed in the possession of his jagir now valued at Rs. 2,095, situated in the Talukas Changar Bhaliar and Rajgiri. The grant was in perpetuity to Molak Chand and his heirs, male.

On Molak's death in 1874, the jagir devolved on his son Mordhaj Chand, who was a good specimen of a high-born Rajput, simple and retiring, but thoroughly loyal, and possessing much local influence. He lived by good management within his moderate means, and when he died in 1887, he bequeathed to his successor an unencumbered property. Davi Chand was then only six years of age, and it was deemed necessary to bring his estate under the Court of Wards. Provision has been made for his education, and Mian Hem Chand, a Katoch Rajput of the same stock, has been appointed guardian. His father, Mordhaj Chand, was a Provincial Darbari.

MIAN BARARU, KOTWAL OF BIR BHANGAHAL.



Mian Bararu, Kotwal (or Zaildar) of Bir, is a descendant of the Rajas of Bhangahal, who appear to have maintained their rights until the time of Raja Pirthi Pal in the early part of the eighteenth century. Raja Pirthi Pal fell a victim to his father-in-law Raja Sidh Sen, who, in 1728, invited him to Mandi on the pretext of seeking his assistance against the Raja of Suket. He was kindly received; but within a month of his arrival he was beguiled into the Damdama Fort, and there murdered. It is said his body was duly burnt, but his head was buried in a tank facing the Mandi Raja's palace. A pillar was erected on the spot, and a light was kept burning on it for years. Sidh Sen's object in murdering Pirthi Pal was to seize his territory, but in this he only partially succeeded. The forts at Jagapur, Tika Thana and the pargana of Nir, with eighteen villages of Ilaka Chuhar (all of them until then forming part of the Bhangahal kingdom) were annexed

to Mandi. Subsequently, Sidh Sen attempted to seize Karanpur, which also belonged to Bhangahal; but he was repulsed by Raja Raghnath Pal, who had succeeded his father Pirthi Pal. He penetrated, on a second occasion, as far as Kotharli Gulu, then in Bhangahal; but Raghnath Pal was able, with the assistance of Raja Thedi Singh of Kulu, not only to check his advance, but also to beat him back with considerable loss.

The Mughal Emperors always appreciated the loyalty of the Bhangahal Chiefs, and when news of the repeated aggressions of the Mandi Raja on Bhangahal reached the Emperor at Dehli, he deputed Adina Beg, Governor of Jalandhar, to drive him off. But the Khan died on the road at Dinanagar in 1732. The affair ended unfortunately for Raghnath Pal, who went to meet the Governor, as Sham Sher Singh, then Raja of Mandi, took advantage of his absence to seize the much-coveted Ilaka of Karanpur.

Raghnath Pal died in 1749, and was succeeded by his son Dalel Pal, whose reign was rendered memorable by a combined, though unsuccessful, attack made on Bhangahal by the Rajas of Mandi, Kulu, Kahlur, Nalagarh, Goler and Jaswan. The united forces of these Chiefs encamped at Tika Changar, and made an attempt to capture the Raja and his brother Mian Bhim, but were eventually driven back with great loss. The Raja commemorated the victory by erecting several mounds composed of the heads of their slaughtered foes. One of these mounds exists in the pine forest in Bir, and another stands on the banks of the Pun River within the limits of Bhangahal.

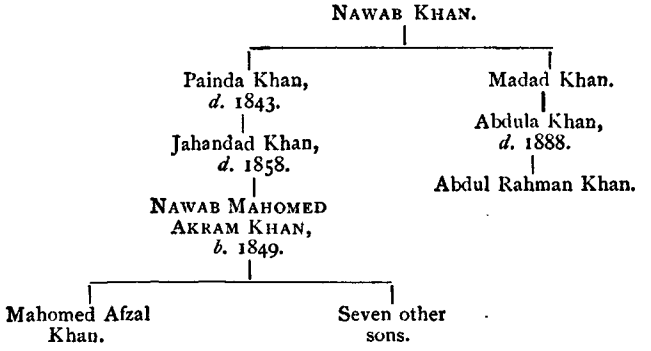
Taluka Bir was annexed in 1749 by the Raja of Kulu shortly before the death of Dalel Pal, whose son Man Pal succeeded only to the Talukas of Lanod and Paprola. He died on his way to Dehli, whither he was proceeding with the

object of enlisting the sympathies of the Mughal Emperor in an attempt he intended making for the recovery of his patrimony. The Rajas of Kangra and Goler took advantage of Man Pal's absence to seize villages and lands; Kangra appropriating Lanod and Paprola, and Goler the remaining property. Man Pal's widow and her infant son Nahal Pal sought refuge with Raja Rai Singh of Chamba at Rihlu, who gave her a home and allowed her a small jagir. In 1785, when Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra married a daughter of Man Pal, he lent Uchal Pal a small force to help him in recovering his lands from the Mandi Raja. This latter Chief had recourse to stratagem. He bought off the principal of Sansar Chand's officers and persuaded Raja Rai Singh of Chamba to carry war into the Katoch dominions. When Sansar Chand found that Rai Singh had advanced within a short distance of Kangra, he had to muster all his available forces, including the portion he had lent to Uchal Pal. After the battle of Nerti, in which Raja Rai Singh was defeated and killed, the Mandi and Kulu Rajas secured themselves in possession of Bhangahal by paying Sansar Chand five lakhs of rupees. Some time after this Uchal Pal died, leaving three sons and a daughter, who lived under Sansar Chand's protection. The girl subsequently married the Raja of Siba. Ram Pal, eldest son of Uchal Pal, died childless in 1843. The efforts of Bahadar Pal, his younger brother, to recover the family estate, were always opposed by the Raja of Mandi. Mathru, father of Bararu, the present representative, succeeded in obtaining from the British Government a pension of Rs. 500 per annum for his cousin Mian Bahadar Pal, and this he enjoyed until his death in 1854.

Bararu is Lambardar and Kotwal of his circle, and a member of the Local and District Boards. His family hold eighty acres as proprietors in Bir Bhangahal and Bir, yielding Rs. 2,200 per annum.

THE HAZARA DISTRICT.

NAWAB SIR MAHOMED AKRAM KHAN, *K.C.S.I.*, OF AMB.



Nawab Sir Mahomed Akram Khan, *K.C.S.I.*, Chief of Amb, is head of the Hindwal Division of the Tanauli tribe. He possesses a genealogy showing him to be a descendant of Alexander the Great, and reaching through the patriarchs Isaac and Abraham, to Adam himself. But his first ancestor of any historical importance was Painda Khan, who flourished in the early part of the present century. In those troubled times Painda Khan, with the aid of hired servants and mercenaries, succeeded in depriving all his fellow-clansmen of their rights, and reduced them to the level of rent-paying tenants, drowning in the Indus many who refused to abandon their claims. Painda Khan was perpetually at feud with the Palal Section of the Tanaulis, as well as with the Utmanzais, the Hindustani followers of Khalifa Sayad Ahmad and the Sikh Kardars. At last, pressed by his other enemies, he submitted to Sardar Hari Singh, who cleared the Hindustanis out of Tanaul, and restored it to Painda Khan, taking his son Jahandad Khan as a hostage for his good behaviour. But Painda Khan was scarcely again in power before he expelled

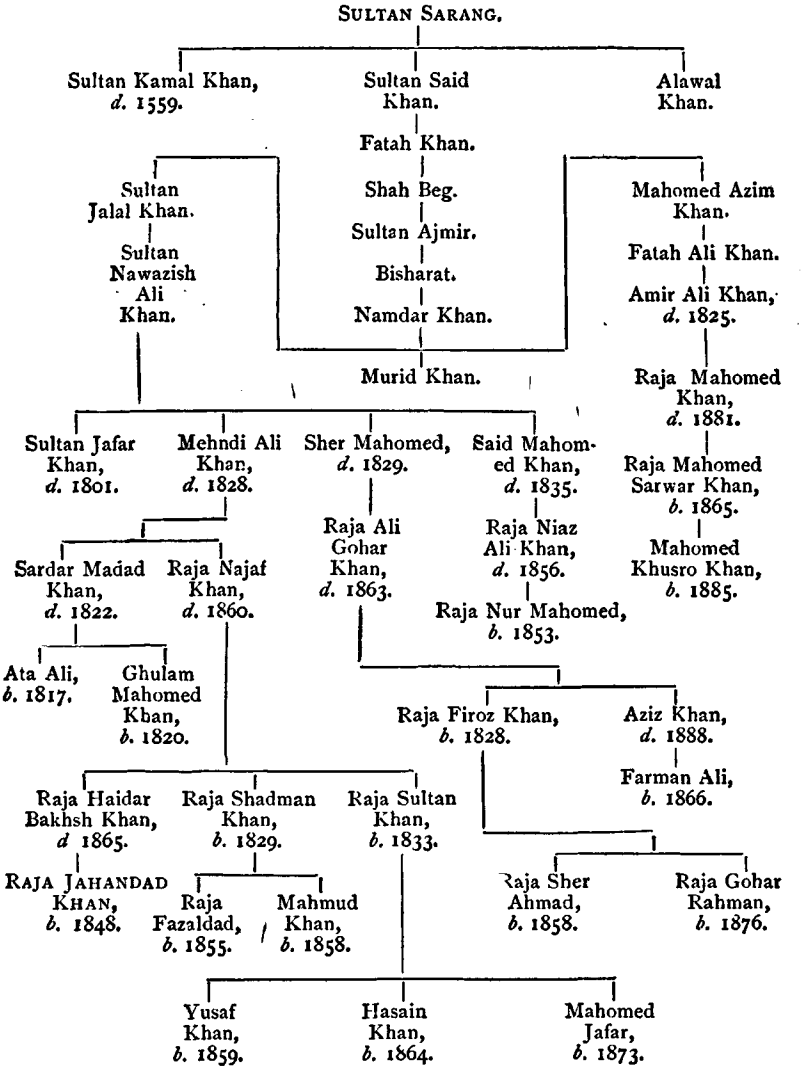
the Sikh garrisons, seized an envoy whom they had sent to treat with him, and detained him as hostage for the safety of his son, who was ultimately sent back. From this time Painda Khan was always in opposition to the Sikhs. He possessed himself of Agror, driving out Ghafar Khan, whom he caused to be assassinated; but the Sikh Governor espoused the cause of Ghafar Khan, and put in his son after expelling the Tanaulis. Jahandad Khan, though a man of less energy and vigor than his father, continued the struggle against the Sikhs. Yet, in the general up-rising in 1846, he had the good sense or humanity to save the lives of the Sikh garrisons in his country; and for this he was rewarded by Maharaja Gulab Singh with a grant of the revenues of Badnak Kalga and Kalinja, valued at Rs. 6,000, in the Siran Indus Doab. He was in power when the Panjab was annexed, and he behaved afterwards in a generally loyal way, lending his services on occasions of emergency. During the Mutiny he strengthened the garrisons and guards in his territories and preserved an unbroken quiet. He furnished a contingent of horse, and his bearing and undoubted allegiance had great weight at a time when the lower orders were looking for a sign. In the expedition against the fanatic Sayads and Hindustanis of Satana under Sir Sidney Cotton, in 1858, he was present at the head of his clansmen, and his services were acknowledged by the General in his official despatches. He was succeeded in 1858 by his only son Mahomed Akram Khan, the present Nawab. In 1868, when the Deputy Commissioner and a small detachment of Gurkhas were practically beleaguered in Agror by a number of Hasanzais, Akazais and Chagarzais, the Tanauli Chief at once came to their assistance with his retainers and rendered conspicuous service, showing great personal gallantry in the emergency. He was rewarded with a cash pension of Rs. 6,000 per annum and the title of Nawab; and after the Second Black Mountain

Expedition of 1888, his general loyalty and good conduc were further recognised by the honor of Knighthood in the Order of the Star of India.

The Nawab is described as a man of great force of character, who in his youth was distinguished as a bold rider and a brave soldier. He rules his territory with a rod of iron; but, on the whole, administers it well, and has creditably managed his somewhat difficult charge, creating very few troubles and complications with the neighbouring independent tribes. As regards his possessions Trans-Indus, Amb, and a small tract round it, including Ashra and Betgali, he is an independent Chief. The tract called Feudal Tanaul, or the hereditary jagir, is in British territory, but is administered by the Nawab. There has been no settlement of the revenue, and our Courts do not interfere in civil or criminal matters except to take cognizance of cases of murder. This tract contains about two hundred and forty square miles, having a population of 24,000 souls. The Nawab is landlord of the whole. He also enjoys the revenues of forty-two villages, comprising what is known as the Kulai and Badnahak Ilakas, south of Tanaul on the Indus. This is a perpetual jagir, assessed at settlement at Rs. 8,963, and he also realizes a large revenue from tolls on trade, especially on timber floating down the Indus. The Nawab's whole income is probably not less than Rs. 50,000 per annum; and as he is careful in money matters, if not parsimonious, he may be regarded as the wealthiest man in the district, in spite of large necessary expenses on retainers, and in the form of allowances to relatives. He has eight sons, of whom Mahomed Afzal Khan, the eldest, has been designated his heir and successor. Another prominent member of the Tanauli family is Mahomed Khan, son of the late Khairula Khan, of the Palal branch. He owns a one-ninth share of the Kathia villages and enjoys a jagir of Rs. 332 per annum.

Another representative member of this family is Abdul Rahman Khan, a second cousin of the Nawab. His grandfather, Madad Khan, brother and deadly enemy of the celebrated Painda, was Chief of the Phalera or western section of the Hindwal Tanaulis, and in the early days of our administration was treated as a valuable counterpoise to his nephew Jahandad. He supplied a body of horsemen for service in 1857, and personally opposed the crossing through Hazara of the mutineers of the 55th Regiment from Swat into Kashmir. He also did useful service against the Satana fanatics in 1858, and in reward was presented with a valuable khilat. Abdul Rahman, his grandson, is now Chief of Phalera in Feudal Tanaul.

RAJA JAHANDAD KHAN, KHAN BAHADAR, GAKHAR, OF KHANPUR.


SULTAN SARANG.
Sultan Kamal Khan, d. 1559.
Sultan Said Khan.
Alawal Khan.
Fatah Khan.
Sultan Jalal Khan.
Sultan Nawazish Ali Khan.
Shah Beg.
Sultan Ajmir.
Bisharat.
Namdar Khan.
Mahomed Azim Khan.
Fatah Ali Khan.
Amir Ali Khan, d. 1825.
Murid Khan.
Raja Mahomed Khan, d. 1881.
Raja Mahomed Sarwar Khan, b. 1865.
Mahomed Khusro Khan, b. 1885.
Sultan Jafar Khan, d. 1801.
Mehndi Ali Khan, d. 1828.
Sher Mahomed, d. 1829.
Said Mahomed Khan, d. 1835.
Sardar Madad Khan, d. 1822.
Raja Najaf Khan, d. 1860.
Raja Ali Gohar Khan, d. 1863.
Raja Niaz Ali Khan, d. 1856.
Raja Nur Mahomed, b. 1853.
Ata Ali, b. 1817.
Ghulam Mahomed Khan, b. 1820.
Raja Firoz Khan, b. 1828.
Aziz Khan, d. 1888.
Farman Ali, b. 1866.
Raja Haidar Bakhsh Khan, d 1865.
Raja Shadman Khan, b. 1829.
Raja Sultan Khan, b. 1833.
RAJA JAHANDAD KHAN, b. 1848.
Raja Fazaldad, b. 1855.
Mahmud Khan, b. 1858.
Raja Sher Ahmad, b. 1858.
Raja Gohar Rahman, b. 1876.
Yusaf Khan, b. 1859.
Hasain Khan, b. 1864.
Mahomed Jafar, b. 1873.

The history of the Gakhars generally has been given in Sir Lepel Griffin's *Panjab Chiefs*. The Hazara branch

separated from the parent stem towards the end of the sixteenth century. Fatah Khan, son of Sultan Said Khan, crossed the Nurpur range in Rawalpindi and settled at Khanpur, a large village just inside the southern border of the present Hazara district, between Kala Sarai and Haripur, and not far from the ancient Taxila of Alexander. This Khanpur Ilaka was a portion of the Sarangwal Gakhars' estates, and was made over by his grandfather Sultan Sarang to Fatah Khan, whose children have held it ever since. The Khanpur Gakhars managed to preserve their independence until the Sikhs got a firm grip of the Hazara tract in 1831.

During the decline of the Mughal dynasty the Gakhars joined with their neighbours in playing the game of grab; but they came off only second best, for they had no man of strength at their head, and when the gains and losses were reckoned up the balance was on the wrong side. They had acquired practically nothing, while their feudatories, the Karals and Dunds, had almost shaken themselves free. In the reign of Ahmad Shah Durani, who was ruler of the Panjab and Kashmir in the middle of the eighteenth century, the Gakhars were entrusted with the keeping of order in the lower portions of the district, and received large allowances for military services rendered. These were comparatively quiet days for Hazara. The high road between Kabul and Kashmir passed through the valley, and the constant movement of officials and troops kept the people within bounds; but things changed early in the present century. The Duranis were no longer strong, and the tribes began to despise their old masters, though afraid to assert their own complete independence. Raja Sultan Jafar Khan of Khanpur stood out amongst the others as a Chief, sturdy and honest, who fought on the side of order and made the people fear and respect his authority. He is remembered to this day in Hazara for his just and honorable ways. But he was almost

alone in the fight against anarchy, and the general cry was for bloodshed and plunder.

Then came the Sikhs. They were welcomed by all honest men as likely to do better than the effete Duranis who had had their day and were now rulers in name only. Yet the Sikh Sardars proved harsh and cruel and unsympathetic, and more grinding than any the Hazara people had known. These latter had no reason to rejoice over the "settled government" introduced by the Lahore officials. Makhan Singh, Kardar of Rawalpindi, visited Hazara in 1818 with five hundred sowars, and levied a tax on such of the Khans as he could reach. He was slain in the following year in fair fight with the Turin Chief; and his followers had to fall back in indecent haste upon the Attock Fort. Reinforcements were of course sent from Lahore, and the Sikhs had their revenge, and might have kept the country without much further fighting by a little fair dealing with the Chiefs. Diwan Ram Dayal, who came up in command of the troops after Makhan Singh's death, unwarily attacked a combination of the tribes at Nara in the Gandgarh range, and was badly beaten, and himself slain in the battle. He was succeeded by Sardar Amar Singh Majithia, a brave soldier and a good politician. He won the Chiefs over by kind treatment, and would probably have made a successful Governor had he not lost his life while leading a foraging party against some rebel villages in the Nara country. All this time the Khanpur Gakhars had the status of independent jagirdars. They acknowledged the supremacy of the Sikhs, but paid revenue to no one.

In 1820, Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, Governor of Kashmir, was put in charge of Hazara. His administration was not successful, for he was constantly embroiled with the Swatis, the Turins, Sadikhanis, Mishwanis and other clans. He suffered such a serious defeat at Nara in 1824 that the Maharaja himself was obliged to hasten to his assistance. The

complete conquest of Hazara, which followed under the governorship of Hari Singh, concerns the Gakhars only to this extent, that the Sardar's hand was raised against every one. He refused to distinguish between professed friends and proclaimed foes. Fair words were lost upon him; and the mild Gakhars thus found themselves in the same bad plight as the most turbulent clans. In 1831, Raja Najaf Khan and the other leading Gakhars were ousted on the pretext of their having been behindhand with the *nazarana*. Their country was seized by Sardar Hari Singh, who built a fort at Khanpur and arranged for the cultivation direct with the tenants. Six years later Raja Ali Gohar, father of the present Raja Firoz, succeeded in obtaining a jagir in his former estates of Rs. 2,000 per annum, which is still held by his son. About the same time Raja Najaf Khan, the senior Chief, was given a cash allowance of Rs. 1,200, which, in 1846, was commuted to a jagir. But this treatment could scarcely be termed liberal; and it is not surprising that the Gakhars joined with all the Hazara Chiefs in attempting to expel the Sikh garrisons when they heard of their reverses on the Satlaj in 1846. Raja Haidar Bakhsh, father of the present Chief Jahandad Khan, was one of the first to rise, capturing the Khanpur Fort, and re-possessing himself of his ancient holdings.

In the treaty of 1846, concluded between the Lahore Darbar and the British Government, the Hazara district was included in "all the hilly or mountainous country, with its dependencies, situate eastward of the river Indus and westward of the river Ravi," which was to be the future kingdom of Raja Gulab Singh. The new ruler lost no time in taking possession. He despatched Diwan Hari Chand to collect the revenue of the Hazara tract. Haidar Bakhsh had to haul down his colors and pay up what was due; and most of the other Chiefs of the valley had the good sense to follow suit.

Early in 1847 the Hazara tract was again taken over by the Lahore Government in lieu of valuable lands at the top of the Sialkot district below Jamu, which the Raja Gulab Singh was very anxious to secure. He would have willingly surrendered Hazara to any one who cared to relieve him of the charge; but to receive in exchange rich villages in the plains was really more than he expected, though not more than he demanded. The details of the transfer required a decision to be arrived at as to the revenue value of the Hazara lands, upon the basis of a reasonable assessment; and this duty was entrusted to Captain James Abbott, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, who proceeded to Hazara in 1847, and made a summary settlement of the district. Under his administration the tribes rapidly settled down into peaceful life; and within a year of his arrival on the Frontier he was able to assure the Resident that complete tranquillity reigned in the valley. But it was not long to continue.

Sardar Chatar Singh, Atariwala, was the nominal Governor of Hazara in the name of the Lahore Darbar. In June, 1848, his son Sher Singh was hurried down to Multan with all the available Sikh troops in the district to assist in quelling the insurrection which had opened with the murder of Messrs. Vans Agnew and Anderson. But Sher Singh joined Mulraj and headed the movement on the lower Chanab, while his father threw off the mask in Hazara and declared himself leader of the national party, in which all his people joined. Captain Abbott, a servant of the Khalsa, or at all events working in its interests, thus finding himself deserted by the Sikh officials, was obliged to depend upon the loyalty of his newly-made friends for the keeping of the country, if not for the safety of his own life. These latter rallied round him in good spirit, and for some time he was able to hold his own against the rebels; and he might eventually have expelled them from

the district had not a new enemy risen up against him in the person of Ghulam Haidar Khan, son of the Amir Dost Mahomed Khan of Kabul. This prince had been sent by his father to seize Kashmir after the fall of Attock in January, 1848. Ghulam Haidar joined his forces with those of the Sikhs with the object of putting an end to British influence on the Frontier almost before it had commenced to bud. The combination looked too powerful to be resisted; and most of the Hazara Chiefs, including the Turins and Tarkhelis, went over to the allies, leaving Abbott almost alone. This gallant officer did not even then despair. He moved back to the country round Sherwan, determined to oppose the passage of the Duranis in the event of their making a move towards Kashmir.

In the meanwhile the fate of the rebels was being sealed lower down upon the plains of Gujrat and Chilianwala. Almost within a year of their capture of Attock, the last of the Afghans had fled back over the Indus to their own mountains; while the Sikh power was broken up for ever, and their country possessed by the British. After an anxious seven months of waiting, Abbott found himself able to smile upon the few friends who had remained faithful and helped him in all his difficulties, believing in his assurances that the English must win in the end. The Khanpur Gakhars stuck to Abbott throughout; and some of their best men went down to Multan and served at the siege under Edwardes. They, moreover, paid their revenue to us regularly during the war, when Abbott wanted all the money he could collect. Yet the treatment they received when we took the country over was not such as we can now feel proud of. They were merely confirmed in their old jagirs and told to wait for a consideration of their claims to the ownership of their villages, which had been snatched from them by the Sikhs, until the district should come under regular settlement. The matter

thus drifted on until taken up by Colonel Wace, Settlement Officer, in 1872. Yet the clan continued to serve us as occasion offered, and in 1857 behaved with marked fidelity. Colonel Wace treated them in a spirit of liberality which they had scarcely hoped for after the interval that had elapsed. They were established as owners in seventy-eight villages in the hill tract and in the Ilakas of Panj-Kata and Baharwal; and of these the village of Jawalian was reserved for Raja Jahandad Khan in consideration of the charges he would have to meet as Chief of the tribe.

The detail of the Gakhars' holdings in the Hazara district is as follows:—

	Number of villages.	Assessment. Rs.
Raja Jahandad Khan ..	.. 31	7,643
Raja Firoz Khan ..	.. 23	6,737
Other members of the family ..	.. 24	9,020

For their personal services in the Mutiny, Rajas Ata Ali Khan and Mahomed Khan, cousins of Haidar Bakhsh, were awarded jagirs of Rs. 600 each in perpetuity. Rajas Haidar Bakhsh and Ali Gohar Khan were appointed Honorary Magistrates within the limits of their estates. Their representatives are Raja Jahandad Khan and Raja Firoz Khan. The former is a thoroughly loyal and trustworthy official. He was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1877, and is now in receipt of a salary of Rs. 4,800 per annum. He was present throughout the Agror Expedition of 1868; and in 1880 he acted as a Political Officer under Sir Lepel Griffin at Kabul; receiving as a reward the title of Khan Bahadar and a life-jagir of Rs. 600.

According to a return recently furnished by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, the Gakhars of Hazara are

separated into sixteen families or houses, owning 82,450 acres, assessed at Rs. 23,477 of revenue, of which Rs. 7,626 are retained in jagir; Rs. 233 in mafis; and Rs. 1,095 in *chaharam* dues. The headmen also divide a lambardari cess of Rs. 565.

SAMANDAR KHAN, SWATI, OF GARHI HABIBULA.

SADAT KHAN.
|
Habibula.
|
Mahomed Amin Khan.
|
SAMANDAR KHAN,
b. 1844.

The Swatis are the offspring of the miscellaneous rabble which Sayad Jalal Baba collected when he set himself to clear the country of the old Turk landlords early in the century. They inhabit almost the whole of the Mansehra Tahsil, and are numerically one of the most important tribes in the district.

At the head of the Khan Khel Swatis is Samandar Khan, Jagirdar of Konsh and Garhi Habibula. They claim as ancestor Abubakar, first Khalifa and uncle of the Prophet; and they allege that Abdul Rahman, fortieth in descent from Abubakar, left Madina, where he was Governor, and settled at Pakhli in Hazara. It is a far cry from Madina to Pakhli; and Pakhli was such an out-of-the-way place for an ex-Governor to care to settle in that one is puzzled to think how it should have all come about. But the Khan Khels are satisfied of the truth of what their bards tell them: so we must accept what they say as a fact. Whether or not they came from Arabia, they no doubt migrated to Hazara with the general body of Swatis who were pushed eastwards by the Eusafzai Pathans emerging into the Peshawar plain from Kandahar, after many years of ceaseless wandering.

The village of Garhi was founded by Sadat Khan during the reign of Timur Shah, and it is now known as Garhi Habibula, after Sadat's son of that name. Both father and son served in the adjoining Kashmir Province, and were given large jagirs, and became prosperous. Mahomed

Amin Khan, son of Habibula, gave valuable assistance in 1846 to Diwan Hari Chand, agent of Raja Gulab Singh of Jamu and Kashmir, in suppressing a rising of Hindustanis and Swatis just after he had received over the Hazara hill-tracts under treaty from the British Government, and he was rewarded with the jagir rights in the Konsh Ilaka, which are still enjoyed by the family. These were at first granted for the life-time only of Mahomed Amin Khan; but the assignment was made perpetual after 1858, in recognition of the Khan's Mutiny services.

The present Chief enjoys the revenues of the Konsh glen and of sixteen villages in the Garhi Ilaka, valued at Rs. 9,113 per annum. He is a large landed proprietor, and he exercises magisterial powers within the limits of his Ilaka. He has received khilats and Sanads in Darbar on various occasions for services rendered on the Hazara border.

ALI GOHAR KHAN OF AGROR.

AKHUND SADUDIN, *d.* 1783.
Inayatula Khan.
Ghafar Khan, *d.* 1835.
Ata Mahomed Khan, *d.* 1875.

Ghulam Haidar Khan, (now living in Dharial.)	ALI GOHAR KHAN, Khan of Agror (at present a political prisoner in Dharmsala), *b.* 1857.	Haibat Khan.	Gohar Aman.	Usman Khan.	Azad Bakht.

Ata Mahomed Khan was the hereditary Chief of the valley of Agror, on our extreme north-west border, when we took over the country in 1849. The defence and management of this portion of the Frontier were practically left to him in the early days of British Rule; and he was unfettered by either military posts or police control, a tribute of Rs. 700 being exacted from him in acknowledgment of our suzerainty. Later on, a summary settlement of his villages was made; but Government still limited to Rs. 700 the quota payable by the Chief.

Up to the commencement of the eighteenth century Agror and all the neighbouring Swati country was held by a family of Turks, or Karlaghs, who are said to have come to India with Timurlang early in the fifteenth century, settling in Pakhli and the neighbouring country. It included the Ilakas of Tanawal, Dhamtaur and Agror, and was held as an outlying district of the Kashmir Province. The Karlaghs were driven out by the Swatis, who, under a Sayad named Jalal Baba, crossed the Indus and appropriated a consider-

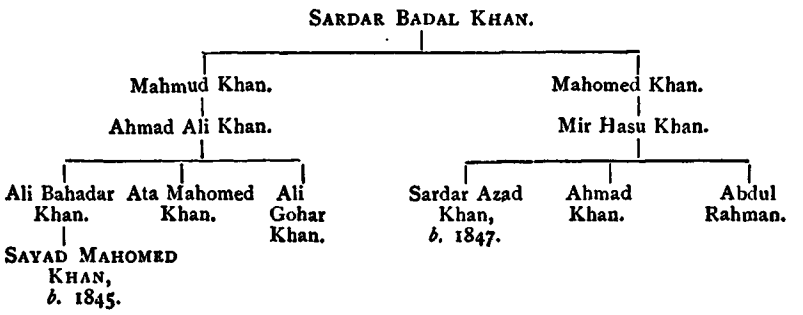
able tract on this side of the river. In the partition which followed, Agror and Pakhli fell to the Mithrawi Swatis, and of these, the Bagal section ultimately kept the Agror Ilaka, having secured it after some fighting under their leader Akhund Sadudin, from whom the present Khan is descended in the fourth generation. After him came his son Inayatula Khan, who, in the course of constant fighting with the Chiefs of Tanaul and the adjacent Hasanzais, succeeded in usurping the rights of nearly all his fellow-clansmen, holding his own with the aid of mercenaries and paid servants; while many of the other Bagals who did not take up arms against the common enemy had gradually to resign their lands to the Khan. He was succeeded by Ghafar, who fought alternately against Painda Khan of Amb and the Sikhs with varying success. Painda Khan ultimately caused Ghafar to be assassinated in 1835, and kept Agror for himself. The Swatis appealed to Sardar Hari Singh, who was unable to help them just then; but his successor restored Ghafar Khan's son Ata Mahomed, and gave him a jagir of Rs. 875, and the lease of the rest of the valley for Rs. 800. Ata Mahomed was Khan when the country fell to the British after the Second Sikh War. Living at a great distance from head-quarters, and coming seldom in contact with the district officials, the behaviour of the Khan for two or three years after our first occupation indicated some arrogance and a want of confidence in the intentions of Government; but by degrees he became more friendly in his attitude, and during the Mutiny he and his followers behaved with perfect loyalty, maintaining a peaceful attitude even when matters were at their worst in Hindustan. His jagir was increased to Rs. 1,500, of which Rs. 1,000 were made perpetual, on condition of service; his heirs being selected by Government. In 1868 it was resolved to place a Thana in Agror and bring the valley more directly under our administrative

system. Ata Mahomed, incensed at this, instigated a raid by the Black Mountain clans, who invaded the Agror valley and burnt the newly-built Thana. This led to the first Black Mountain Expedition. The Khan was removed to Lahore, but after a few years he was released and reinstated on the ground that his proprietary rights in Agror had not been understood or recognised at the period of the summary settlement, and that his restoration would be an act of justice popular with the surrounding tribes. He died in 1875, having chosen as his successor Ali Gohar Khan, his son by a Hasanzai wife, daughter of the Chief of the Khan Khel of Teri, which nomination was approved by Government.

Ali Gohar fell under suspicion of treasonable conduct in connection with offences by the clans of the Agror border, and he was removed from the valley in 1888. He is at present residing at Dharmsala; and his younger brothers are under surveillance at Khanpur in the south of Hazara district. A jagir of Rs. 2,000, which had been conferred during the recent settlement operations, was resumed in 1888.

Ghulam Haidar Khan, step-brother of Ali Gohar, has kept in a measure free from the intrigues which the other members of the family have fomented, but at the request of Ali Gohar he was some years ago expelled from Agror, and he has since lived at Darial in the Mansera Tahsil. He is a Viceregal Darbari.

SAYAD MAHOMED KHAN, KARAL.



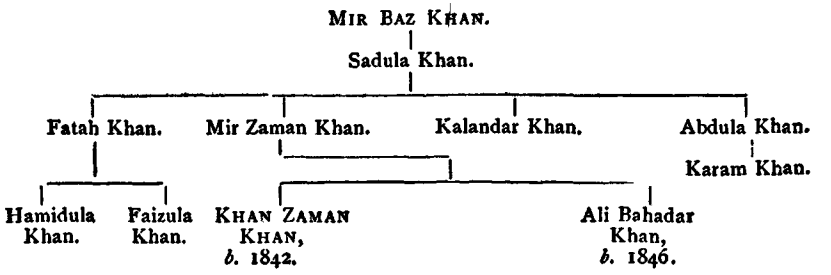
Sayad Mahomed Khan is head of the senior branch of the Karals, who inhabit the mountain tracts between Murree and the Hazara plain. His father, Ali Bahadar, was in receipt of a jagir of the annual value of Rs. 980 from the Sikhs, in lieu of large perquisites which they relieved him of shortly after the country came under their rule. This grant was continued to the family in perpetuity by the British Government. During the Second Sikh War, Ali Bahadar remained staunch to Abbott, though some of his near relatives joined hands with Chatar Singh. In the Mutiny he and his brothers, Ata Mahomed and Ali Gohar, proceeded with their armed retainers and clansmen to Murree on the first intimation of the Dhund outbreak, and rendered faithful service until they were allowed by the Commissioner to return to their homes. Ali Bahadar was awarded a cash allowance of Rs. 200 per annum, and the three brothers received valuable khilats in public Darbar.

Sayad Mahomed Khan's jagir now yields Rs. 1,090 per annum, in the villages of Dabran, Masa Gojoi and Lasan. He is a Viceregal Darbari.

Azad Khan, head of the other Karal branch, is also a Darbari. His father, Mir Hasan Ali, enjoyed one quarter of

the revenues of the Karal tract under the Sikhs; but he unfortunately behaved with doubtful loyalty in 1857, and he thus missed the rewards which were secured by the other branch of the family. Azad Khan holds the perpetual jagir of Rs. 1,011, which his father received when the country was first taken over from the Sikhs. The Karals are said to have been settled in the Bakot country since Timur's invasion of India. They and the Dhunds were for many years feudatories of the Khanpur Gakhars.

KHAN ZAMAN KHAN, KALABAT.



Khan Zaman Khan is the head of the Said Khani family of the Utmanzai Pathans who are settled in Eusafzai and in the south-west corner of the Hazara district, about Torbela and the Khalsa tract.

Baba Said Khan, their ancestor, held Kota and Topi in the time of Ahmad Shah Durani, and founded Kalabat to protect his possessions in Hazara. He was perpetually fighting with the Tanaulis and Tarins, but managed to hold his own and gradually to extend his estates. His grandson, Sadula Khan, was one of the boldest opponents of the Sikhs, defeating Sardar Hari Singh at Nara in the Gandgarh hills above the Khalsa plain. A white pillar was put up by Major Abbott to mark the spot where Sadula Khan and his retainers had fought and conquered.

Mir Zaman Khan, father of Khan Zaman, was one of Abbott's most gallant and loyal supporters; and it was with the help of the Utmanzais and Mishwanis that he made head against Chatar Singh and his soldiers when they rebelled against the Darbar. Mir Zaman Khan was rewarded with a jagir valued at Rs. 1,500 in the villages of Kalabat, Kag, Basira, Kot and Mamaia in Khalsa. At settlement the assessment of these villages was granted to him subject to payment of Rs. 800, the value of the new jagir being Rs. 3,479.

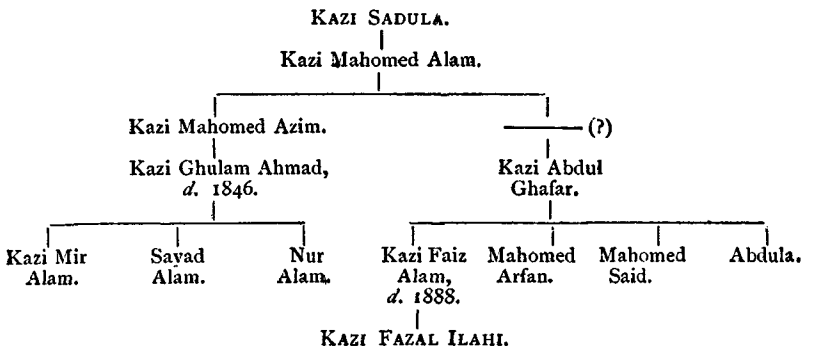
The Said Khani family of Kalabat have, from annexation, been distinguished for loyalty and good behaviour, and none of the Hazara Chiefs did more to assist in the establishment of British rule than the brothers Mir Zaman Khan, Kalandar Khan and Abdula Khan. The latter accompanied the expedition in 1852 against the tribes of the Black Mountain and the Khagan Sayads, and behaved with great judgment and gallantry. Kalandar Khan served for some years at Abbottabad as Thanadar. In 1857 the brothers contributed their quota of horse and foot to the levies which were being raised for service in Hindustan. Abdula Khan proceeded to the Indus border in command of a body of horsemen, to watch the fanatics of Satana who were busy preaching and propagating sedition. He was also present with Sir Sidney Cotton throughout the first Ambeyla Expedition.

Khan Zaman Khan is an Honorary Magistrate in his jagir villages. His cousin, Ali Akbar Khan, succeeded to Kalandar Khan's jagir of Rs. 285, and was given a further jagir of Rs. 440 for military services in the Afghan Campaign of 1879-80.

Many of the family have served, or are now serving, in Bengal and Panjab Cavalry Regiments. Faizula Khan, son of Fatah Khan, was for many years a Jamadar in the 1st Panjab Cavalry; and Karam Khan, son of Abdula Khan, holds the rank of Rasaldar in the 17th Bengal Cavalry.

The brothers Khan Zaman and Ali Bahadar Khan are Viceregal Darbaris.

KAZI FAZAL ILAHI, OF SAKANDARPUR.



The family are Awans. They settled in this district in the time of the Lodi Kings ; but first came to notice in the person of Sadula Khan, who after studying at Lahore, acquired a reputation for learning, and in the reign of Shah Jahan was appointed Kazi of Hazara. Since then the title of Kazi has been hereditary in the family. During Sikh rule, Ghulam Ahmad, great-grandson of Sadula Khan, was of service to Sardar Hari Singh, and was rewarded with jagir grants in Sakandarpur and Dheri, and with a percentage on the revenue of the Hazara plain country. Ghulam Ahmad was killed in attempting to put down an outbreak of the Dhamtaur Pathans in 1846, and as his sons were minors the lead in family was taken by Abdul Ghafar, a man of immense energy, who rendered valuable service to Major Abbott in the critical years of 1847-49. He was made Tahsildar in Hazara, and his personal merits and services raised his branch of the family to the position they now enjoy. His son Kazi Faiz Alam, who died in 1888, received jagirs in perpetuity, valued at Rs. 1,100 in Dheri and Sakandarpur. He has been succeeded by his only son Fazal Ilahi, who takes a higher place in Viceregal Darbars than his cousin Mir Alam, though the latter must be regarded as the leading member of the family.

Kazi Mir Alam, son of Ghulam Ahmad, who managed the Haripur tract under the Sikhs, was a child when his father died. He rose in our service to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and lately retired on a pension. He is an Honorary Magistrate, and has a jagir of Rs. 500 in Sakandarpur; and is accounted one of the wealthiest men in the district.

The Kazi family own the villages of Sakandarpur, Dheri Kazian and Khiva in the Haripur Tahsil.

DOST MAHOMED KHAN, OF SHINGRI.

Dost Mahomed Khan is head of one of the leading families of Palal Tanaulis. They claim descent from the patriarch Joseph, and place one of their ancestors on the throne of Khorasan. Driven thence by "the King of Assyria" the Khorasan Monarch came and settled in Swat. His decendant Amir Khan ruled there and had two sons, Pal Khan and Hind Khan, fathers of the Pal and Hindwal Tanaulis, who took their name from the Tanal Pass in Swat. Being forced to leave their country of adoption, they travelled eastward and overran Amb and the tract west of the Siran, now called Tanaul. In the time of Ahmad Shah Durani, the Chief of the Palal Tanaulis was Zabardast Khan, who rendered some service to the Afghan King on his way to Kashmir, and was rewarded with a large jagir and the title of Suba Khan, by which he is still locally known. Suba Khan's name is one of the most famous in Hazara song, and marvellous tales are told of his bravery, his wealth and his unbounded generosity. His tomb at Pahar, near Sari Sher Shah, is one of the few architectural remains of any interest in the district. His descendants were perpetually quarrelling amongst themselves, and lost power and possessions in consequence. Nawab Khan, great-grandson of Suba Khan, did good service after annexation for Major Abbott, who styled him Chief of eastern Tanawal. He had previously marched down to Multan at the head of a body of horsemen and served under Edwardes throughout the Siege. He was again forward in assisting at the suppression of the Dhund rising in the neighbourhood of Murree in 1857, losing his eyesight from the effects of exposure. He was rewarded with a perpetual jagir of Rs. 1,780. His son, the present Khan, has succeeded to this jagir, and holds revenue assignments valued at Rs. 2,779 in Shingri, Paswal, Serai Niamat

Khan and some neighbouring villages. His uncle Inayatula Khan of Chamhad, also a Darbari, has a jagir of Rs. 400 per annum given for good and loyal service.

Sultan Mahomed Khan of Bir, now studying in the Aitchison College, Lahore, and Mahomed Khan of Puhar, are also leading members of Suba Khan's family.

MAKADAM GHULAM AHMAD, OF KOT NAJIBULA.

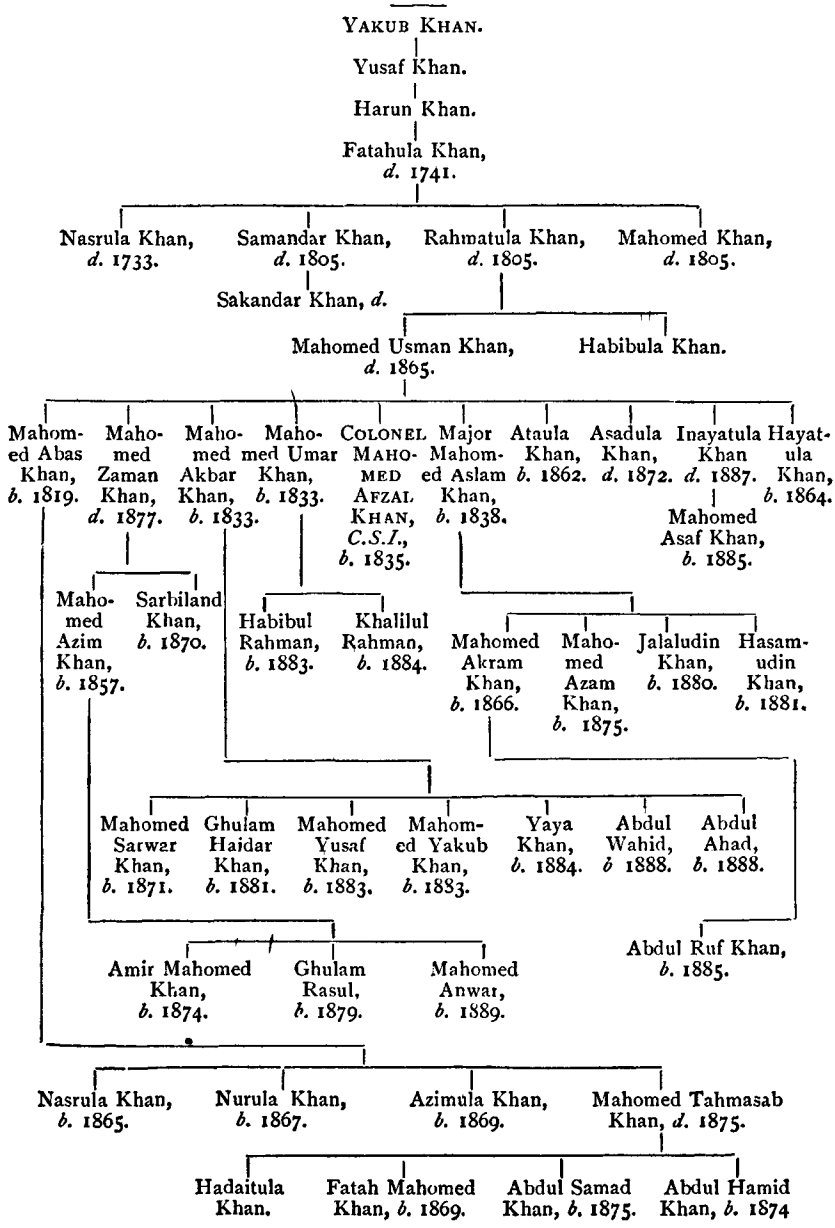
The Makadams of Kot Najibula are leaders of the Gujars of the Hazara plain. This tribe, like others of old Indian origin, being held in less repute than later emigrants from the west, chooses to claim descent from the Kuraishis of Arabia, where their ancestor was a contemporary and friend of the Prophet. Nevertheless they call themselves Chohans, and they admit that for generations they were Hindus. The Gujars are one of the most numerous clans in Hazara, and out-number the Pathans and Swatis; yet they have never attained political importance. The Makadams of Kot Najibula assert that one of their ancestors became Governor of Hazara, under Mahmud of Ghazni, and founded the village of Shekhabad on the site of Kot. In the time of Aurangzeb the title of Makadam was given to Chaudhri Daulat Beg, then head of the clan. The Tarins ousted the Gujars from many of their villages in the Hazara plain; and in 1760, Najibula Khan Tarin became Governor of Hazara under the Duranis. His widow afterwards entrusted the management of her possessions to Makadam Masharaf, who for many years administered the Tarin and Gujar Tapas, holding his own against Utmanzais, Tanaulis and Gakkars.

Masharaf's great-grandson Ghulam Ahmad is the present Makadam. He holds a jagir of Rs. 1,884 in Kot Najibula, and a large estate spread over seven villages assessed at Rs. 1,700.

Ata Mahomed Khan of Dahdar, a grandson of Makadam Masharaf, also belongs to this family.

THE PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

NAWAB LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MAHOMED AFZAL KHAN, *C.S.I.*, WAZIRZADA, SADOZAI.


Yakub Khan.
Yusaf Khan.
Harun Khan.
Fatahula Khan, d. 1741.
Nasrula Khan, d. 1733.
Samandar Khan, d. 1805.
Rahmatula Khan, d. 1805.
Mahomed Khan, d. 1805.
Sakandar Khan, d.
Mahomed Usman Khan, d. 1865.
Habibula Khan.
Mahomed Abas Khan, b. 1819.
Mahomed Zaman Khan, d. 1877.
Mahomed Akbar Khan, b. 1833.
Mahomed Umar Khan, b. 1833.
Colonel Mahomed Afzal Khan, C.S.I., b. 1835.
Major Mahomed Aslam Khan, b. 1838.
Ataula Khan, b. 1862.
Asadula Khan, d. 1872.
Inayatula Khan d. 1887.
Hayatula Khan, b. 1864.
Mahomed Asaf Khan, b. 1885.
Mahomed Azim Khan, b. 1857.
Sarbiland Khan, b. 1870.
Habibul Rahman, b. 1883.
Khalilul Rahman, b. 1884.
Mahomed Akram Khan, b. 1866.
Mahomed Azam Khan, b. 1875.
Jalaludin Khan, b. 1880.
Hasamudin Khan, b. 1881.
Mahomed Sarwar Khan, b. 1871.
Ghulam Haidar Khan, b. 1881.
Mahomed Yusaf Khan, b. 1883.
Mahomed Yakub Khan, b. 1883.
Yaya Khan, b. 1884.
Abdul Wahid, b 1888.
Abdul Ahad, b. 1888.
Amir Mahomed Khan, b. 1874.
Ghulam Rasul, b. 1879.
Mahomed Anwar, b. 1889.
Abdul Ruf Khan, b. 1885.
Nasrula Khan, b. 1865.
Nurula Khan, b. 1867.
Azimula Khan, b. 1869.
Mahomed Tahmasab Khan, d. 1875.
Hadaitula Khan.
Fatah Mahomed Khan, b. 1869.
Abdul Samad Khan, b. 1875.
Abdul Hamid Khan, b. 1874

Nawab Mahomed Afzal Khan is a member of the Sadozai Bamizai family of the Kamran Khel branch, which followed the fortunes of Shah Shuja in the First Afghan War, and found themselves exiles in Peshawar at its close. They trace their ancestry back to the original Sadula Khan, an Abdali Pathan of Kandahar, founder of the Sadozais in the time of Shah Abas The Great, of Persia, who ruled early in the seventeenth century. From him sprang Ahmad Shah Abdali and the other Kings of Kabul, afterwards ousted by the Barakzais. Malcolm relates how Sadula the Sadozai, and Ahmad, founder of the Barakzais, were put in as *Rish Sufed* of the Abdalis, to act as the agents of King Abas at Kandahar in the place of a Persian Governor who was dismissed for oppression and cruelty. He asserts the descendants of Sadula possessed a semi-sacred character in the eyes of the tribesmen, who held it impious to lift a sword against them, even in retaliation for murder.*

Fatahula Khan, great-grandfather of Afzal, was Wazir of all Afghanistan under Ahmad Shah Abdali and his son Timur, receiving a salary of a lakh of rupees per annum. He died in 1741, and was buried at Kandahar, the Wazarat passing to his third son Rahmatula in the time of Shah Zaman, elder brother of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk; while Samandar Khan, elder brother of Rahmatula, became Hakim or Governor of Kabul, and Mahomed Khan, the youngest, was appointed

* "The Seedoozahis (or descendants of Seedoo) are held in such veneration that if one of them was to attempt the murder of an Ameer, or lord of another tribe, it would be considered wrong to obtain safety by assaulting the Seedoozahi. If an Afghan acted otherwise, he would be deemed an outcast in his own class or tribe. There is, however, an exception to this rule in favour of the descendants of Ahmed; and the Ahmedzais may, without sacrilege, slay as above; but a great number of the Afghans deny this privilege even to the Ahmedzais. Seedoo and Ahmed were raised to rank by Shah Abas The Great, and derived their fortunes from that fountain of dignity and splendour." (Foot-note to Malcolm's *Persia*, Vol. I., page 599, Edn. 1815).

This peculiar reverence for the "Seedoozahis" has since worn off, if it ever really existed. The Ahmedzais, in other words Barakzais, were particularly forward in slaying Sadozais towards the beginning of the present century; and the practice became quite common with all Afghans, Barakzais included, about the time of Shah Shuja's last visit to Kabul. Their sacred descent did not save Mahomed Afzal Khan's grandfather and two granduncles from having their throats cut in cold blood under the walls of the Bala Hisar in 1805.

Naib of Kandahar. Rahmatula was murdered in Kabul in 1805, under orders of Mahomed Shah, together with his brothers Samandar and Mahomed Khan. His son Mahomed Usman Khan, afterwards known as the Wazir Nazamudaula, was then only three years old. He was saved from death by his mother's father, Mir Aslam Khan, a Turkoman of some position in Kabul city, who concealed the child for nine years by disguising him as a slave-boy. He was sent, while still a lad, to his cousin Nawab Mahomed Khan, Governor of Dera Ismail Khan, who owed his position to the good offices of Usman Khan's father. Mahomed Khan made the child a handsome allowance and afterwards gave him military service. He remained in the Derajat until the surrender of Nawab Ahmad Khan to the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, as described in another chapter. His niece, a daughter of Habibula Khan, was given in marriage to Nawab Sher Mahomed Khan, son of Ahmad Khan, and was thus the grandmother of the present Nawab Sarfaraz Khan of Dera Ismail Khan. Usman Khan subsequently took service under Mahomed Zaman Khan, Governor of Jalalabad, receiving a handsome salary as Naib or Deputy. He was holding this post when the British advance was made with the object of setting Shah Shuja upon the throne ; and he at once went over to his natural ally and was of the greatest assistance in keeping the country, sharing in the storming of Ghazni and all the fighting around Kabul in the early days of the occupation. He was appointed Wazir of Afghanistan with the title of Nazamudaula ; and his sons, Mahomed Abas Khan, Akbar Khan and Zaman Khan, were put in as Governors of Kabul, Lughman and Jalalabad, respectively. Abas Khan was afterwards transferred as Governor to Kandahar. He had to leave Afghanistan when the British retired in 1842, taking up his abode at Peshawar on a pension of Rs. 6,000 per annum. He shared in both Sikh Wars and placed his

services at the disposal of Sir Herbert Edwardes, Commissioner of Peshawar, in the Mutiny of 1857. During this latter crisis he sent his son Afzal, the present head, to fight before Dehli; while Abas Khan, another son, was stationed at Hoti Mardan, and helped to preserve order along the border. Aslam Khan (now Major), in like manner, came forward and enlisted in the Cavalry. The services of these brave men will be presently detailed. Mahomed Usman Khan died at Peshawar in 1865, universally regretted. He was a staunch and consistent friend of the British, and never wavered in his loyalty, even when our days were at their darkest. An allowance of Rs. 2,400 was sanctioned for the ladies of his family.

Mahomad Abas Khan, the eldest son, is still alive. He behaved gallantly in Kabul, and his services were warmly acknowledged by Conolly, Burns, Macnaghten and other officers with whom he worked. He was badly wounded while acting as Governor of Kandahar, and lost the whole of his property in the evacuation; returning to Peshawar with his father, comparatively a poor man. He was afterwards engaged in both the Sikh Wars; and for services in connection with the suppression of Sardar Chatar Singh's rebellion, he received a pension of Rs. 1,200 per annum. Under the British administration he was appointed Tahsildar of Eusafzai, and did good service there during the Mutiny. He receives a pension of Rs. 1,800 per annum. His son Sardar Tahmasab Khan, who died in 1875, was for some time an Extra Assistant Commissioner. Nurula Khan, son of Abas, is an officer in the Peshawar Border Militia. Azimula Khan, another son, is an accepted candidate for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner. Abas Khan's name heads the list of Viceregal Darbaris in the Peshawar district.

Mahomed Zaman Khan, second son of Usman Khan, after leaving Kabul, became personal orderly to Herbert

Edwardes, and was with him throughout the Siege of Multan. He was appointed a Rasaldar of Cavalry after annexation, and passed thence into the Peshawar Police. He died at Kabul in 1877, having been for some years in the enjoyment of a pension of Rs. 600 per annum.

Mahomed Akbar Khan also fought for the British in the Sikh Wars after coming away from Kabul, and was awarded a maintenance allowance of Rs. 1,200 per annum for services at Attock under Lieutenant Herbert in 1848. He was appointed a Tahsildar in 1859, and held the position for eleven years, afterwards working in the Settlement as an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He retired in 1885 on an annual pension of Rs. 2,000. Mahomed Umar Khan is an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Hazara district.

Mahomed Usman had three daughters and four sons by one wife. Of the daughters, one of them was married in 1869 to the Amir Sher Ali Khan, and the mother lived with her in Kabul for several years, with her sons Ataula, Inayatula, Asadula and Hayatula. The latter is now a Dafadar in the 9th Bengal Cavalry. The widow receives a pension of Rs. 1,200 per annum from the British Government. She was expelled from Kabul with her children by the present Amir in 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Haji Mahomed Afzal Khan, *C.S.I.*, Wazirzada, was born in Kabul, and was twenty-one years of age when the Mutiny broke out. His father placed him as a Rasaldar in Stokes' Irregular Cavalry. He was severely wounded at Muradnagar near Dehli, and was forced to retire from the service, receiving a pension of Rs. 600 per annum. In 1864 he again came forward, and was made Rasaldar in the 11th Bengal Lancers. He was selected to accompany Sir Douglas Forsyth to Yarkand in 1873, and on return was rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadar, and with a jagir

yielding Rs. 800, close to the city of Peshawar. He was next attached to the suite of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and accompanied him on his return to England in 1876 as an Orderly Officer. He saw service in Kabul during the late Afghan War, and did duty with Sir Lepel Griffin during the negotiations which led up to the bestowal of the Amirship upon Sardar Abdul Rahman. On the return of the Troops to India he was presented in public Darbar with a valuable khilat, and was given jagir rights in lands close to Peshawar, yielding Rs. 1,800 annually. He was further honored with the title of Lieutenant-Colonel, and he was created a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. He was appointed in 1882 British Envoy at the Court of the Amir on a salary of Rs. 12,000 per annum, and was further awarded a military pension of Rs. 1,500 per annum. He remained in Kabul until 1885, when he was obliged to resign his appointment owing to failing health. He was then nominated Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, receiving at the same time a gift of six hundred acres of land in the Chunian Tahsil of the Lahore district; and in 1886 he was created a Nawab. Mahomed Afzal Khan's name is still borne on the list of the 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers. He has had six sons, all of whom died in their infancy.

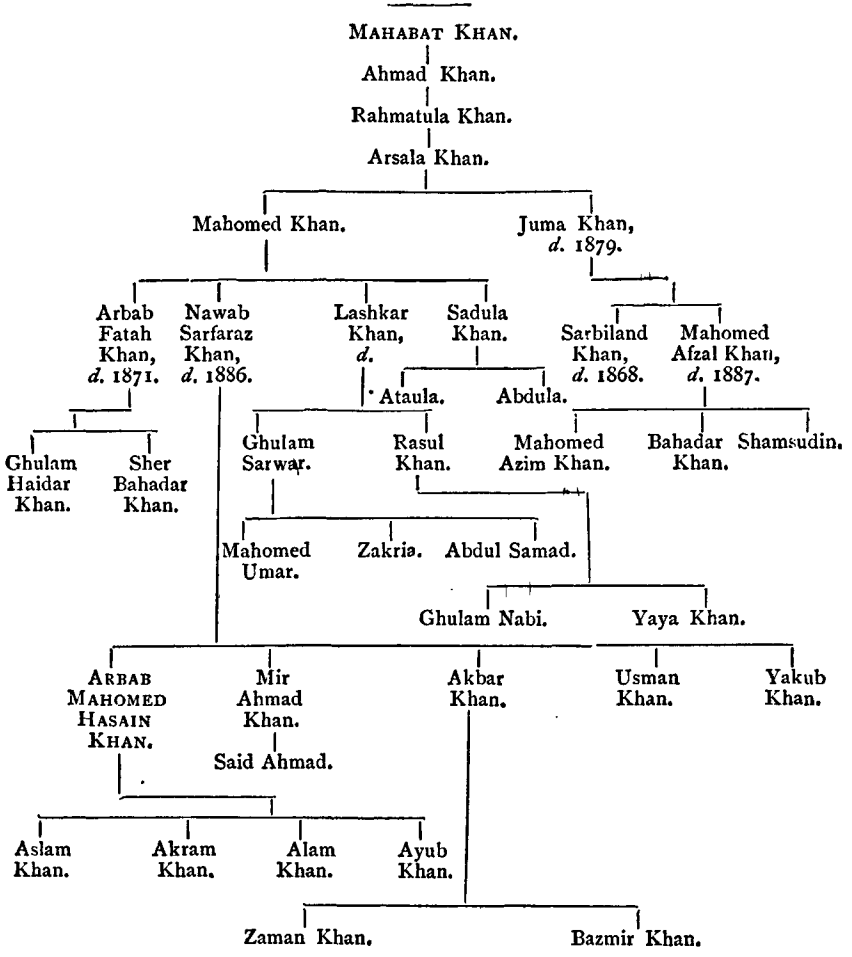
It remains to notice one more member, not the least distinguished, of this illustrious family. Major Aslam Khan, sixth son of Mahomed Usman, was born in Kabul in 1838, and was brought to Peshawar at the age of eleven. He was selected by Edwardes in 1857 for a Rasaldarship in the 5th Bengal Cavalry; and he fought in many battles, and was specially distinguished for his dash and bravery. He was engaged later on in various frontier expeditions, and in 1879 went to Afghanistan with his regiment. He was there detailed as an Assistant to the Political Officer at Jalalabad,

and remained in the Khaibar in this capacity after the British Army had evacuated the country. When the Khaibar Rifle Corps was raised for the protection of the Pass, Aslam Khan was appointed Commandant. To him is in a great measure due the present efficiency of this useful regiment. In 1884 he was selected to accompany Sir West Ridgeway to the Russo-Afghan Border, and he once more distinguished himself by rendering valuable service. On his return he resumed his command in the Khaibar, which appointment he holds on a salary of Rs. 6,000 per annum. For political services during the Kabul War he was awarded the Order of Merit and the title of Sardar Bahadar; and in connection with his labors on the Boundary Commission he has received the honor of Companionship in the Order of the Indian Empire. In 1885 he was gazetted to the rank of Honorary Major. He has also been granted a special annual allowance of Rs. 600 for services in Afghanistan, and of Rs. 1,000 for his services under Sir West Ridgeway. He wears on his breast seven military Medals and Orders, bearing witness to a life spent, not in ease, but in rough service cheerfully rendered. His brave acts and loyal conduct have no doubt been generously rewarded; but it was not a thirst for money that impelled Aslam Khan and his gallant brothers to risk their lives over and over again in the service of a strange and foreign people. They were the children of Malcolm's Sado, real or mythical; of the Sado whose upright ways caused his offspring to be classed as sacred amongst the simple savages whom they governed. Usman Khan and his sons deemed it honorable to serve the British; they threw in their lot with our's when we were carrying all before us in Kabul, and they never wavered when fortune more than once appeared to desert our flag. They have richly earned the rewards that have been heaped upon them; and they have but to thank their own

brave and gallant natures for the honorable position they now occupy.

Mahomed Akram Khan, son of Major Aslam Khan, is an accepted candidate for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner.

ARBAB MAHOMED HASAIN KHAN, MOHMAND.



The Mohmands occupy the south-west corner of the Peshawar district between the right bank of the Bara river and the Afridi hills. The leading men are styled Arbabs, meaning lord or master, a title of comparatively recent date. Mahomed Hasain Khan and Azim Khan are the present Arbabs. Their ancestor Mahabat Khan was Malik in the reign of Shah Jahan. Four generations later Mahomed Khan received the title of Arbab, by which the Khalil Chiefs on

the other side of the Bara were already known. The Mohmands have always been loyal to the British, and their Chiefs have rendered good service on many occasions. Arbabs Mahomed Khan and Juma Khan accompanied George Lawrence to Kohat when he was driven out of Peshawar by the Sikh mutineers in 1848, and secured him a safe conduct through the Pass. Juma Khan's property was looted by the rebels in revenge, his women escaping with difficulty to Adam Khel territory. After annexation Mahomed Khan helped in the realisation of fines and the recovery of cattle taken across the border. Fatah Khan, who subsequently succeeded to the Arbabship, accompanied the troops in the Ambeyla Campaign against the Hindustani fanatics, and made himself useful in conducting negotiations with the Bonerwals, who were in sympathy with the enemy. Later on, in 1870, he accompanied Sir Richard Pollock on the Adam Khel border. He died in 1871, and the Chiefship devolved on his brother Mahomed Sarfaraz Khan, who served us for many years faithfully and well. In 1857 he commanded a troop of horse attached to the irregular regiment under Major Stokes, and did duty for two years in Hindustan, distinguishing himself on more than one occasion by his gallant behaviour. He also fought against the Kabul Khel Waziris in 1860. In the same year he was appointed Kotwal of Peshawar city, and filled that difficult post for eleven years, helping to repress violent crime, and doing much to check the system of assassination so common on this border in the early days of British Rule. He was on one occasion instrumental in avenging the murder of Major Adams, Deputy Commissioner, by cutting down an assassin when in the act of stabbing his victim. A Tahsildarship was offered him and refused, as it involved service away from his home. He was entrusted in 1871 with the adjustment of the boundaries of the Adam Khel and Basi Khel

countries, and in the year following he settled a long-standing dispute between the Adam Khel Waziris and our own villagers within the border. But his services in connection with the Kohat Pass troubles of 1876-77 were less conspicuous; and it was deemed desirable to withdraw from him the charge of the Adam Khel Afridis, whose conduct had been unsatisfactory. He, however, retrieved his name during the Jawaki Expedition which took place in the following year. In 1880, when the Basi Khel Afridis were heavily fined for pulling down the fort which was being built by our officers at Jala Talao, the Arbab undertook to realise the money, and did so without the assistance of our troops. Arbab Sarfaraz Khan was created a Nawab in 1880, in recognition of his generally loyal services. He exercised magisterial powers for many years.

Previous to the regular settlement of the district, the Mohmand Arbabs had collected their jagir revenues in kind. This practice was considered objectionable, as leading to endless disputes with the tenants, and was stopped. They had enjoyed an income nominally valued at Rs. 6,822 per annum, but in reality much larger. The loss sustained by them in abolishing in kind payments was made up by the bestowal of an additional grant; and at present the assignment yields Rs. 11,156. Of this sum, Rs. 500 were personal to the Nawab, and the remainder perpetual, subject to loyal behaviour and the rendering of service.

Juma Khan, who was head of the other branch of the family, rendered excellent service on many occasions. This was recognised in a Sanad granted him in 1877 in the name of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. On the death of Arbab Fatah Khan in 1871, Juma Khan's age and character marked him as the man best fitted to fill the position of Arbab; but he refused to press his claims, and generously expressed his

willingness to act as the adviser and supporter of whichever of his nephews Government should be pleased to appoint. Sarfaraz Khan, then in the service, was thus duly nominated. His uncle acted up to his word, and proved a most loyal friend. His death, in 1879, was a serious loss to the District Officers, to whom he had always been an able assistant and unbiassed councillor.

Sarbiland Khan, son of Juma Khan, was also constantly employed in connection with border affairs. At Ambeyla he worked under Reynell Taylor. In 1867 he coerced the Kalar Khel Afridis who had attempted to build a small post in the plain near Banda Bazid at the mouth of the Kohat Pass. He died shortly afterwards of cholera at Badabir, where he held the post of Thanadar. Another of Juma Khan's sons, Mahomed Afzal Khan, did useful service in connection with the Kohat Pass blockade of 1875-76, and the operations in the Jawaki country which followed. But, like his brother Sarbiland, his career was brought to an early close by his death, which occurred in 1887.

Lashkar Khan, brother of the late Nawab Sarfaraz Khan, was for many years an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He retired in 1883, and has since died. His sons Ghulam Sarwar Khan and Rasul Khan are Naib-Tahsildars.

It remains to notice the present heads of the family. Sarfaraz Khan was drowned in the Bara river in March, 1886, and was succeeded by his son Mahomed Hasain Khan, who was allowed three-fifths of his father's life-jagir of five hundred rupees in addition to the family assignments in perpetuity. He enjoys a jagir income of Rs. 10,948. He has done good service in the Police as Deputy Inspector, especially in connection with the blockade in 1876 of the Hasan Khel Afridis near Charat, which post was in his charge. During the Afghan War he served at Jalalabad as

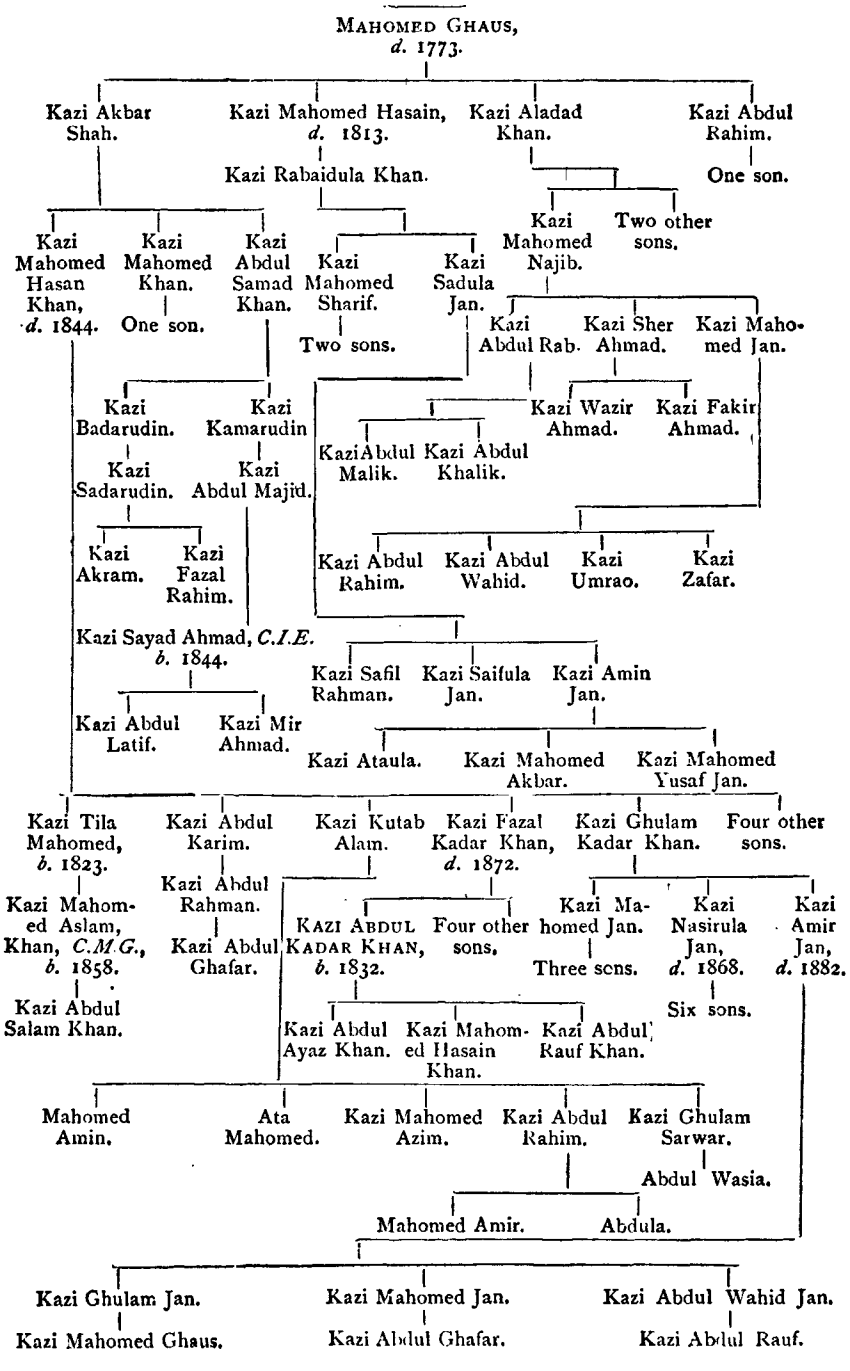
an Assistant to the Political Officer, and his name was favourably noticed by Sir Lepel Griffin in a letter to Government at the close of the campaign. He had been offered a Tahsildarship, but preferred the appointment of Inspector of Police at Peshawar, which he held until his accession to the Chiefship in 1886. He is now an Honorary Magistrate. His younger brother, Mir Ahmad Khan, is employed in the Border Militia. His uncle Sadula Khan fought in the Mutiny in Major Stokes' Pathan Horse, and afterwards served for some years in the Peshawar Frontier Police.

Arbab Fatah Khan's son Sher Bahadar Khan, was the rightful successor to the Chiefship on his father's death; but he was a minor, and it was deemed desirable to have a strong man in charge of the clan; and he was therefore superseded, as already mentioned, by his uncle the Nawab Sarfaraz. He is now an Extra Assistant Commissioner at Dera Ghazi Khan.

Mahomed Azim Khan, the head of the other branch of the family, lives at Kotla and enjoys a jagir of Rs. 5,000. He served in the Border Militia for about three years, resigning on the death of Mahomed Afzal Khan in 1887. His services were valuable, and especially so when the Afridis gave trouble, as he was intimately acquainted with all the sections, and was able to furnish reliable information concerning their movements.

The Darbaris in the family are Arbab Mahomed Hasain Khan, second on the Peshawar list; and Arbab Mahomed Azim Khan, nephew of Mahomed Afzal Khan.

KAZI ABDUL KADAR KHAN, OF PESHAWAR.



The Peshawar Kazi Khels are Eusafzai Afghans of the Daulatzai branch. They took part in the general emigration of the Eusafzais from Kandahar into the Peshawar plain in the time of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni. Madad Khan was then at their head. Tenth in descent from him came Mahomed Ghaus Khan, who took service under Ahmad Shah Durani, and accompanied him to Panipat. He was appointed Minister of education with the title of Khan-i-Ulum. The Khan was a learned man, who wrote several books, some of which, on logic and elocution, are still in demand. His office was continued to his younger son Mahomed Hasain Khan, known as Khani-Mula in the reign of Shah-i-Zaman. He also distinguished himself as a learned author. His influence at the Court of Kabul was considerable, and the appointments of Kazi in the various cities were practically in his hands; and he had charge of the religious endowment funds which were on a large scale. His grandson Abdul Samad was for some years Kazi of Herat; and Abdul Samad's grandson is the well known Kazi Sayad Ahmad Khan, *C.I.E.*, lately an Attaché in the Foreign Office of the Government of India.

Kazi Sayad Ahmad has been recently obliged to resign the service owing to suddenly failing health while still a comparatively young man. He was for some years a teacher in the Mission School at Peshawar, and was appointed a Tahsildar in 1873. Eleven years later he was selected to accompany Captain the Hon'ble George Napier on a special mission to the north of Persia. He travelled for three years throughout Fars, Yrak, Mazandaran and Khorasan, and in the Teke Turkoman country on the north-east border. He also visited the Yamut Turkoman Obah on the Gurgan, and Astrabad and the Afghan colony of Kara Tapa on the Caspian. From Persia he was recalled in 1875 to take up the post of Attaché in the Foreign Office, which he held for fourteen years. In January 1877, he was deputed to assist

Sir Lewis Pelly in the negotiations at Peshawar with the envoy of the Amir Sher Ali Khan. He was attached in the following year to Sir Neville Chamberlain's Afghan Mission, and in 1880 he accompanied Sir Alfred Lyall, Foreign Secretary, to Kabul. He was rewarded for his services on this latter occasion with the title of Khan Bahadar ; and in 1888 he was further honored by admission to Companionship in the Order of the Indian Empire.

Another son of Mahomed Ghaus Khan was Aladad Khan, for several years Khani-Mula in Kashmir. Aladad's second son Najib Khan rendered important political services in the First Afghan War, visiting Kafiristan and other unknown regions. He was awarded a jagir of Rs. 2,000 per annum, of which two-fifths have been continued to his sons.

Kazi Mahomed Hasan Khan, grandson of Mahomed Ghaus, was one of the favorite Ministers of the unfortunate Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk. His son Ghulam Kadir took up his abode at Peshawar after the Kabul catastrophe and rendered loyal service in 1857, receiving in reward a perpetual jagir in Mauza Noda, Tapa Hashtnagar, yielding Rs. 1,200 per annum, which his grandson Abdul Wadud Khan now enjoys. Another well-known member of this family was Fazl Kadar, Kazi of Kabul during the reign of Shah Shuja. His eldest son, Kazi Abdul Kadar Khan, is a man of note in Peshawar and Kabul, and now stands as head of the Kazi Khel family, taking the fifth place on the list of Viceregal Darbaris in the district. He commenced life as a Naib-Tahsildar in the Panjab, and later on became Minister of the Amir Sher Ali Khan, who treated him with the greatest confidence, and entrusted him with all his secrets. He deputed him on one occasion on an important mission to Russian Afghanistan, which was considered at the time of the highest political importance.

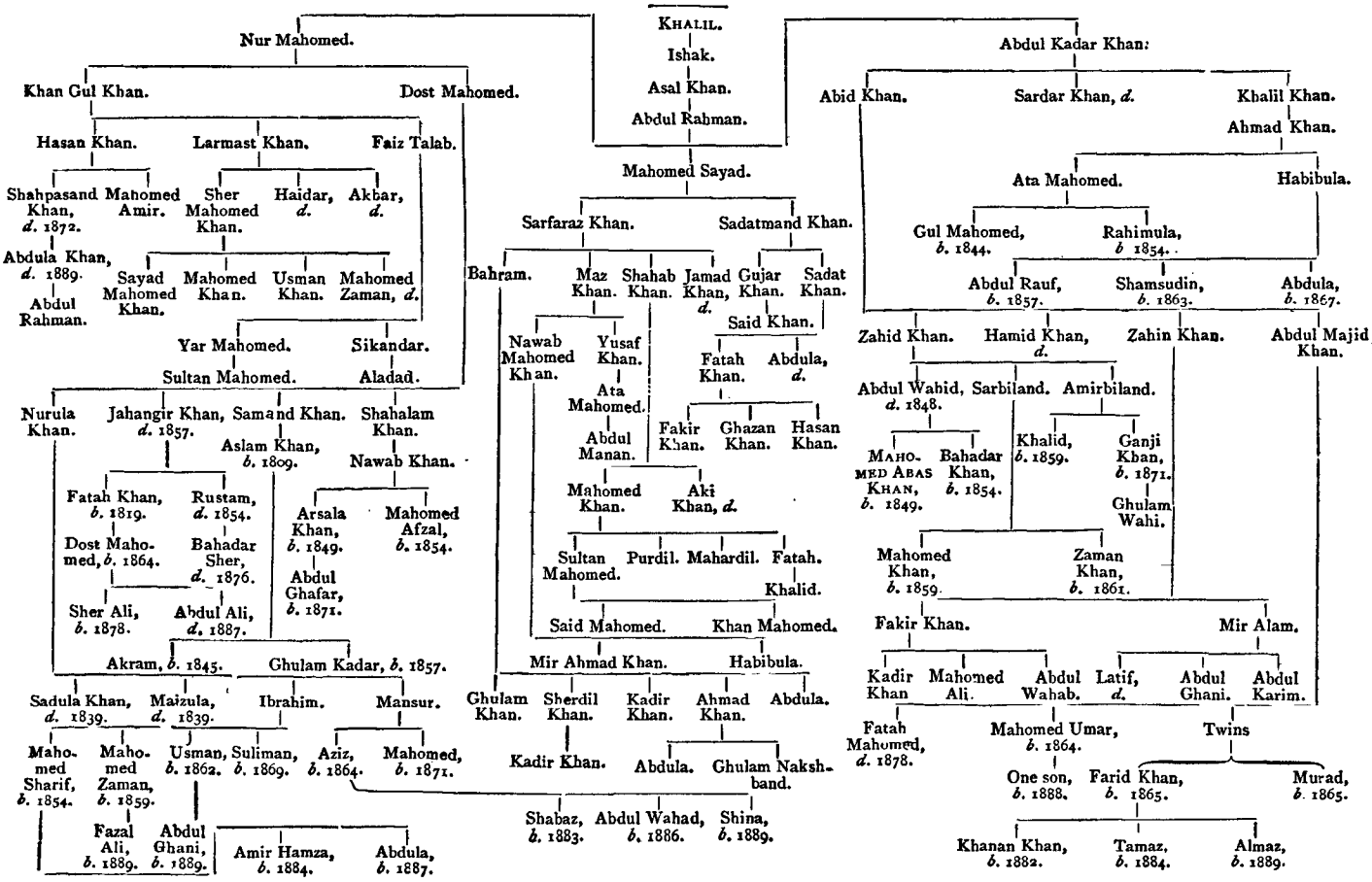
In the Second Afghan War, Abdul Kadir came over to the British and rendered important services to Cavagnari and Sir Lepel Griffin, for which he was rewarded with a pension of Rs. 3,600 per annum.

Abdul Karim Khan, fifth son of Kazi Mahomed Hasan Khan, accompanied Sir William Macnaghten to Kabul as confidential Munshi, and he was afterwards appointed to the charge of the Treasury. His son Abdul Rahman holds a subordinate position in the office of the Divisional Judge at Peshawar.

Kazi Tila Mahomed, sixth son, is an Honorary Magistrate and a member of the Municipal Committee at Peshawar. His son Kazi Mahomed Aslam Khan was appointed an Assistant Commissioner in the Panjab in 1882; and acted as Mir Munshi for some years. He was a member of Sir West Ridgeway's Boundary Commission, and for services rendered, was decorated with the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mention may also be made of the late Ghulam Sarwar Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner, whose son Abdul Rahim is serving as a Tahsildar in the Karnal district. Ghulam Sarwar's father was third son of Kazi Mahomed Hasan Khan.

ARBAB MAHOMED ABAS KHAN, KHALIL, OF TAHKAL BALA.



The Khalil Arbabs are one of the most important families in the Peshawar district. They acted for many years as the intermediaries between the British Government and the tribes of the Khaibar; and the whole of our political relations were practically in their hands previous to the last Kabul War. But the arrangement proved unsatisfactory, and the tribes along this line are now worked by an officer specially appointed.

The Khalils occupy the country south-west of Daudzai, on the north bank of the Bara stream. Their western boundary is the Khaibar, and on the north and east their possessions are enclosed by the Kabul River and the Badni. The Tapa extends for about twenty miles along the foot of the Khaibar range, with an average breadth of ten miles. The Khalil tribe, with the Mohmands and Daudzais, formed the Ghoria Khel clan of Afghans, and were formerly settled along the banks of the Tarnak river, south of Ghazni. They emigrated to Peshawar in the reign of Kamran, son of Babar, and with the assistance of that Prince drove the Dilazaks across the Indus. During the administration of the Sikhs they held their lands on condition of service, and this privilege was continued to them when the country came under British Rule. Arbabs Abas Khan, Fatah Khan, Farid Khan and Abdula Khan are the leading men of the Isakzai sub-division. Daru Khan, fourth in descent from Isak, is said to have received the epithet of Mitha on account of his liberality, and thus his descendants are known as the Mitha Khel. The title of Arbab was, in the first instance, conferred by the Emperor Shah Jahan upon Asal Khan. This Chief rendered useful service, and was granted a jagir in Tapa Khalil, said to have yielded Rs. 60,000; and he was entrusted with the management of the Khaibar and the tribes in its vicinity. His son Arbab Abdul Rahman, in the reign of Nadar Shah, held

practically independent control over the Khaibar, and only rendered service to the Emperors by escorting them on their way through the Pass, to or from India.

Abdul Rahman was succeeded by his son Nur Mahomed Khan, but not without opposition from his cousin Faizula, who coveted the Chiefship. Faizula had a large following, being popular with the wilder spirits of most of the neighbouring tribes, and he gave trouble in the Khaibar for many years; but he was at length slain, and his band exterminated by Timur Shah, who sent a strong force to the support of the rightful Chief. The jagir was split up on the death of Nur Mahomed Khan into equal portions amongst Khan Gul Khan, his son, and his brothers Mahomed Said and Abdul Kadar.

During the governorship of Sardar Hari Singh, the Chiefs of the tribe for the greater part fled from the district and took service with the Amir Dost Mahomed Khan of Kabul. Mahomed Khan, the only man of note who remained behind, received the title of Nawab from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, together with a jagir of Rs. 60,000. He was killed in 1837 before Jamrud, fighting on the Sikh side in the battle between Sardar Hari Singh and Mahomed Akbar Khan. This latter Sardar had been sent by the Amir to expel the Sikhs from the fort they had recently occupied at the mouth of the Khaibar. Sardar Hari Singh met with his death in this action, as related in another chapter, when pursuing the broken Afghan forces towards the end of the day. Teja Singh shortly afterwards recalled the exiled Chiefs and reinstated them in their jagirs. These were confirmed in 1849 by the British Government as follows:—Abdul Majid, Rs. 5,422; Mahomed Amir Khan, Rs. 6,000; and Gujar Khan, Rs. 2,222. Abdul Wahad Khan had been killed when Colonel Lawrence was attacked at Peshawar in 1848 by the

mutinous Sikh soldiers. His son Mahomed Abas being but a child, the Arbabship was conferred on Abdul Majid Khan, uncle of Abdul Wahad. In 1851 Mahomed Amir Khan, Majid Khan and Gujar Khan were arrested and sent to Lahore as a punishment for having allowed a number of the hostile members of the Mohmand tribe, then in insurrection, to take refuge in their villages. They were permitted to return two years later. Mahomed Amir and Abdul Majid Khan subsequently rendered good service in 1857, and their jagirs were confirmed in perpetuity; but that of Gujar Khan was resumed. The two loyal Arbabs and the other leading men of the tribe were further permitted to hold certain lands acquired by purchase free of revenue, subject to a resumption of one-fourth on the death of each holder.

Abdul Majid was succeeded by his son Fatah Mahomed Khan; on whose death, in 1879, the Arbabship devolved upon Abas Khan, the present Chief. Abas Khan has always proved himself a good and loyal subject. In 1857, on the recommendation of Sir Herbert Edwardes, he was appointed Rasaidar in the 2nd Panjab Cavalry; and he was present with this regiment throughout the siege of Lucknow, and afterwards for some months in Rohilkand, taking part in many engagements, in one of which he was severely wounded.

When Shahpasand Khan died in 1872 his jagir of Rs. 5,000 was split up; his son Abdula Khan receiving Rs. 1,000, while Rs. 4,000 went to Fatah Khan and Abas Khan in half shares. Abas Khan and Abdula Khan belong to different branches of the family, and it is a standing grievance with Abdula Khan that part of Shahpasand's jagir should have been bestowed on a distant relative. In 1874 Abas Khan retired from his regiment on a pension of Rs. 540 per annum. During the late Afghan Campaign he furnished forty-five sowars and retainers, and became responsible for the postal arrangements between Jamrud

and Tira Bazar, where our troops were encamped. Meanwhile Arbab Fatah Mahomed Khan had died, and Abas Khan succeeded to the Chiefship of the Khalil Tapa with a jagir of Rs. 5,111. In 1886 he was made an Honorary Magistrate, and at the Viceregal Darbar held at Peshawar in November, 1887, he received a Khilat of considerable value.

Bahadar Khan, brother of Abas Khan, has served as a Deputy Inspector in the Border Militia since 1883, and has on several occasions rendered assistance politically. Nadar Khan, his nephew, is also an officer in the Border Militia.

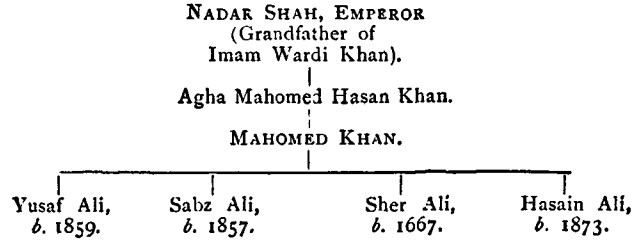
Farid Khan, brother of the last Chief and son of Arbab Abdul Majid Khan, has not hitherto distinguished himself. His complaint is that he has been wrongly deprived of the Headship now held by Abas Khan, whose claims are, however, undoubtedly superior. Farid Khan and his younger brother enjoy a jagir of Rs. 2,272.

Arbab Fatah Khan is the head of the second branch. He received a jagir of Rs. 2,000 and the title of Arbab on the death of Shahpasand Khan in 1872, in recognition of good services at all times rendered. During the early years of annexation he lived in the Kohat district, having leased several State villages on favourable terms. He returned to Peshawar in 1855. He has won the respect and good wishes of the many officials who have known him by his uniformly loyal and straightforward conduct, and his readiness to perform any service demanded of him, however difficult. In 1878, especially, he was most useful in recovering the large arrears of revenue due from Tahkal and other troublesome villages of the Khalil Tapa, and in settling disputes as to liabilities for arrears. During the late Afghan War he came forward with a body of sowars, who did good service both as patrols and in the carriage of express letters along the line of communications. Abdula Khan, son of Shahpasand Khan, died in 1889.

He never rendered service, and his jagir only amounted to a fifth of that of his father.

The Viceregal Darbaris in the family are Arbabs Mahomed Abas Khan, Fatah Khan, Farid Khan and Aslam Khan, son of Samand Khan. They live at Tahkal in the Khalil country. Abdula Khan, son of Shahpasand Khan, was also a Viceregal Darbari.

MAHOMED KHAN, SARDAR BAHADAR.

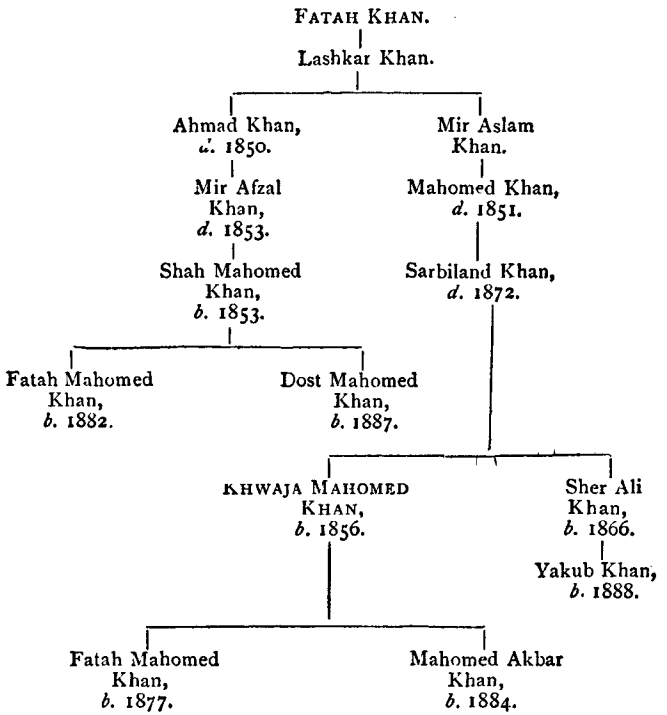


Sardar Mahomed Khan Bahadar is a descendant of King Nadar Shah, who was assassinated in 1747. Mahomed Khan's grandfather Imam Wardi Khan came to Peshawar with Sardar Ata Mahomed Khan, half-brother of the celebrated Fatah Khan, Minister of Mahmud Khan of Kabul. He was for some time in charge of the city, and acquired great influence amongst the tribes of the valley.

Sardar Mahomed Khan served throughout the first Kabul War, and after annexation of the Panjab, joined the Corps of Guides as Dafadar. His gallant conduct on many occasions during the Mutiny secured him the rank of Rasaldar-Major. He retired in 1873 on a pension of Rs. 2,280 per annum, when his services were further acknowledged by the grant to him of 453 acres in proprietary right in the village of Laram. To these, in 1876, were added perpetual jagir rights in Laram, Kukar, Kite Lar Ahmad and some rich plots close to the city of Peshawar, aggregating in value Rs. 3,600 per annum. He is one of the leading Viceregal Darbaris in the Peshawar district.

Of his sons, Yusaf Khan served with the Guides for many years, and Shahbaz Ali was for some time in a Bengal Cavalry Regiment. Sher Ali Khan, a younger son, is at present serving in the Corps of Guides.

KHWAJA MAHOMED KHAN, KAMALZAI, OF HOTI.


FATAH KHAN.
Lashkar Khan.
Ahmad Khan, d. 1850.
Mir Aslam Khan.
Mir Afzal Khan, d. 1853.
Mahomed Khan, d. 1851.
Shah Mahomed Khan, b. 1853.
Sarbiland Khan, d. 1872.
Fatah Mahomed Khan, b. 1882.
Dost Mahomed Khan, b. 1887.
KHWAJA MAHOMED KHAN, b. 1856.
Sher Ali Khan, b. 1866.
Yakub Khan, b. 1888.
Fatah Mahomed Khan, b. 1877.
Mahomed Akbar Khan, b. 1884.

The family say their ancestors emigrated about a thousand years ago from Kandahar and Kabul to the country now known as Eusafzai. One of them, Kamal Khan, accompanied Sultan Mahmud in his invasion of India. His family settled at Hoti when the Dilazaks, who held the country, were driven out by the Eusafzais. Kamal is said to have held lands yielding a rental of Rs. 70,000; but this is an unsupported allegation, probably wide of the facts. On Kamal Khan's death one son remained as Khan of Hoti, and another settled at Toru, thus forming two branches which have since been distinct, and are known as Misharanzai or Torus, and Kisharanzai or Hotis. Shahbaz Khan showed his allegiance to the Emperor Akbar in 1560, and was granted

the revenues of Eusafzai under a Sanad still in possession of the family. He assisted the Imperial Government with levies on several occasions, as did also his descendants Jalal Khan and Nazir Khan, who were permitted to hold a contract of the Eusafzai revenues.

In 1761, when Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India, Fatah Khan, a member of the family, joined him with five hundred cavalry and a large force of foot, and rendered good service. This was acknowledged by a continuance of the revenue contracts in his favor. In 1817, during the rule of the Barakzai Sardars, the family jagir was fixed at Rs. 12,000, extending over the Tapa known as Kisharanzai. Mahomed Khan, grandson of Fatah Khan, about this time opposed the invasion of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, as in duty bound, in the interests of his masters the Barakzai Sardars, and offered battle to the Sikhs at Hoti; but he was defeated and driven away to Swat. He returned later on and made peace, and was allowed a jagir of Rs. 4,000. In 1844 Mahomed Khan again rose against the Sikhs and attacked Sardar Sher Singh at Hoti; and he was again defeated and forced to leave his home. Once more was the offence condoned; for he was a dangerous foe, in spite of his ill-success; and he was permitted to return and enjoy a reduced jagir yielding Rs. 2,000. This was continued by the British Government in 1849; but it was thought advisable to split it up between Mahomed Khan and his nephew Mir Afzal Khan of Mardan, each receiving one-half.

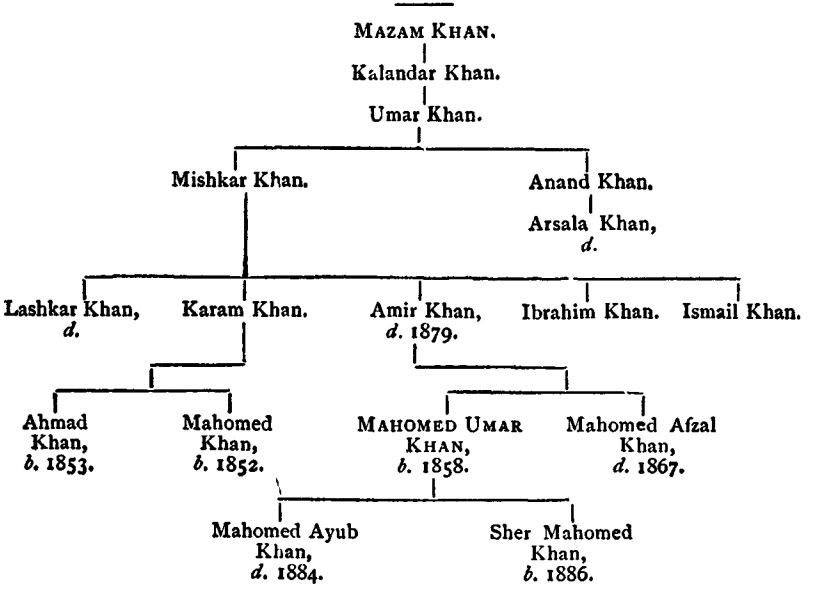
Mahomed Khan died in 1851 and was succeeded by his son Sarbiland. The allowance of Rs. 1,000 was continued to him, and in recognition of his services during the Mutiny he received a further jagir grant of Rs. 250, the whole made perpetual under orders passed by the Government of India in 1859.

Sarbiland Khan was instrumental in saving the life of Lieutenant Horne, the Civil Officer at Mardan, during the Mutiny, sheltering him for three days in Hoti, when the rebels of the 55th Bengal Infantry broke loose from discipline; and he helped to drive the mutineers over the border into Swat, by inducing the villagers of the plains to harry them and withhold supplies. The men of this regiment perished in large numbers shortly afterwards, while attempting to make their way from Swat into Kashmir. Sarbiland further exhibited his loyalty during the crisis by furnishing a contingent of ten sowars and fifty footmen for service in Hindustan. For the Black Mountain Expedition of 1863, and again at Utman Khel, in 1865, he supplied a small body of horse and foot which proved useful in many ways; and he was able to furnish reliable intelligence of the movements of the enemy. For his various services he was on three different occasions rewarded with Khilats in public Darbars at Peshawar and Lahore. He was held in esteem by the local officers, and his death in 1872 was generally regretted. He had the honor of a seat in Viceregal Darbars. His son Khwaja Mahomed Khan is at the head of the family, and has succeeded to his father's jagir of Rs. 1,250. He also has been forward in rendering personal services, and he is regarded as a man of influence in his clan. In 1879 he was awarded a perpetual jagir in eight hundred acres, valued at Rs. 374, and five years later he received an additional grant in the villages of Mahodheri and Chamtar, yielding Rs. 200, also in perpetuity. His services have further been recognised by the bestowal upon him from time to time of khilats of value in public Darbar.

Mention must be made of the Mardan branch, at the head of which is Shad Mahomed Khan. The jagir allowances of Fatah Khan passed through his son Lashkar to Ahmad, who became Khan of Mardan. He also enjoyed jagir rights in the villages of Shahi, Nisata, Gango, Tarna

and Dargai in Hashtnagar, under the obligation of maintaining five hundred sowars and one thousand footmen. He married the daughter of Inayatula Khan, Khan of Ranizai in Swat. Ahmad Khan was succeeded in 1850 by his son Mir Afzal Khan, who was, however, only allowed a cash grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum. He did good service shortly after annexation, and was made jagirdar of the Baizai Tapa. He died in 1853, leaving an infant son Shad Mahomed to the guardianship of his brother Afzal Khan. Shad Mahomed Khan, now at the head of the family, is of weak intellect, and his property is administered by the District Court of Wards. He receives an allowance of Rs. 500 per annum.

MAHOMED UMAR KHAN KHADARZAI, OF SHEWA.

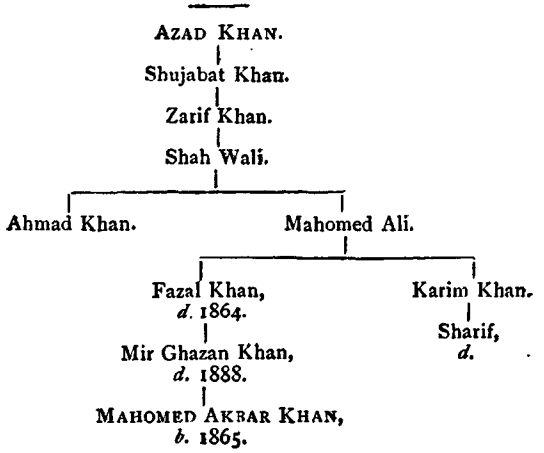


Mahomed Umar Khan is a member of Khadarzai family of the Razar Tapa. He is a descendant of Khadar Khan who came with the Eusafzais from Kandahar and founded the Khadarzai family. In 1707, when Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded Hindustan, Kalandar Khan accompanied him, and was killed in action at Ganjpur. His son Umar Khan was awarded a cash allowance of Rs. 2,000 in consideration of his father's services. This remained in the family, descending from father to son, until the coming of the Sikhs.

When Maharaja Ranjit Singh invaded Peshawar in 1823, Mishkar, grandfather of Mahomed Umar Khan, opposed him, and was killed in action at Turlandi. Amir Khan, son of Mishkar, made his submission and was granted a cash allowance of Rs. 1,200. He was present with the British troops in the Narinji Expedition in 1857, and in the following year took part in the operations against Satana, and on various occasions did useful political service, for which he was granted

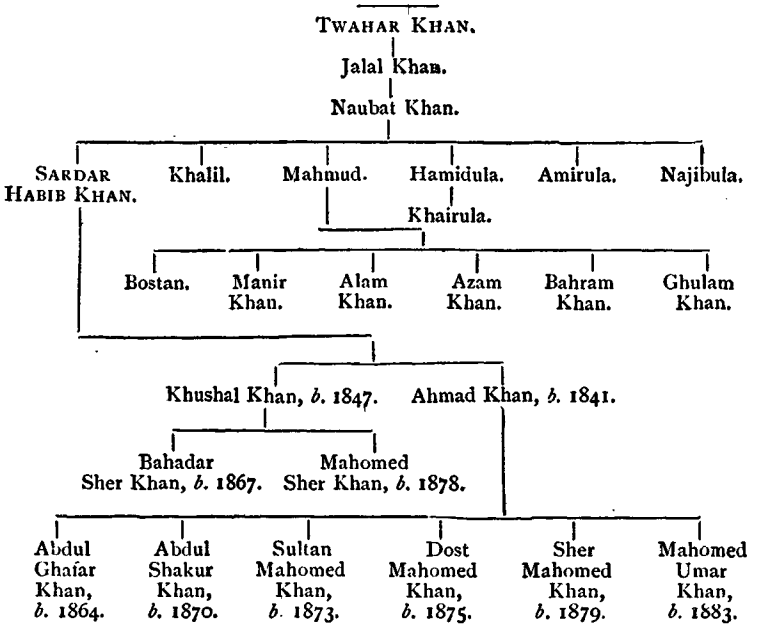
an addition of Rs. 900 to the family allowance of Rs. 1,200. In 1863, during the Black Mountain Expedition, he placed twenty sowars and fifty footmen at the disposal of the Civil authorities, and he furnished a like contingent in 1865 against the Usman Khels. His services, when the district was being settled by the late Colonel Hastings, were rewarded with a mafi worth Rs. 244 in Mauzas Shewa Khalil and Chak Khalil. Amir Khan was succeeded in 1879 by his son Mahomed Umar, the present Khan. He enjoys the hereditary cash allowance of Rs. 1,200 in addition to his father's mafi, which has been continued to him as a special favor in consideration of his general good conduct and loyal behaviour.

MAHOMED AKBAR KHAN OF TOPI, UTMAN BOLAK.



Mahomed Akbar Khan is an Utmanzai Pathan, living at Topi, on the Gadun border, in the Utman Bolak Tahsil. His grandfather Fazal Khan was an enemy of Arsala Khan of Zaida, who held this portion of the district under the Afghans. He rendered useful services to Major Abbott in Hazara, when the country was first taken over by the British, and he was again forward with help in the Ambeyla Campaign, furnishing thirty sowars and fifty footmen at his own charges. He died in 1864. For his father's services, Mir Ghazan Khan was granted a perpetual jagir of Rs. 1,748 in the villages of Muradabad and Gurkhan of the Hazara district. He further enjoyed a life-mafi of Rs. 180 in four Peshawar villages for services rendered at settlement. On his death, in 1888, he was succeeded by his son Mahomed Akbar, the present Khan of Topi, to whom were continued the jagir and mafi in Hazara and Peshawar. He maintains some sowars and footmen for border service; but the family have lately lost much of their former prestige; and they have no longer any influence with the independent tribes. As Akbar Khan has no sons and no near relatives, the Khanship will probably become extinct when he dies. He is a Provincial Darbari.

SARDAR BAHADAR HABIB KHAN OF KHUNDA, UTMAN BOLAK.

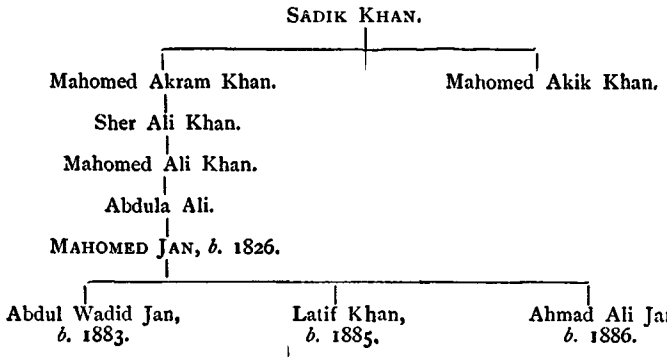


Sardar Bahadar Habib Khan, late Subadar-Major of the 1st Panjab Infantry, is a Daulat Khel Sadozai, whose family came from Kandahar with the Eusafzai stream of emigrants centuries ago.

His father was a Lambardar of Khunda in the Utman Bolak Tahsil. Habib Khan owes his present honorable position to his exemplary conduct throughout an eventful military service of twenty-four years. The numerous letters he holds from officers of every rank, who saw him fight in many battles, are the best evidence of the esteem in which he was held by those best competent to judge of his sterling qualities. In 1848 Habib Khan was appointed Subadar in the Sabaz Patka Regiment raised for service in the Sikh Rebellion. He had been the personal orderly of Major George Lawrence when that officer held political charge of Peshawar: and he accompanied him to Kohat and

shared in his imprisonment when treacherously seized, as already related, by Khwaja Mahomed Khan, son of Sultan Mahomed Khan, Barakzai, the local Governor. Habib Khan subsequently made his escape on the advice of Lawrence, who entrusted him with some important messages for Abbott in Hazara. Later on, he took service in the 1st Panjab Infantry, then known as Coke's Rifles, with the rank of Subadar. Captain Coke was at the time Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, as well as Commandant of this illustrious regiment; and he retained his command for some years after throwing up civil employment in disgust, because his arrangements regarding the administration of the Miranzai Valley were not approved by higher authority. To give a history of Habib Khan's varied military services would be equivalent to writing an account of the numerous battles and campaigns the 1st Panjab Infantry took part in while Habib Khan was with them. It must suffice to record that this gallant officer fought in five different frontier expeditions, besides having been present at and around Dehli throughout the eventful years of 1857-58. For his Mutiny services he was rewarded with the Order of Merit, and he received an allowance equal to two-thirds of his pay. This was still further augmented after the Mahsud Waziri Expedition of 1860; while for gallant conduct at Ambeyla, three years later, he was made a Sardar Bahadar. He for many years held the honorable position of Subadar-Major in the 1st Panjab Infantry; and the rank was conferred upon his son Khushal Khan out of special compliment to the gallant old man shortly after his retirement from the service in 1872. He lives at Khunda, near Attock, in the enjoyment of a well-earned jágir yielding Rs. 2,950 annually, and of cash allowances aggregating Rs. 1,350. Habib Khan's name is on the list of Imperial Darbaris of the Peshawar district. His family is connected by marriage with that of Hund, one of the oldest in Eusafzai.

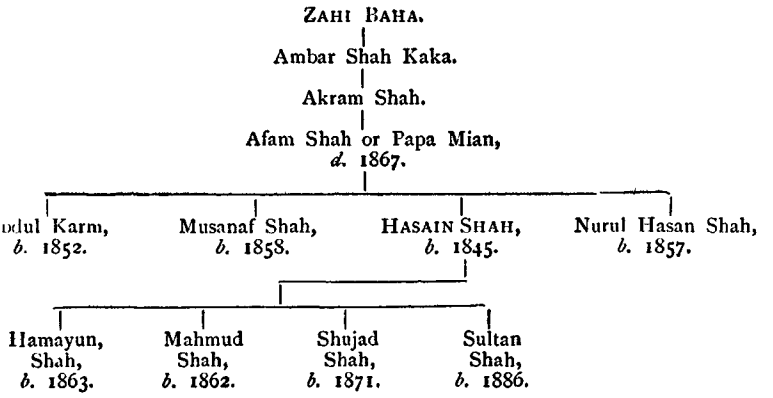
MAULVI MAHOMED JAN, OF KAFIR DHERI.



The family of Mahomed Jan of Kafir Dheri belongs to the Baroza sub-division of the Khalil tribe, clan Umarzai. When the descendants of Khalil divided their lands, a portion of the village of Shahi-Payan and the whole of Kafir Dheri fell to Haji Darya Khan. Their property thus allotted remained joint in the next three generations; but a partition was ultimately effected by the brothers Akik Khan and Akram Khan. To the latter fell the site of the present village of Kafir Dheri which he duly founded. But he was obliged to abandon his lands shortly after, having been worsted in a fight with his neighbours, the Mitha Khels, who levelled Kafir Dheri with the ground. He returned in Shah Shuja's reign and re-built his village. During the Sikh occupation he had again to seek safety in flight, being hard pressed for revenue which he was not in a position to pay. Under British Rule the family has behaved well, and they are no longer obliged to flee when the tax-collector makes his rounds.

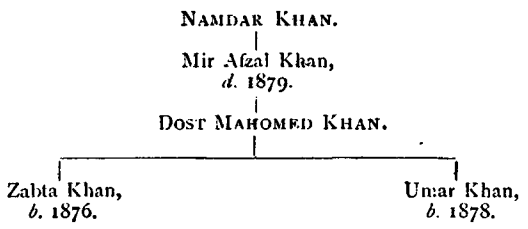
Mahomed Jan is a prosperous landholder, enjoying a cash *inam* of Rs. 200 per annum, together with half the revenues of Kafir Dheri, valued at Rs. 450. His father Abdul Ali married a daughter of the Khan of Lalpura, who gave his other daughter to the Amir Sher Ali Khan of Kabul. His name is on the list of Viceregal Darbaris.

HASAIN SHAH, JAGIRDAR OF WALAI.



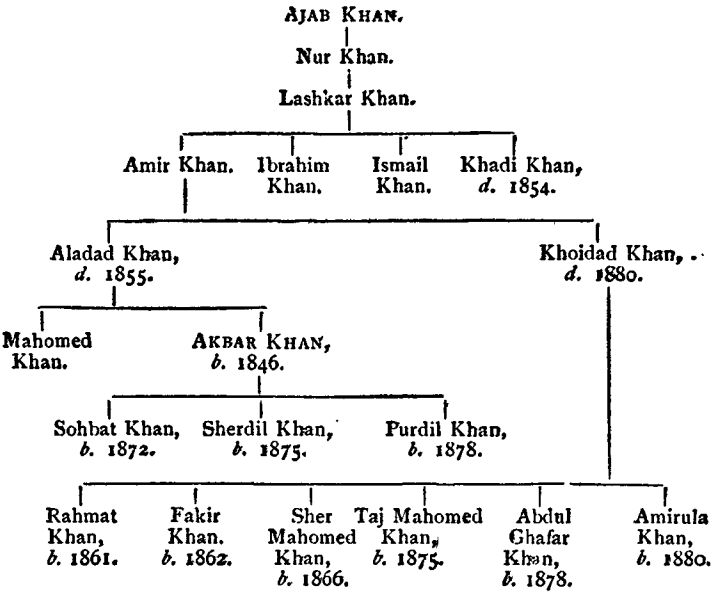
The Kaka Khels are the best known and most respected family of Mians in Eastern Afghanistan. They and their property are safe among the wildest tribes. They are great traders in timber, floated down the Indus, Swat and Kabul rivers from Chitral and the Upper Hindu Kush. In 1882 Hasain Shah, the present head of the family, accompanied Mr. McNair in his survey expedition to Swat, Bajaur, Chitral and other unexplored countries, and by his personal influence enabled that officer to make his observations in perfect safety. His father Papa Mian, a man locally reputed as a saint, behaved loyally in the Mutiny and put in the weight of his counsels on our side. On his death in 1867, Hasain Shah succeeded to the family jagir of nearly seventeen hundred ghumaos in the village of Walai, Tahsil Naoshahra. He is a Viceregal Darbari.

DOST MAHOMED KHAN, OF GARI DAULATZAI.



Dost Mahomed Khan is one of the leading men of the Daulatzai branch of the Amanzais, now known as the Kapur Khels. The family emigrated from Kandahar with the Eusafzais when Aman Khan was at their head; and from his two sons are descended the present houses of Daulatzai and Ismailzai. They were brought under subjection by Aurangzeb, who granted their representative Muhal Shah a *muajab*, or allowance, in lieu of services which he had to render in connection with the revenue collections and the general administration of the district. His son Kapur took military service and enjoyed allowances said to have amounted to Rs. 7,000 annually. He had revenue charge later on of the Amanzai Tapa. He died in Hindustan. Namdar Khan was recognized by Maharaja Ranjit Singh as Khan of the Amanzais. His son Mir Afzal Khan was the head man when the country was taken over by the British. He supplied a small body of horse and foot in the Narinji Expedition of 1857, and was awarded an annual cash allowance of Rs. 120, which was increased to Rs. 250, after the Ambeyla War. He was granted mafis aggregating Rs. 69 in the villages of Garhi Mahbub Band and Hosai in connection with services rendered during the recent settlement operations. Half the cash allowance was continued in 1879 to his son Dost Mahomed Khan, who is now the leading man of the tribe. Dost Mahomed has a chair in Provincial Darbars.

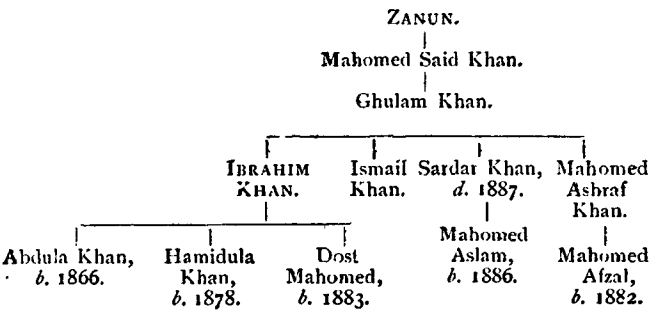
AKBAR KHAN OF ISMAILA, UTMAN BOLAK.



Akbar Khan is of the same tribe as Umar Khan of Shewa, but descended from Aku Khan, son of Razar ; Umar Khan being descended from Razar's son Kadar. Nurai was the first recognised Khan of the Aku Khels, but there are no records regarding him. Lashkar Khan succeeded Nurai, but resigned in favor of his son Ibrahim Khan. Ibrahim, granduncle of the present Khan, was killed with seventy of his followers at Gila near Karapa, on the Buner Road, when fighting against the Sikhs under Sardar Hari Singh, to whom he had refused submission. He was succeeded by his brother Ismail Khan, who being unable to hold his own against the Kamalzai Khan of Toru, submitted to Hari Singh and was recognized as Khan of the Aku Khel Tapa, and was granted a cash *muajab* of Rs. 2,500. He was killed at Tarlandi in a skirmish between Afghans and Sikhs, fighting on the side of the latter; and was succeeded by his brother

Khadi Khan, whose *muajab* was increased to Rs. 2,670 in consideration of his having behaved loyally towards the Sikh Government; and he was declared Khan of the whole Razar Tapa. He continued his services when the British came, and opposed Arsala Khan of Zaida, who refused to tender his allegiance to the new comers, expelling him in 1852 from the Khadu Khel lands. He was allowed to remain in the enjoyment of his old cash allowances, which were, however, lost later on by his nephew Khoidad Khan, who was punished with seven years' imprisonment for an offence under the Indian Penal Code. Khoidad received a reduced allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum on being released; but he got into trouble again in 1880 by eloping with a neighbour's wife, and he died in prison in the same year. His nephew Akbar Khan, now at the head of the Tapa, enjoys the grant of Rs. 1,000 which has been continued in the family. He is described as good-looking, intelligent and well-behaved. But the family have lost their importance, and it is probable that the Khanship will go back to the elder branch when the present incumbent dies. Akbar Khan is a Viceregal Darbari.

KHAN BAHADAR IBRAHIM KHAN, OF MARDAN.



Khan Ibrahim, Khan Bahadar, is a member of the Kisharanzai branch of Kamalzais, of which Khwaja Mahomed Khan of Hoti is the leading member; Muhabat Khan of Toru being head of the Misharanzai branch. He is a descendant of Kamal Khan who came to this country with the Eusafzais from Kandahar and founded the Kamalzai Tapa.

During the reign of Ahmad Shah Abdali, some of the Eusafzai Maliks rendered service and were granted *muajabs* and designated Khans of their Tapas. Ibrahim Khan's forefathers were honored in this manner. He and his brother Malik Ismail Khan are among the present Maliks of Mardan, having sprung from Malik Bara Khan, who was first recognised as such; while Khwaja Mahomed is Khan of Hoti, as representing the original Malik Aladad; both families being of the Kisharanzai stock.

In 1853 Ibrahim Khan took service as a Havaldar in the Police Battalion, known as the Sherdils. He was promoted Jamadar in the Mutiny. In 1864 he was appointed an Inspector, and served as such at Amritsar and Peshawar. Six years later he was deputed to visit Yarkand in a semi-political capacity. He was there imprisoned for some months, and was very near being hanged as a spy. In 1873, he was again sent to Yarkand with the Mission under Sir

Douglas Forsyth. His services were rewarded with the bestowal of a handsome khilat; and he was created a Khan Bahadar under the Viceroy's orders in 1874, receiving at the same time a life-jagir of Rs. 800 per annum in Chak Mardan. In 1875 he was promoted Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and in the same year he received a present of Rs. 5,000 for political services rendered in Badakhshan and Wakhan. He was deputed to wait upon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to India in 1875-76; and he received a handsome gold watch and a large sum of money in recognition of his services. He accompanied Sir Lepel Griffin to Kabul in 1880, and was employed on various duties of a delicate nature; receiving on his return to India a life-jagir in Chak Mardan and Jalala, yielding Rs. 1,800 per annum. In 1883 he was appointed Commandant of the Peshawar Border Milita, and in the following year was attached to the staff of the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission. For the services then rendered he received a valuable khilat from the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy in public Darbar; and he was awarded a cash *muajab* of Rs. 800 per annum. He retired from the service in 1888 on a special pension of Rs. 3,600 per annum. It was at the same time settled that Rs. 2,000 per annum of his life-jagir should be continued to any heir whom he might select, under the usual conditions of loyalty and good conduct. His brother Ismail Khan is an Ala Lambardar in Mardan. Sardar Khan, another brother, lately deceased, served for some years as a Deputy Inspector of Police. Mahomed Ashraf Khan, a younger brother, is now a Deputy Inspector in the Peshawar district; and Abdula Khan, son of Ibrahim Khan, is an Inspector of Police at Amritsar.

Ibrahim Khan is a man of very great ability. He has served Government well and faithfully for thirty-five years, and has earned the respect of every English officer

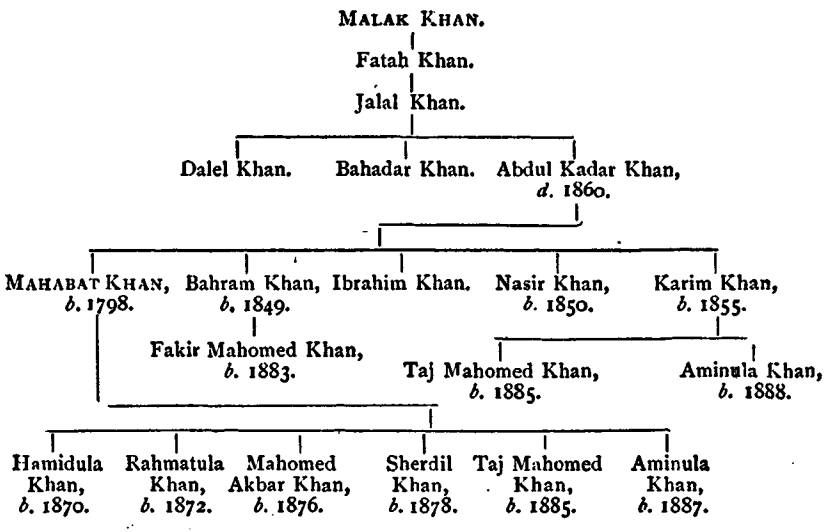
with whom he has had official relations. The following extract from a letter, addressed on his behalf by Sir Lepel Griffin to the Panjab Government in 1882, proves the high opinion that officer entertains of the Sardar :—

"In 1880, I specially selected Ibrahim Khan to serve on my personal staff in Afghanistan. Here his assistance was of the greatest value, and I chose him with Rasaldar Mahomed Afzal Khan, *C.S.I.*, also attached to my staff, to proceed to Turkistan and open negotiations with the present Amir.

"This service, it is superfluous to state, was one of considerable personal risk, the country through which the envoys had to pass being inhabited by turbulent tribes, many of them exceedingly inimical to Amir Abdul Rahman. But Ibrahim Khan has never permitted any consideration of personal interest or danger to influence the performance of services to Government, and the information which he was able to accumulate in Turkistan was of the utmost value in determining the political situation.

"There can be no greater incentive to zealous and loyal work in our native fellow-subjects than seeing the labors of distinguished officials like Ibrahim Khan adequately and generously rewarded by the Government they have served so well."

MAHABAT KHAN OF TORU, MARDAN.



Mahabat Khan is a Misharanzai Kamalzai, the early history of whose family has been already given.* Dalel Khan, uncle of Mahabat, was at the head of the Toru section when the Sikhs first moved up to Peshawar, and he gave them considerable trouble as one of the leaders of the combination against them. He was, however, driven out by his own two brothers, who went over to the enemy ; and after some further family broils the Khanship finally devolved upon Abdul Kadar, father of the present head of the Tapa. He was appointed revenue agent in 1831, on behalf of the Sikh Governor for five Tapas comprised in Eusafzai, and he received a *muajab* of Rs. 10,000 per annum. He discharged his duties faithfully as long as the Sikh power lasted. In 1847 he was on Major Lawrence's side and helped with horse and foot during the rebellion which immediately preceded the British annexation. He was the leading man in Eusafzai in the early days of our rule, and served us heartily and loyally.

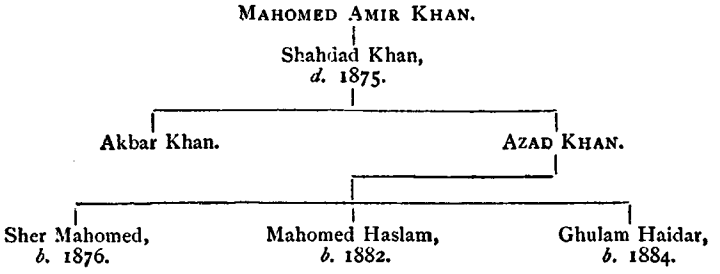
* *Vide* Khwaja Mahomed Khan of Hoti.

Occupying, as he did, a position of trust and confidence which many of his old companions had not the good fortune to share, it was natural that he should have made enemies who were anxious for his fall. They on one occasion took advantage of the attempted assassination of an officer of the Corps of Guides to declare that the act had been instigated by Abdul Kadar, and he was accordingly seized and thrown into Jail. He was, however, released later on by the Commissioner, and publicly declared innocent of the charge; and in proof of his restoration to favor he was presented with a handsome khilat in public Darbar by the Chief Commissioner of the Province, in presence of the whole of the Peshawar Khans. He behaved loyally afterwards in the Mutiny, and took part in several expeditions on the border. His death in 1860 was a matter of general regret.

Abdul Kadar had been in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 6,000 per annum; and of this one-half was continued to his son Mahabat Khan, who is now at the head of the clan. He also has loyally served Government on many occasions. He was with us in the Waziri Expedition of 1859, in command of ten sowars and twenty footmen sent by his father. He also shared in the Ambeyla Campaign of 1863; and in the late Kabul War he was employed for some months in a subordinate political capacity. He was rewarded with a mafi grant in perpetuity valued at Rs. 430 per annum. He is a Viceregal Darbari of the Peshawar district.

Bahram Khan, brother of Mahabat, used to enjoy a mafi of Rs. 250 per annum, and this was increased to Rs. 310 in 1887 as a reward for services rendered by him in Afghanistan and on the Peshawar border. He is a Provincial Darbari. His brother Karim is also a mafidar on a small scale.

AZAD KHAN OF HUND, UTMAN BOLAK.



Azad Khan is a Sadozai Pathan of the Balar Khel section. The family came to this country with the Eusafzais from Kandahar and founded Hund.

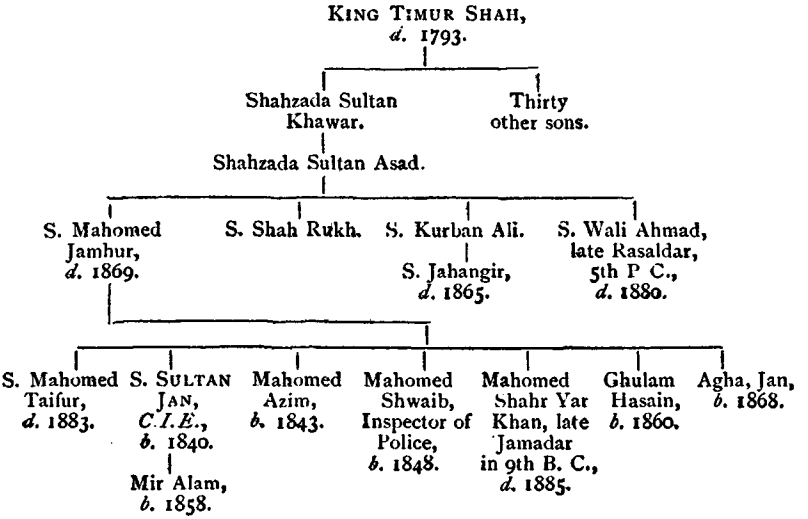
Biland Khan removed from Hund with his three brothers Ibrahim, Rahmat and Himat Khan, and settled at Zaida, while Latif Khan remained at Hund. This family is the elder branch of the Zaida family, and one of the oldest in Eusafzai.

Zabita Khan's grandson Ashraf Khan became first Khan of Zaida, his son being Arsala the Second, who refused to submit to the British when the district was taken from the Sikhs. The Hund branch, though the elder, thus lost its power and gave place in political importance to the Zaidas, notwithstanding that the wealth remains with the Hunds, who own valuable timber-bearing islands in the Indus. The families became more completely separated in later years when Ibrahim was Khan of Zaida. Shahdad Khan, father of the present Khan, succeeded at settlement in ousting many of the smaller owners from their lands, and he was murdered in consequence in 1875, while praying in the mosque at Hund. His son Azad Khan has done little to keep up the position of the family. He seized the whole of his father's property, and has in consequence been involved in much

litigation with his half-brother Akbar Khan. Azad Khan, in 1887, instigated an attempt to murder the patwari of his village for having given evidence against him in a law-suit, and was, by the Commissioner, deprived, under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, of his *muajab* of Rs. 300 and mafi of Rs. 305 for a period of five years. He was also deprived of his seat in Darbar.

KOHAT DISTRICT.

SARDAR SULTAN JAN., *C.I.E.*


KING TIMUR SHAH,
d. 1793.
Shahzada Sultan Khawar.
Thirty other sons.
Shahzada Sultan Asad.
S. Mahomed Jamhur, *d.* 1869.
S. Shah Rukh.
S. Kurban Ali.
S. Jahangir, *d.* 1865.
S. Wali Ahmad, late Rasaldar, 5th P C., *d.* 1880.
S. Mahomed Taifur, *d.* 1883.
S. SULTAN JAN, *C.I.E.*, *b.* 1840.
Mir Alam, *b.* 1858.
Mahomed Azim, *b.* 1843.
Mahomed Shwaib, Inspector of Police, *b.* 1848.
Mahomed Shahr Yar Khan, late Jamadar in 9th B. C., *d.* 1885.
Ghulam Hasain, *b.* 1860.
Agha, Jan, *b.* 1868.

Sardar Sultan Jan takes the leading place amongst the Darbaris of Kohat. He is fifth in descent from Timur Shah. His father Shahzada Jamhur was a loyal and faithful subject, whose official career is deserving of detailed record.

Shahzada Sultan Khawar, grandfather of Shahzada Jamhur, was some time Governor of the Kandahar Province during the reign of Shah Zaman. He was, however, re-called to Kabul when Shah Mahmud usurped the Throne. His son Shahzada Asad fled to Peshawar in 1830, and sought the protection of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who treated him with consideration, assigning lands valued at Rs. 2,300 annually for his support. Shahzada Jamhur's connection with the British dates from the First Afghan War, when he attached himself to Colonel Wade, who was proceeding to Jalalabad in charge of the Shahzada Timur. Having borrowed as much money as he could on the security of his jagir, he raised a bodyguard of one hundred and fifty horse and two hundred

foot, mainly from amongst his own followers, and placed them at Colonel Wade's disposal. On his return to Peshawar at the end of the war, he opened up a correspondence with Mr. Currie, British Resident at Lahore, and kept that officer informed from time to time of the political movements in the Valley, being one of the first to give warning of the insurrection organized by Sardar Sultan Mahomed Khan, Barakzai, and the Sikh Sardar Chatar Singh. He was suspected by the leaders of the rebellion of being in correspondence with George Lawrence, who was then a prisoner at Kohat, and he was arrested and kept for some time in confinement. But on his way to Peshawar he managed to escape from his guard, and keeping to the Jawaki Hills, reached Attock in safety, where Lieutenant Herbert with a handful of Pathans was being besieged by Sardar Sultan Mahomed Khan. He remained with Herbert as long as the place held out, and refused to listen to Sultan Mahomed, who did his utmost to induce him to betray his Commander, even going so far as to threaten to murder the Shahzada's children under the walls of the fort. He joined Reynell Taylor shortly afterwards at Bannu, and was by him sent with letters to the Army, then on its way to Rawal Pindi after the battle of Gujrat.

In 1849 the Shahzada was posted to Kohat as Extra Assistant Commissioner, and with this district he was closely connected for the remainder of his service, which lasted until 1869, in which year he died of cholera. During the Mutiny he exerted himself in every way to check the spread of false intelligence, and by various means to prevent disaffection and encourage the well-disposed. He was rewarded with a khilat of Rs. 2,500, and his jagir of Rs. 2,300 was confirmed to the family in perpetuity. On various occasions Shahzada Jamhur proved himself a staunch adherent and devoted servant of the British Government. He studied our interests with zeal and loyalty, and supported our conciliatory policy with the inde-

pendent tribes, winning them over by his surprising tact, even temper and intimate knowledge of their ways. Beside every District Officer in succession, he took his place as chief adviser in all matters connected with border administration ; and none of them ever had reason to regret having listened to his experienced counsels. The three Lawrences, Sir Herbert Edwardes, Majors James, Henderson, Munro and Cavagnari, have all left on record the respect and esteem in which they held him. His long connection with the district, his profuse hospitality and kindly bearing towards all classes, his honorable nature and honest ways, gave him an extraordinary influence over the wild people with whom he had to deal. He frequently spent money from his own purse in furtherance of State interests ; in private life he was open-handed, charitable and generous to a fault ; and he died a poor man, beloved and mourned by all. It is sad to have to record that his sons were forced to submit to the sale of their father's house in execution of a decree of the Courts against his estate. The whole of the Shahzada's property went to his creditors. Government merely gave the children a grant later on of Rs. 2,000 to purchase a dwelling-house for the ladies of the family.

Sardar Sultan Jan, *C.I.E.*, Extra Assistant Commissioner, took his father's place in 1869. He and his brother Taifur led one hundred horse to Hindustan in 1857, and did good service in the Muzafarnagar district, guarding the Ganges Ferries, and afterwards marching with General John Coke, their old Deputy Commissioner, into Rohilkand, where the rebels were made to feel the folly of their ways. The charge of Sultan Jan's troop on the guns at Mirganj near Baraily, is said by General Coke to have been one of the brilliant feats of the campaign. The Mutiny services of the Shahzada were rewarded with the grant of a khilat valued at Rs. 500.

Sultan Jan served for twelve years after 1860 as a Tahsildar at Peshawar and Kohat. He took part in the Utman

Khel Expedition of 1866, assisting with supplies, and afterwards in the establishment of villages in the plains, in the room of those destroyed by our troops. He has held the position of Extra Assistant Commissioner since 1872, and has gradually assumed the place occupied in the old days by his lamented father. His services in connection with the Kohat Pass Blockade of 1876 were rewarded with a khilat of value. He again received a present for service in the Jawaki country in 1878. At the outbreak of hostilities in Afghanistan he was deputed to the Kuram Valley as a Political Officer under Mr. Archibald Christie, who entertained a high opinion of the Sardar's merits. He was afterwards selected for the difficult and somewhat dangerous charge of the newly-acquired Valley of Khost. But his rule was of short duration. The tribes would not assent to the arrangement, and a force had to proceed from Kuram to bring him out in all haste. Khost was allowed to go back to the Amir of Kabul, while Kuram later on was made over to the local clans. The Sardar's services throughout the whole campaign were exemplary, and our failure in Khost is in no way due to his want of wisdom in counsel or action. For his services in the Kuram Valley he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire; and an additional jagir of Rs. 1,000 was conferred upon him, of lands in the Kohat Tahsil.

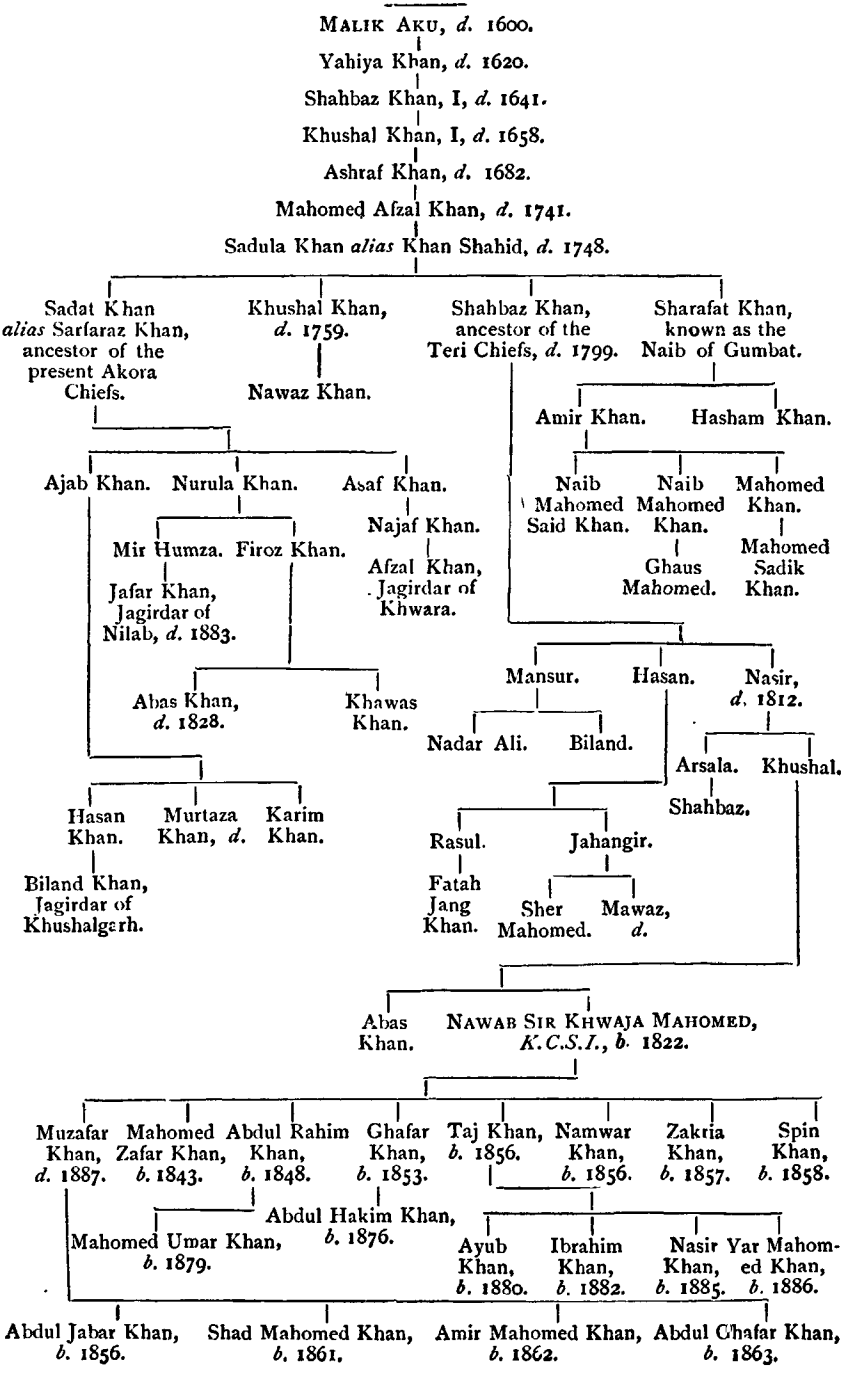
In the winter of 1884-85 he again visited Kuram to assist the Turis in settling their outstanding cases with the Amir's subjects, who were represented by Akhundzada Abdul Rahim Khan, Governor of Khost. He was awarded a khilat of the value of Rs. 500 by the Panjab Government, and later on the Secretary of State for India sanctioned a further reward of Rs. 1,000 for his eminent services in satisfactorily settling these disputes. In the following year he again went to Kuram, and on his return again received a khilat from the Lieutenant-Governor.

The jagir of Rs. 2,300 in the Peshawar district, originally bestowed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, had been confirmed to the family at annexation in perpetuity. In 1873, cash rates were substituted for payments in kind, and the jagir was assessed at Rs. 3,315; but this sum was found to be below what the Sardar had been receiving under the older system of collection, and the whole was brought up to Rs. 4,000 by an additional grant of Rs. 685 from the revenues of Tapi and Bakizai, Tahsil Kohat; on which also is charged the personal jagir of Rs. 1,000, granted to the Sardar for services in the Afghan War. The whole assignment of Rs. 5,000 is now treated as one grant, to be continued in perpetuity to one direct heir of the late Shahzada Jamhur.[1] Government has the power of requiring the holder to make suitable provision for the junior members of the family. The jagir is nominally enjoyed by Sultan Jan; but most of the income goes towards the maintenance of his numerous relatives.

Mahomed Shwaib, brother of Sultan Jan, now an Inspector of Police in Peshawar, rendered good service on the Khaibar Line during the late Afghan War. A second brother, Agha Jan, is serving in the Burma Police, and a third, Mahomed Azim, is a Dafadar in the Corps of Guides. Mir Alam, son of Sultan Jan, is Deputy Inspector of Police in the Bannu district.

Sardar Wali Ahmad, uncle of Sultan Jan, was a Rasaldar in the 5th Panjab Cavalry. He died in 1880, leaving no sons. Another member of the family deserying of mention is Mahomed Shahr Yar Khan, late a Jamadar in the 9th Bengal Cavalry. He died in 1885.

NAWAB SIR KHWAJA MAHOMED KHAN, KHAN BAHADAR, *K.C.S.I.*, TERI.



The original classification of the Khataks into Teri and Bolak has long since been dropped, and is remembered by very few of the modern clansmen. The existing branches are the Akoras and Teris. The Akora Khataks are settled in Peshawar and the north-eastern corner of the Kohat district, comprising the Nilab, Khwara, Zira and Patiala Tapas. The Teris are in subordination to the Nawab of Teri, who has extensive rights in the Teri Tahsil, lying south of Kohat and north of the Bannu district. In extent this tract is about half the size of the Kohat district. The first home of the Khataks was at Shwal, a valley in the Waziri country lying to the west of Bannu, near the Pir Ghal peak, whence they emerged in the fourteenth century, and settled on the left bank of the Kuram River near its junction with the Indus. Thence they were pressed into the plains by a fresh exodus from Shwal, this time of the Shataks, who finally settled in Bannu. In alliance with the Bangashes they secured possession of the Chauntra, Bahadar Khel, and Teri Valleys, and driving out the tribes previously occupying the north-eastern tracts of Kohat, obtained as their own share the Tapas of Gumbat, Patiala and Zira. In the sixteenth century we find them under their chief Malik Aku at war with their old friends the Bangashes, whom they expelled from the Teri Valley. Aku was an able ruler who enriched his tribesmen by organizing them into bands for making raids on their neighbours whenever this might be done with tolerable safety. It is said he had a particular aversion to Hindus, and that it was his pride to possess two large earthern vessels filled with the ornaments of those he had slain. This is no doubt a libel; but it is an index of the sentiments of the family historian who chronicled his deeds over a hundred years ago. Aku had the honor of an interview with the great Akbar when he crossed the Indus Ferry at Bagh Nilab in 1581. He on this occasion made his excuses for having beaten the

Emperor's Governor, Shah Beg Khan, a short time previously at Peshawar. Akbar accepted his apologies and placed him in charge of the road between Attock and Peshawar, allowing him to levy a fee upon all pack-animals in return for safe conduct; and he was confirmed in the possession he had taken of a fertile tract along the banks of the Kabul River, between Khairabad and Naushera. He had already made himself secure in case of reverse by building a series of strong posts in the Charat Range. He now built a fortified sarai at Akora near Peshawar, which gave him command of the country between the Kabul and the Kuram Rivers. From his people north of the Jawaki hills he took produce varying from one-tenth to one-fourth the yield, according to the strength or weakness of the village with which he had to deal. Salt was also a source of considerable profit to him; for he levied a handsome royalty on every camel, donkey and bullock-load that left the mines at Jata and Mangla. Altogether, Malik Aku was one of the prominent men of his time in the northern Panjab; and he is still revered by his tribe as the Chief who brought them all they have since possessed and enjoyed. He was killed in 1600, fighting against the Bolaks.

Khushal Khan, who flourished forty years later, was the next Khatak Chief of note. He served in the armies of Shah Jahan in Hindustan, and was employed in repressing the plundering propensities of the Eusafzais and other tribes of the Peshawar Valley. He is said to have been well educated, having written a number of Persian poems of considerable merit. He received honors and rewards from the Emperor Shah Jahan; but on the accession of Aurangzeb, who was at enmity with his father, he was disgraced and imprisoned in the Gwalior Fort for six years. He was ultimately released and sent back to look after the Peshawar Valley, which had relapsed into a state of anarchy after his removal. But the

hardships to which he had been subjected, left him without spirit. He had lost his power of command, and did little to restore order. His grandson Afzal ruled the tribe for sixty years. He was a clever man, with literary tastes, and was the author of the *Tarikh-i-Murasa*, or history of the Khataks, and other works.

Teri, the present home of the Khatak Nawabs, rose to importance in the reign of Ahmad Shah, who received substantial assistance from Sadat Khan, grandson of Afzal, when he invaded India in 1748. Sadat was confirmed by the Emperor as Khan of Akora, while his cousin Khushal Khan took over the southern country and became Chief of the Teri branch. Khushal Khan served in Ahmad Shah's Wars, and was killed in battle at Hasan Abdal in 1759, when Ahmad Shah was driving back the Mahratas from the Indus, a little before the battle of Panipat. Sadat Khan so distinguished himself in this campaign that the King made him ruler of the country as far as Jhilam. Timur Shah afterwards bestowed on him the title of Sarfaraz Khan, by which he is generally known. The family history is exceedingly intricate for some years previous to the accession of the present Nawab, and is of no interest except to the tribesmen themselves. They took opposite sides when the Durani monarchy was breaking to pieces after the murder of Wazir Fatah Khan at Hirat. Shahzada Mahomed Sultan, brother of Mahmud Shah, was then Governor of Kohat. He was driven out by Firoz Khan of Akora, and with him Nadar Khan of Teri. But Nadar had a strong backing amongst the Khataks, and was enabled, after a brief interval, to return to Teri and dislodge his cousin Arsala, whom Firoz Khan had set up in his place. Nadar was murdered three years later, in 1827, while saying his prayers in a mosque; and the Chiefship passed to Shahbaz, the son of his old rival Arsala. He was in his turn ousted by Nadar's brother, Biland. A series of struggles continued

to keep the whole district in disturbance, the tribe being split up into factions which appealed alternately to the Sikhs on one side and to the Afghans on the other. Rasul Khan, one of the claimants, secured the assistance of the Maharaja Sher Singh, who sent him a detachment of Sikh troops from Bannu, enabling him to turn out Biland, after whom he held the Chiefship for seven years. His widow adopted the present Khan, Khwaja Mahomed a posthumous son of Khushal Khan, who was murdered in 1824. He was at the head of the Khataks when Reynell Taylor marched through Kohat with a detachment of Sikhs fromPeshawar in 1848, and he has ever since been Chief of the Teri Khataks. At annexation he obtained the lease of the Teri Tahsil at Rs. 31,068 per annum. This amount was soon afterwards lowered to Rs. 25,000; and in 1851 the Ilaka was leased to him at Rs. 20,000 for five years. In 1855 these rates were confirmed for his life, and in 1858 they were made perpetual; while in recognition of his services during the late Afghan War, the payments during the lifetime of the present Nawab were reduced to Rs. 18,000.

The splendid services rendered by this loyal Chief and the recognition they have from time to time received, are worthy of detailed notice. In the Second Sikh War of 1848, when the issue was still doubtful, he actively opposed the Barakzai Governor, corresponding regularly with our officials and keeping them informed of all that passed; and after annexation he lent Reynell Taylor every possible assistance in keeping the wild and lawless mountain tribes in order. In 1851 he accompanied Captain Coke, then Deputy Commissioner, on his expedition into the Miranzai Valley at the head of over two thousand men to collect revenue from the Upper Bangashes, whose allegiance was claimed by Sardar Mahomed Azim of Kuram, on behalf of the Amir Dost Mahomed Khan. The Sardar was prepared with

a large body of Waziris and Zamushts to make good the claim by force had not this counter-demonstration been made. The Khan of Teri had with him a contingent of three hundred foot and one hundred and fifty horse, and rendered himself most useful as a political adviser and military Chief; while from the fertile valley of Chauntra he sent in regular supplies of grain and fodder to the camp.

Owing to a Waziri raid in 1850 on the village and salt mines of Bahadar Khel in the Teri Ilaka, a military force was moved thither in November 1851, and arrangements made for the construction of a military post to hold the Waziris in check. This work was most distasteful to the semi-independent Khatak clans of the neighbourhood, and they for some time evinced a spirit of sullen resistance; but the Chief behaved well throughout, and eventually succeeded in putting down all opposition. He assisted in collecting materials for the fort and in keeping open the communications with Kohat by patrolling the roads with his armed followers. The Khan also helped at this period in securing the eastern border against the Afridi robbers and raiders. The military road from Kohat to Rawal Pindi was practically in his charge as far as Khushalgarh, and he was always prepared to march with a force of two hundred horse and four hundred foot in any required direction.

A second expedition against the Upper Bangashes was undertaken in 1855, under General Neville Chamberlain, with the object of bringing the Valley more effectually under control and completing the work commenced in 1851. The Khan of Teri again accompanied the column with a number of followers, and did good service along the line of communication. In 1856 the Miranzai Valley was the scene of a third military expedition. General Chamberlain passed up into the Kuram with a force of 4,700 men and 14 guns to

coerce the refractory Zamushts, and to exact compensation from the Teri tribe for outrages committed in British territory. Khwaja Mahomed Khan, again assisted with a Khatak levy, and afterwards by his advice and influence, was instrumental in bringing the negotiations to a successful termination.

In 1857 the Khan with his own clansmen held the fort of Bahadar Khel and the posts of Latamar and Nari, thereby setting free the military garrisons; and he despatched a contingent of horse and foot to Peshawar, remaining himself in attendance on the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat. "It would have been impossible," Edwardes writes, "for any Chief to behave better. He took charge of forts for us, entered into all our anxieties and arrangements as if they were his own, punished the disaffected, repressed false or alarming rumours, and was a sound and loyal councillor to his District Officer." For these services the Khan received a khilat of Rs. 5,000, and the lease of his territory in perpetuity on a nominal tribute of Rs. 20,000. The title of Khan Bahadar was also conferred on him. The Khan was present in 1860 with the Kabul Khel Waziri Field Force of 4,000 men and 13 guns under Brigadier Chamberlain, assisting with his levies; and for his services receiving the thanks of the Government of India.

Khwaja Mahomed Khan's long and unwavering services were especially brought to the notice of Government in 1871. He was honored with the much-coveted title of Nawab, and was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. In 1876 he had the privilege of being presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and of receiving a medal from his hands.

When the Pass Afridi troubles of 1876-78 commenced, the Nawab found himself too much weakened by illness and

age to take the personal part he would have felt proud to assume a few years earlier. He, however, detailed his son Mahomed Zafar Khan to command the Khatak levies, who remained under arms until the final submission of the Jawakis, and did good service throughout. The Nawab and his son were publicly thanked by the Lieutenant-Governor in a Darbar held at Kohat in 1878. During the late Afghan War the Nawab furnished over two thousand workmen for the construction of the cart-road between Thal and Kuram, and for the building of military posts and of camp defences at Thal. He also sent a body of two hundred men under command of Nawabzada Mahomed Zafar Khan, to hold the posts on the line between Kohat and Thal, patrolling the road with sowars; and he collected over fifteen hundred camels and about one thousand pack-bullocks for transport purposes. Mahomed Zafar Khan again materially aided in securing communications between Thal and Alizai during the Zamusht Expedition of 1879, and added to the good name he had already acquired as commandant of the Khatak levies in the Jawaki Expedition. The Nawab's third son, Abdul Ghafar Khan, was in charge of the Kohat road labourers at Thal for several months. A fourth son was employed with Sir Frederick Roberts in Kuram, and accompanied him to Kabul on behalf of the Nawab.

The Nawab's income from land is put down at Rs. 54,000, after deducting the Government demand (Rs. 18,000), and Rs. 21,800 paid away as *inam* and *barat* to relatives and others having a claim to maintenance. His villages are spread over the Teri Tahsil in the four Tapas of Seni, Khawaram, Teri and Barak. The system of collection varies a good deal in each sub-division. The Seni and Khawaram villages are almost all let out for fixed sums either to the proprietors as a body or to individual holders. The Teri Tapa lies round the Nawab's own head-quarters. In a few villages he takes in

kind direct; the rest are held by proprietary communities who pay a fixed share of the produce converted into cash.

During the late Afghan War the demand for men, both as soldiers and labourers on the Kuram line, was in a great measure supplied by the Nawab. They were liberally paid through departmental officers, but the service was forced and very unpopular; and in March, 1880, large numbers of the Barak Khataks who were thus employed entered a practical protest by running away to their homes. The movement rapidly developed into an insurrection against the Nawab's authority. In June and July it became difficult to execute criminal or civil processes in the portion of the district lying south of Teri. Prisoners were forcibly released, and the orders of Government were practically set at defiance. In August a small force marched into the heart of the Barak country, and most of the malcontents submitted; but the complete pacification of the Lawaghar tract was not effected for more than a year afterwards. The Baraks insisted that they had been driven to rebellion by the oppressive nature of the Nawab's revenue system; and as his arrangements were found to be out of harmony with the settled tracts in his immediate vicinity, a fresh assessment was made by the Deputy Commissioner, which has apparently given satisfaction to both parties. The Nawab's claim to ownership of the whole Tapa was not admitted; but he was awarded a talukdari allowance of Rs. 9-6 per cent. on the land-revenue proper in lieu of certain dues which he and his ancestors were proved to have continuously levied from the tribe. Besides his income of Rs. 54,000 from land, the Nawab enjoys a percentage on collections of the Bahadar Khel and Nari Salt Mines, bringing in, on an average, Rs. 3,300 per annum.

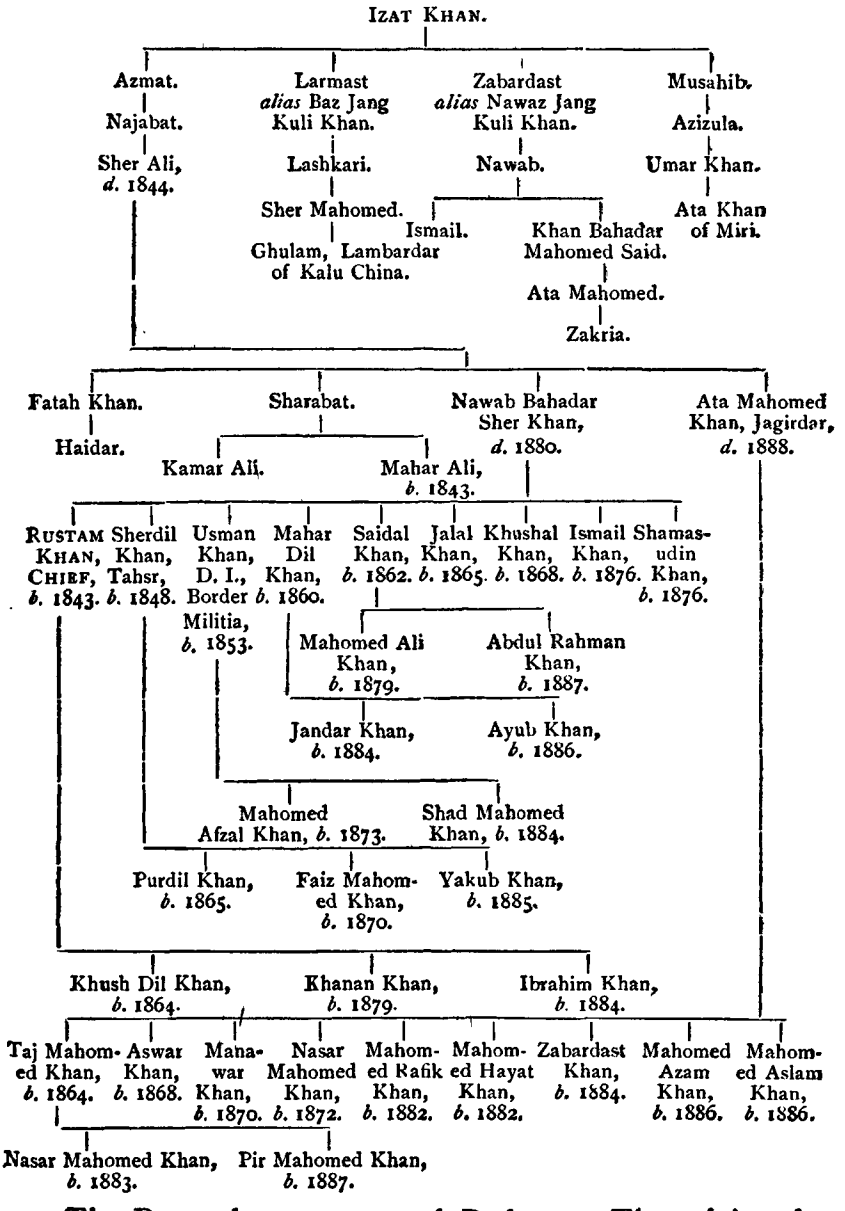
The Nawab unfortunately finds it impossible to reduce his expenditure within reasonable limits, and he remains in

embarrassed circumstances notwithstanding the liberality aways shown to him by Government. As head of an important clan, he is expected to keep open house, and his kitchen fires are never cold. His hospitality is proverbial, even in a country where this quality is regarded almost as a religious obligation. He had to accept a loan of Rs. 35,000 from Government in 1870; and twelve years later he borrowed an additional sum of Rs. 60,000. Of this latter sum about one-half remains unliquidated; and the Nawab's liabilities go on increasing. He exercises civil and criminal judicial powers within the limits of his Tahsil. He is aided in all his work by his second son Mahomed Zafar Khan, who is generally regarded as the Nawab's heir. Zafar Khan has done good service on several occasions, as already noticed. At the close of the Afghan War he was honored with the title of Khan Bahadar. He is a Magistrate and Civil Judge, and he superintends the revenue business of the Tahsil. Of the Nawab's remaining seven sons, the most prominent are Ghafar Khan and Spin Khan. The former has been invested with magisterial powers; and both are on the Lieutenant-Governor's Darbar List. The old Nawab has latterly given up attending public functions. His son Mahomed Zafar Khan takes his place in Viceregal Darbars.

In other branches of the family, the most prominent man is Mahomed Sadik Khan, known as the Naib of Gumbat, who receives an allowance of Rs. 360 per annum in connection with the Malgin Salt Mines.

Khanzada Sher Mahomed, a distant cousin of the Nawab's, set up a claim to the Chiefship in 1880, and is believed to have incited the Baraks to create the disturbances described above. He had left his home immediately after annexation, and taken up his abode in Kuram. He was murdered by hill robbers while his claims were still pending.

NAWABZADA RUSTAM KHAN, CHIEF OF THE BAIZAI BANGASHES.



The Bangashes are not real Pathans. They claim descent from Khalid, a Shekh of the Arab tribe of Kureshi,

whose children are said to have settled in Persia. They were driven thence at the commencement of the thirteenth century by Changez Khan Mughal, and passed through Sind into Hindustan. Ismail Khan, one of their headmen, was appointed Governor of Multan, where his oppression gained him the name of Bangash, or tearer-up of roots, by which title his descendants have been known ever since. He and his people excited the enmity of the neighbouring tribes, who drove them off. They retired to the Suliman Mountains, and eventually settled in Gardez, moving fifty years later into the Kuram Valley. This immigration is supposed to have taken place about the beginning of the fifteenth century, subsequent to the invasion of Timur. They pushed thence into the Miranzai Valley and ousted the Orakzais from the country about Kohat, aided by the Khataks, who were simultaneously invading the district from the south. The Orakzais previously held the country as far as Resi on the Indus. The Khataks took the eastern Ilakas of Resi, Patiala and Zira; while the Bangashes helped themselves to the Valley of Kohat. This acquisition had been probably completed before Babar's invasion in 1505. The lands abandoned by the Bangashes in Kuram were taken possession of by a new tribe, the Turis, who gradually obtained the mastery, and are now the dominant people.

The Bangash tribe appear from the time of their first settlement to have been divided into the Upper Bangashes of Miranzai or Hangu, and the lower Bangashes of Kohat. The rule of the Khans of Kohat and Hangu was of the most intermittent character. The boundaries of their holdings were perpetually varying, and they were always at war amongst themselves. Upper Miranzai appears to have been all along almost independent. Occasionally a powerful Chief, with the support of the King, became Governor of the whole country from the Indus to the Kuram. Ghulam Mahomed Khan of

Hangu in the time of Nadar Shah is thus said to have ruled over Baizai, and as far as Matani in Peshawar; and Zabardast Khan of Kohat during the reign of Timur Shah was ruler as far as Biland Khel when the Hangu family were temporarily expelled.

Khan Sher Khan, the first Baizai Bangash of whom anything is known beyond his name, flourished in the time of Aurangzeb, during the last half of the seventeenth century. Haji Bahadar Shah, founder of a famous shrine in the town of Kohat, was his contemporary, and married his daughter. Khan Sher Khan re-divided the Baizai lands and fixed a tax of one rupee per *bakhra* or share; and this assessment afterwards became the standard of right in land. He was killed in the Emperor's service in Hindustan. A number of Chiefs followed, whose usual fate was to suffer death at the hands of their successors. It would be profitless to trace the history of the clan step by step. Few of the family distinguished themselves except by murders and acts which in the present day are deemed disgraceful; and the mass of names given in Mr. Tucker's Report is confusing to any one not thoroughly acquainted with the internal affairs of the tribe.

Larmast Khan accompanied Ahmad Shah Abdali to Hindustan, and received the title of Baz Jang Kuli Khan for good service. Zabardast, who flourished towards the end of the eighteenth century, was one of the most renowned of the Baizais, keeping the country between the Indus and Biland Khel on the Kuram for some years in a state of comparative quiet. But there was no strong man to follow him, and the country lapsed into anarchy after his death. This lasted until 1810, when Mahomed Sultan, brother of Mahmud Shah of Kabul, was appointed Governor of Kohat, and the Baizais lost their semi-independent position. Sher Ali Khan, murderer of his cousin Azizula, at one time Chief, now became the leading man of the family and generally held a large part of

the country subordinate to the local governors. He married his daughter to Sardar Sultan Mahomed Khan, who had obtained the district in jagir in 1836. The alliance secured Sher Ali Khan unusual consideration at the hands of the Sardar, who was then all-powerful. Sher Ali Khan was succeeded in 1844 by his eldest son Fatah Khan, who was ousted two years later by Bahadar Sher Khan, probably through the sister's influence.

At annexation Bahadar Sher Khan fell into trouble with his revenue and had to abscond; but he was recalled by Captain Coke, Deputy Commissioner, and placed in charge of the Kohat Pass, then, as ever since, a thorn in the side of the local officials. In 1853 the village of Mir Ahmad Khel close to Kohat, which had always been held by the Khans of Lower Bangash, was bestowed in jagir on Bahadar Sher Khan and his brother Ata Mahomed Khan, in proportions of nine-tenths and one-tenth, respectively, at the estimated value of Rs. 1,000 per annum. The grant was made subject to the rendering of such services as the Deputy Commissioner might require. Bahadar Sher Khan was also confirmed as jagirdar in several garden plots in the Tapa, yielding annually about Rs. 400; and the British Government fully recognised him as Chief of the Lower Bangashes. He proved of much assistance to Coke in the early days. On the occasion of the Basi Khel disturbances in 1855, he was deputed to protect the mouth of the Kohat Pass, and co-operate with our troops at Aimal Chabutra and Fort Mackeson. This he did with some effect, checking the men of Akora in an attack on the Basi Khel, and forcing them to return for the protection of their own villages. For this service he received a reward of Rs. 300 from the Chief Commissioner of the Panjab. In 1857 Bahadar Sher Khan placed himself under the orders of Sir Herbert Edwardes at Peshawar, who wrote of his loyalty in the highest terms. He raised and

commanded about two hundred men, many of them Afridis of the Kohat and Jawaki Passes, whom it was essential to keep quiet during the crisis. He guarded the Court House, the Treasury, and other important buildings, and held Fort Mackeson, Aimal Chabutra, and the line of road from Peshawar to Kohat. Sir Herbert writes:—"Bahadar Sher Khan is the natural head of the Bangash clan, extending along two-thirds of the Kohat district, and the whole length of the Afghan Valley of Kuram. He is a man of great personal character; daring, determined, ambitious and able; full of observation of public affairs, and dexterous in the art of managing hill tribes. He is equal, in short, to being a stout friend or a stout foe; and as for nine years he has been a faithful supporter of our Government in all the campaigns on the Peshawar and Kohat Border, and has now crowned his services with most devoted conduct throughout this great crisis, he deserves to be permanently assured of an honorable and comfortable position."

On Edwardes' recommendation Bahadar Sher Khan's Mutiny services were rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadar. His jagir of Rs. 1,400 was brought up to Rs. 3,000 per annum and made hereditary; and his allowance of Rs. 1,200 for holding charge of the Kohat Pass was doubled. He also received a khilat of the value of Rs. 2,000. The addition of Rs. 1,600 to his jagir was made by the grant of the village of Kharmatu, Kohat, then assessed at Rs. 1,950, subject to an annual cash payment of Rs. 350. In 1862 this latter sum was released for the life of Bahadar Sher Khan, to be treated as table-money for the entertainment of the Pass Afridi Jirgas visiting Kohat. The Khan was made a Magistrate in 1874; and he was granted the title of Nawab in 1877 in connection with his services during the Kohat Pass rupture of 1876-77, and the Jawaki Expedition of 1877-78. The Nawab again rendered service during the Afghan Campaign of 1879-80. He kept his

border in an exemplary state of order; and in the midst of the war when our troops could have been ill-spared to enforce the demand, collected a fine of Rs. 5,000 from the Hasan Khel Afridis without the firing of a shot. Not a single offence was committed on the portion of the line of communications between Kohat and Thal held by the Road Police under his command. He was also forward in procuring transport for the columns advancing into Kuram and Kabul. His services were duly brought to notice by the Deputy Commissioner; but the Nawab's untimely death prevented any recognition being made. He died in August, 1880, suddenly, of heart disease.

The Nawab had many faults of character which, in spite of his desire to do well, damaged him in the eyes of the District Officers and made him unpopular with his tribe. He was self-seeking, avaricious and inhospitable, and usually succeeded by craft rather than by open honesty of purpose. Owing to a disagreement with the Deputy Commissioner he had resigned the charge of the Kohat Pass a few weeks before his death. The duties are now undertaken by the Deputy Commissioner without any intermediary assistance from the members of the Nawab's family.

As the Nawab took rent in kind from the villages both of Mir Ahmad Khel and Kharmatu, his actual jagir revenues were largely in excess of the official estimate. His income from jagirs, landed property and allowances at the time of his death, was put down at about Rs. 11,000, made up as follows :—

		Nominal value. Rs.	Actual. value. Rs.
Hereditary lands	Mir Ahmad Khel ..	900	913
	Gardens ..	400	454
	Kharmatu ..	1,600	5,000
Life-allowances and jagir ..	Pass allowance ..	2,400	2,400
	Sumptuary allowance,	350	1,728

To this may be added Rs. 2,400 from house property and other sources. One half was set apart for the maintenance of his three widows, while the remainder was divided amongst the Nawab's nine sons. The family no longer enjoy the Pass and sumptuary allowances.

Rustam Khan, the eldest son, was selected to succeed the Nawab in the perpetual jagir; and in recognition of his father's services he was granted proprietary rights in the Crown lands of Kharmatu. Alienation and sub-division, both of the jagir and proprietary rights, have been expressly forbidden under the terms of the grant. Government retains the power of selecting an heir; and the conditions make it imperative on the holders to support and maintain their relatives and followers, and otherwise uphold the name and dignity of the family.

The title of Nawab died with Rustam Khan's father. The present Chief has not, so far, given promise of securing a high place for himself and his tribe in the estimation of the District Officers. An attempt was made in 1883 to utilize his services by conferring magisterial powers upon him; but he is not given to work, and he appears incapable of performing any of the important duties which devolved upon his father.

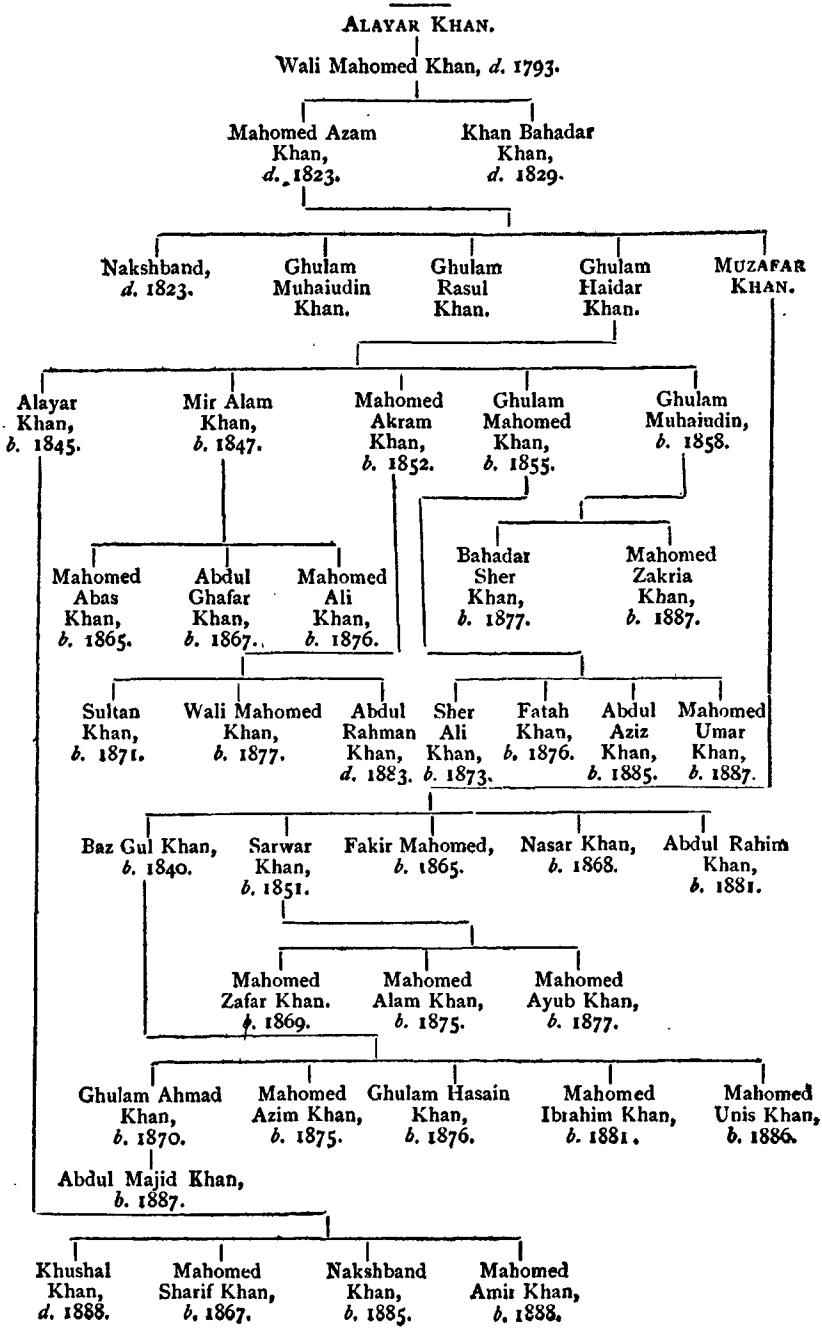
Only two of the late Nawab's sons are in the public service. Sher Dil Khan is a Tahsildar in the Peshawar district, and Usman Khan holds the post of Deputy Inspector of the Kohat Border Militia.

Ata Mahomed Khan, brother of the Nawab, was for eight years a Naib-Tahsildar. His services were transferred to the Border Militia in 1878, and he retired four years later on a pension of Rs. 720 per annum. The quiet state of the Baizai Samilzai border during the late Afghan War is said to have been mainly due to the personal exer-

tions and hard work of Ata Khan, who had charge of the various Police Posts along this line. He and his nephew Usman are reported to have personally done the hardest work of all the Khans in the district. "Few Englishmen," wrote the late Colonel Plowden, "could have worked more zealously than they have done. The efficiency of the Baizai Border and Road Police are almost entirely due to the personal supervision of the Khanzadas." For these services Ata Mahomed Khan was granted a cash jagir of Rs. 1,200 per annum for life in addition to his former jagir of Rs. 100 per annum in the village of Mir Ahmad Khel. He died of pneumonia in March, 1888. The question of continuance or resumption of his holdings is under consideration.

Ata Mahomed left nine sons. Taj Mahomed Khan, the eldest, is an accepted candidate for an Extra Assistant Commissionership, and is employed as a Deputy Inspector of Police. He is married to a daughter of his cousin Rustam Khan.

MUZAFAR KHAN, TAHSILDAR, OF HANGU.


ALAYAR KHAN.
Wali Mahomed Khan, d. 1793.
Mahomed Azam Khan, d. 1823.
Khan Bahadar Khan, d. 1829.
Nakshband, d. 1823.
Ghulam Muhaiudin Khan.
Ghulam Rasul Khan.
Ghulam Haidar Khan.
MUZAFAR KHAN.
Alayar Khan, b. 1845.
Mir Alam Khan, b. 1847.
Mahomed Akram Khan, b. 1852.
Ghulam Mahomed Khan, b. 1855.
Ghulam Muhaiudin, b. 1858.
Mahomed Abas Khan, b. 1865.
Abdul Ghafar Khan, b. 1867.
Mahomed Ali Khan, b. 1876.
Bahadar Sher Khan, b. 1877.
Mahomed Zakria Khan, b. 1887.
Sultan Khan, b. 1871.
Wali Mahomed Khan, b. 1877.
Abdul Rahman Khan, d. 1883.
Sher Ali Khan, b. 1873.
Fatah Khan, b. 1876.
Abdul Aziz Khan, b. 1885.
Mahomed Umar Khan, b. 1887.
Baz Gul Khan, b. 1840.
Sarwar Khan, b. 1851.
Fakir Mahomed, b. 1865.
Nasar Khan, b. 1868.
Abdul Rahim Khan, b. 1881.
Mahomed Zafar Khan. b. 1869.
Mahomed Alam Khan, b. 1875.
Mahomed Ayub Khan, b. 1877.
Ghulam Ahmad Khan, b. 1870.
Mahomed Azim Khan, b. 1875.
Ghulam Hasain Khan, b. 1876.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, b. 1881.
Mahomed Unis Khan, b. 1886.
Abdul Majid Khan, b. 1887.
Khushal Khan, d. 1888.
Mahomed Sharif Khan, b. 1867.
Nakshband Khan, b. 1885.
Mahomed Amir Khan, b. 1888.

The Emperor Babar in his Memoirs relates that in the year 1505 he was induced to visit Kohat under the false hope of obtaining a rich booty. He reached the town from the Peshawar side through the Kohat Pass, and after plundering it sent foraging parties as far as the Indus. Bullocks, buffaloes and grain were all he obtained. Then he marched up the Valley towards "Bangash." On reaching a narrow gorge, the tribes crowded the heights, raised the war-shout and made a loud clamour. At last they foolishly occupied a detached hill in the open. Now was Babar's opportunity. He sent a force to cut them off. About a hundred and fifty were killed and many prisoners taken. These put grass in their mouths in token of submission, as much as to say:—"I am your ox;" a custom which Babar first noticed here. Notwithstanding, he had them beheaded at once, and a minaret of their heads was erected at the camping place. The next day he reached Hangu. Here again he met with resistance. The Afghans held a fortified post which was stormed by Babar's soldiers, who cut off the heads of some hundreds of them for another minaret. Babar gives us no further account of either Kohat or Hangu. In two marches from Hangu he reached Thal, and thence marched for Bannu through the Waziri Hills along the Kuram.

The early history of the Bangash tribe has been already given. The Khan of Hangu is in possession of several Sanads given to his ancestors; one dating as far back as 1632, from the Emperor Shah Jahan, granting in lease the lands of Kachai and Marai. Another in 1700 from Aurangzeb confers the lease of both Upper and Lower Miranzai on a net revenue of Rs. 12,000. The Khans belong to the Mardu Khel section of the Umarzai Bangashes of Miranzai who occupy the whole of the Hangu Tahsil. The Chiefship has remained in the same family for the last three centuries, the

succession going from father to son with greater regularity than is usual on this frontier. Wali Mahomed Khan died in 1793, and was succeeded by Mahomed Azam Khan, father of the present Chief. When Nawab Samand Khan gained possession of Kohat, he continued Mahomed Azam as a Kardar under him; but after some years they fell out. Mahomed Azam had carried off grain from Babarmela, which was claimed as a portion of his revenue by the Nawab, who marched against him to Hangu and demanded compensation. By the advice of Shahbaz Khan, Shinu Khel the Chief surrendered on a promise of good treatment. But the promise was speedily broken; and he and two of his sons were taken to Kohat and put to death. This was in 1823. During the period of twenty-five years between the death of Mahomed Azam and British annexation, the Miranzai Valley was generally more or less in a state of anarchy. The revenue was collected through a succession of contractors, who were constantly being removed. There was much rivalry also between the family of the old Chief and that of Naib Darwaza, a Lambardar of Togh Miranzai, whose descendants still live there as zamindars. The Hangu Khans when out of possession used to live in Tira, and bring down the Orakzais to raid on the Miranzai villages; and the town of Hangu itself was alternately besieged by the hostile factions. When the Barakzais fled from Kohat after the battle of Gujrat, Ghulam Haidar Khan, the eldest surviving son of Mahomed Azam Khan, was put in by Lieutenant Pollock as lessee of Lower Miranzai. In 1851 he was deprived of the farm, but continued as Tahsildar on a fixed salary.

In 1855 complications in the Miranzai Valley arose out of the murder of Ghulam Haidar, who was Khan of Hangu as well as Tahsildar. The appointment was bestowed upon a stranger by Captain Coke, Deputy Commissioner, and this

was resented by the relatives of the murdered Khan who regarded the office as hereditary. They had no difficulty in stirring up the Samil sections of the neighbouring Orakzais, with whom in the old days they had habitually taken refuge when hard pressed by the Governors of Kohat; and the whole of the Miranzai border was soon in a state of ferment. A force under Colonel Neville Chamberlain was accordingly despatched to Hangu; and they attacked the Rabia Khel strongholds in the Samana Mountains, while a party of Khwaja Mahomed Khan's Khataks destroyed the villages in the Khankai Valley behind. After this the Orakzais submitted. The Commissioner, Colonel Edwardes, insisted on Muzafar Khan being appointed Tahsildar of Hangu in the place of his brother, and the title of Khan was conferred upon Alayar Khan, minor son of the murdered Chief. Alayar Khan, however, has always remained in the background, and his uncle Muzafar Khan is practically Khan of Miranzai. A pension of Rs. 400, formerly enjoyed by his father, was continued to Alayar Khan and made perpetual; and some mafi lands, now assessed at Rs. 366, were granted on similar conditions. Alayar Khan is a Superintendent of the Kohat Salt Mines, drawing a salary of Rs. 150 a month. Muzafar Khan, for services during the Mutiny, received a jagir of Rs. 500, which has since considerably increased in value, being assessed in the recent settlement at Rs. 1,564. It is hereditary, Government having the right to select an heir. In 1881 Muzafar Khan was granted a further assignment of Rs. 1,200, and a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 1,200 for life. He also enjoys the lease of the Government lands in Hangu and some adjoining villages. In the greater portion of this estate he takes rent in kind; but in some of the smaller villages he collects cash *malikana*. The lease is very valuable, probably worth Rs. 3,000 a year, and

is held during the pleasure of Government. The Khan's income may be roughly estimated as follows:—

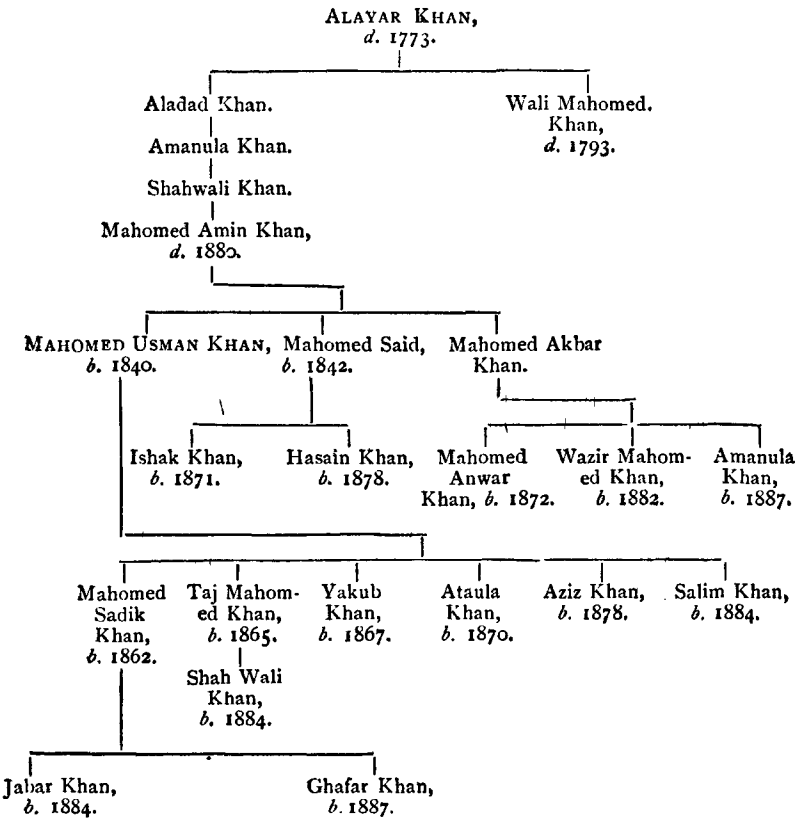
	Rs.
Hereditary jagir	1,564
Profits in kind from hereditary jagir ..	1,500
Cash assignment for life	1,200
Sumptuary allowance for life	1,200
Profits from lease of Crown lands.. ..	3,000
Salary as Tahsildar	3,300

Muzafar Khan was naturally on our side when General Chamberlain avenged the death of his brother Ghulam Haidar in 1855. During the Mutiny he used his influence to maintain order; and when called upon to proceed to Peshawar he obeyed the summons without hesitation and placed a considerable body of horse and foot at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner. He took part in both Kabul Khel Waziri Expeditions of 1859 and 1869, receiving on each occasion the thanks of Government for his exertions in effecting a settlement with the insurgents. Again, in the late Afghan War, he managed the tribes in his neighbourhood with success, and was instrumental in supplying large gangs of labourers for works on the roads and on the various Military Posts along the border. He kept the Samil faction of the Orakzais in hand during General Tytler's operations against the Zamushts in 1881. But of late years his conduct has not given satisfaction to the local authorities.

Muzafar Khan's second son, Sarwar Khan, accompanied General Roberts to the Paiwar Kotal in the first phase of the late Kabul War, and afterwards worked in the Kuram Valley as a Political Assistant. Baz Gul Khan, eldest son of Muzafar Khan, was for a short period a Deputy Inspector of Police. He has recently incurred the displeasure of Government. Another son, Fakir Mahomed, has recently received a commission as Jamadar in the 2nd Panjab Cavalry.

Of Alayar Khan's four brothers, Mahomed Akram Khan is a Resaidar in the 9th Bengal Lancers; Ghulam Muhaiudin is Superintendent of the Khwara and Zira Rakhs in the district; and Ghulam Mahomed Khan is a Jamadar of Local Levies. Mir Alam Khan was in charge of a section of the Thal Road Police during the late Afghan War.

KHAN BAHADAR MAHOMED USMAN KHAN, OF HANGU.



Mahomed Amin Khan, Khan Bahadar, belonged to the same family as Muzafar Khan of Hangu, and was an efficient and loyal representative of the Khan Khels in the Miranzai Valley. For thirty years he was prominently connected with the political management of the tribes on the Upper Miranzai border, and took part in every military expedition, earning the highest commendations from such eminent men as Edwardes, James, Henderson and Neville Chamberlain. He did good service during the Mutiny of 1857, and was granted a jagir of Rs. 100 per annum for life. He drew pay as Thanadar of

Gandior, but was usually employed upon important duties outside the official limits of his jurisdiction. He received a small retiring allowance in 1874.

Mahomed Amin Khan accompanied the British troops to Kuram in 1878-79, and was present at the Paiwar Kotal and in Khost, rendering assistance in the negotiations with the Kabul Khel Waziris, Turis and other tribes. In the second stage of the war he accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts to Kabul, and was present at Char Asiab. He was afterwards deputed as Political Officer under General Gough when a force was detached to relieve the Shutar Gardan Post. In December 1879, he was summoned by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat to accompany him to the Zamusht country. His sound counsel, great personal influence and staunch loyalty are reported to have materially contributed to the success which attended the negotiations with the tribes. The satisfactory settlement which was effected with the Alisherzais and Mamuzais, at a time when the British force was actually under orders to retire from the country, was also due in a great measure to his influence and exertions. For these services he received the title of Khan Bahadar and a khilat of Rs. 1,000.

Mahomed Amin Khan died at Lahore in 1880 while attending the Viceregal Darbar held on the conclusion of the first phase of the late Afghan War. The title of Khan Bahadar was conferred upon his eldest son Mahomed Usman Khan in recognition of his father's and his own meritorious services.

The three sons of Mahomed Amin Khan have for years past been actively employed in connection with the management of the Border. Mahomed Usman Khan succeeded his father in 1874, in political charge of the Upper Miranzai Border. During the late Afghan War he rendered assistance in connection with the management of the Waziri, Zamusht

and Orakzai tribes; and in the Expedition of 1879 he was associated with his father in the negotiations which led to the satisfactory settlement with the Alisherzai Orakzais.

The second son, Mahomed Said Khan, served in the Police for twelve years in the Bannu and Kohat districts as Deputy Inspector; and was employed under the Political Officer at Thal during the Afghan War. He is a man of marked courage, intelligence and coolness, and was favourably reported upon by the Officer Commanding the 18th Bengal Cavalry when in April, 1880, a party of the regiment hunted up and successfully attacked a large band of Waziri raiders at Mardani. He also did useful service in the raid on the Zamusht village of Dand by the 18th Bengal Cavalry, receiving the acknowledgments of Government in a complimentary parwana.

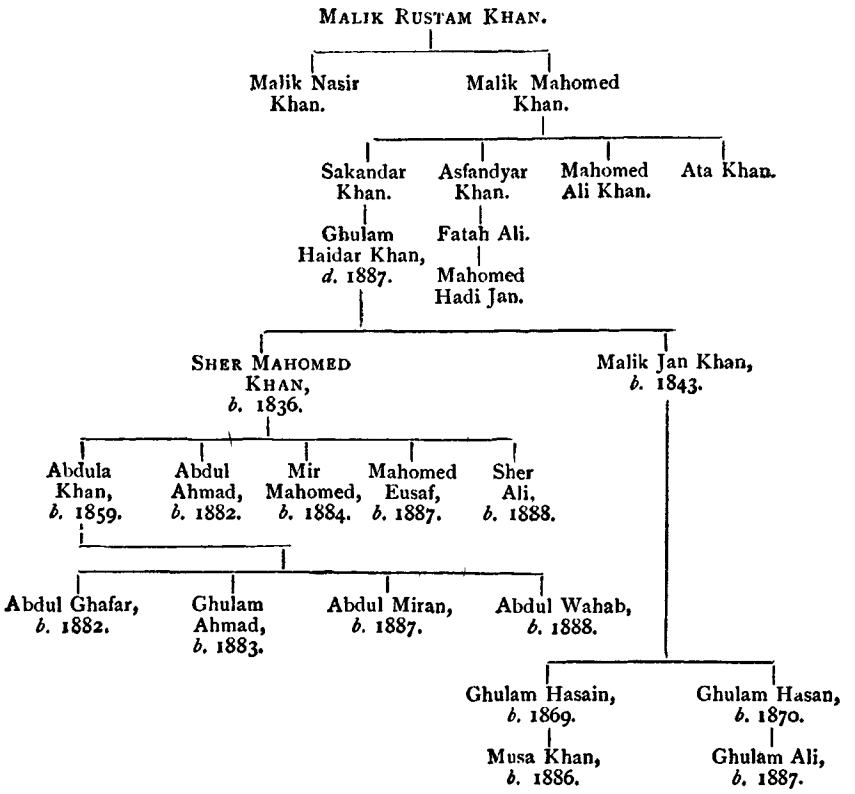
Akbar Khan, the youngest brother, was employed as Tahsildar of Kuram for the two years of British occupation, and was much liked by the officers under whom he served. He is not now in Government service. Having regard to the very exceptional character of the services rendered by Mahomed Amin Khan and Usman Khan, and the unswerving loyalty which the family have on all occasions displayed, the Government of India was pleased to sanction the grant of a jagir of the value of Rs. 2,400 per annum to Khan Usman Khan, subject to the deduction of a maintenance allowance of Rs. 800 for his two brothers. The question of a continuance of the jagir after Usman Khan's death was left unsettled; but it was ruled that in the event of his heirs not being allowed to succeed, the cash allowances of his brothers would be continued to them direct for life.

Usman Khan's eldest son Mahomed Sadik Khan is a Deputy Inspector in the Kohat Border Militia. Another son, Taj Mahomed Khan, is a Dafadar in the 5th Panjab

Cavalry. Mahomed Usman Khan is a Viceregal Darbari. His younger brothers, Mahomed Said Khan and Akbar Khan, have seats in Provincial Darbars.

Besides the jagir-holding in five villages, Usman Khan owns nearly two thousand acres in twelve villages, and seventy-seven acres of mafi in three villages, all in the Hangu Tahsil.

SHER MAHOMED KHAN, KIANI.



Sher Mahomed Khan's grandfather, Sakandar, came from Sistan to Peshawar in the reign of Timur Shah Durani, and was killed in 1828 at Zaida, fighting on the side of Sardar Yar Mahomed. Ghulam Haidar Khan was then a lad of sixteen. He attached himself to Sardar Sultan Mahomed Khan of Kohat, receiving a small grant of land in lieu of his services as Jamadar of a body of horse. He accompanied his master to Kabul after the Second Sikh War, but returned when the country was quiet, and in 1854 accepted the lease of a waste tract lying beyond the Toi stream, south of Kohat, in which are now situated the villages of

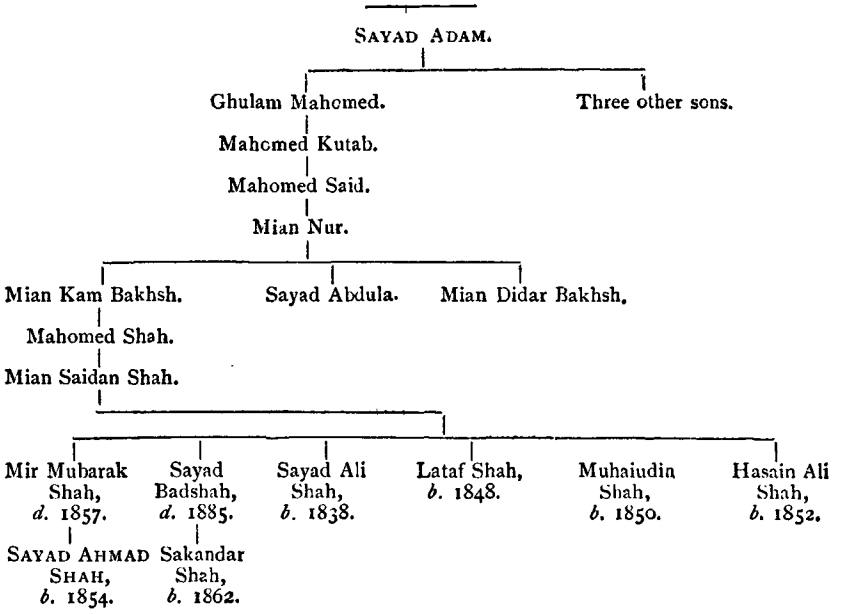
Shahpur and Baman. He took up his abode in Shahpur, and in 1871 was awarded a mafi of one hundred bigas in lieu of a larger plot he had been holding without sanction in Zaramela. By his energy, influence and good example, Ghulam Haidar Khan induced many of the tribesmen to settle in the waste lands around his holdings, thus securing the tract against thieves and lawless characters. He constructed water-cuts, and otherwise reclaimed and improved the Crown lands leased to him.

Ghulam Haidar had no opportunity of actively displaying his loyalty during the Mutiny; but his cousin Fatah Ali took service in the troop of horse raised by Coke, and was promoted to Rasaldar in recognition of his gallant conduct before Dehli, and again in Rohilkand. Ghulam Haidar always stood well with the District Officers, whom he assisted to the best of his ability. His sons Sher Mahomed Khan and Malik Jan took part in the Jawaki Expedition, and accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts on his march up the Kuram Valley to the Paiwar Kotal. Sher Mahomed was sent with Sir Louis Cavagnari to Kabul, and escaped the general massacre by the accident of temporary absence at Ali Khel. He and his brothers were afterwards detailed to assist in laying out the new cantonments of Shalozan in the Kuram Valley. Sher Mahomed Khan was made an Honorary Magistrate of the Baizai Tapa in 1883.

In 1881, in consideration of the services of the family during the Afghan War, Ghulam Haidar's mafi grant was increased to two hundred and fifty bigas, and he received a present of Rs. 3,000 in cash. He died in 1887. The leases of the Crown villages of Shahpur and Chambai, which were held in life-tenure by the deceased, have been continued to his sons. The brothers are owners of about one thousand acres in five villages of the Kohat Tahsil, and they are lessees of

about ten thousand acres of State land in Chambai and Shahpur of the same Tahsil. Sher Mahomed also accompanied Mr. Udny to Kuram in the recent commission to settle affairs between the Amir's subjects and the Turis, and did good service, for which he obtained a khilat of Rs. 400.

SAYAD AHMAD SHAH, BANURI.



Sayad Adam, the ancestor, is said to have come from Arabia in the time of Shah Jahan, who granted him the village of Banur, now in Patiala. He accompanied Aurangzeb to Eusafzai, and succeeded in inducing the semi-savage tribes of Swat and Buner to come down and tender their submission. The Emperor is said to have fixed a tribute of Rs. 6,000 upon the Swatis, who engaged to pay the same to Sayad Adam and his descendants. The Banuri Sayads still receive an uncertain dole from the Swat villages; but the offerings are voluntary, and are not based upon any order Aurangzeb may ever have issued. From Sayad Adam's son Khwaja Ghulam Mahomed is descended the present Sayad Ahmad Shah, Banuri, a Viceregal Darbari. He is a Deputy Inspector of Police in the Peshawar district. He holds the perpetual jagir of Bahawalgarh in the Kohat Tahsil, yielding Rs. 200 per annum, and he enjoys a hereditary life-pension of Rs. 426. His father Mir Mubarak

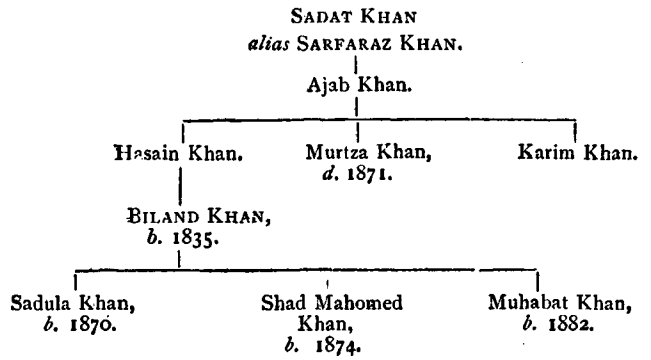
Shah was a staunch supporter of Captain Coke in the early days of annexation. He had great influence with the Jawakis and the eastern Afridis, whom he was often able to restrain from committing raids upon British Territory. He also helped to re-establish many villages along the base of the hills towards Khushalgarh, which had been depopulated in the old days when there was no settled government. He was nominally a Thanadar, and drew the pay of the appointment until 1855, when he was sent to Hangu as Tahsildar in the room of the Khan Ghulam Haidar Khan who had been murdered. In the following year he was deputed by the Chief Commissioner to visit Kabul on some special service. During the Mutiny he was employed in Hindustan with Coke's Rifles, and was killed in battle near Aligarh after having served consistently and loyally for nine years. He was connected by marriage with the Baizai Bangashes, having married a sister of the late Nawab Bahadar Sher Khan.

Sayad Badshah, half-brother of Mubarak Shah, was not less favourably known on this Frontier. He also was nominally a Thanadar; but he was practically the Deputy Commissioner's right-hand man in all matters connected with the Police of the district, as well as in the conduct of political cases of difficulty. His status as head of the Banuri Sayads, a family much venerated by the border Pathans, gave him an immense advantage in dealing with the Afridis, and his services were usually requisitioned whenever a complication arose. During the Jawaki Expedition, however, he was suspected of having intrigued with the section opposed to Nawab Bahadar Sher Khan, whom he wished to discredit, and he was removed in consequence to the Peshawar district. In the Afghan War he was appointed an Assistant Political Officer at Jalalabad, and in this capacity he rendered valuable service in procuring supplies for troops, in obtaining information, in inducing men of influence to cast in their lot with the British

Government, and in advising the Political Officer and the Governor of Jalalabad in various matters. Sir Lepel Griffin brought these services to notice as especially deserving of acknowledgment. He was given the title of Khan Bahadar.

Sayad Badshah resigned in 1881 after a faithful service of twenty-eight years, and became an Honorary Magistrate at Kohat. In 1884 he was appointed commandant of the Khaibar Rifles, on a salary of Rs. 6,000 per annum; but he did not hold the appointment long. He died of heart disease in September, 1885. He had succeeded his brother Mubarak Shah in the cultivating possession of a large tract of about eight thousand acres, now forming the village of Jarma, Tahsil Kohat. This plot, which had been irregularly given to Mubarak Shah by Captain Coke, was in reality Crown land, and was so declared at settlement and assessed at Rs. 2,000; possession being left with the Banuri Sayads. In recognition of Sayad Badshah's distinguished services, one-fourth of the Jarma area has been made over in proprietary tenure to his son Sakandar Shah. He is a young man of some promise, but has so far had no opportunity of rendering service. His name is on the list of Provincial Darbaris.

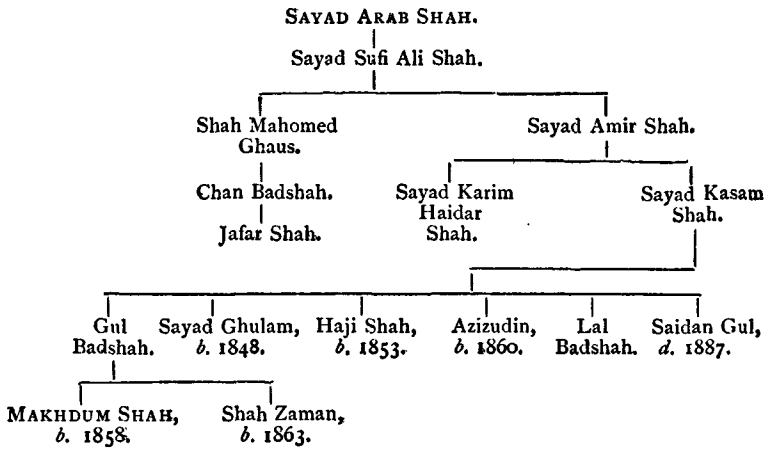
BILAND KHAN, KHATAK, OF KHUSHALGARH.



Biland Khan, Khatak, is a great-grandson of Sadat Khan, ancestor of the present Akora Khatak Chiefs. Before annexation his uncle Murtza Khan held the villages of Khushalgarh and Khwaza Khel, Kohat Tahsil, in jagir. They were a portion of the large jagir held by Afzal Khan of Jamal Garhi, Peshawar, Chief of the Akora Khataks; and previous to 1854 Murtza Khan had been obliged to struggle for his rights which Afzal Khan wished to over-ride. Murtza Khan died in 1871; but the succession to the jagir had been previously confirmed to Biland Khan. He resides at Amir in the Khwaza Ilaka, Tahsil Kohat. He holds for life only, but the jagir will probably be continued in the family. He receives a percentage of one-fifteenth on the income from the Khwaza jungles, of which his uncle Karim Khan was for many years Superintendent. The jagir is assessed at Rs. 290.

In 1885, Biland Khan was granted an *inam* of Rs. 50 per annum in compensation for an equivalent lower assessment of his jagir village of Khwaza Khel. He is a man of considerable local influence, and is in a position to assist in matters connected with Jawaki and Hasan Khel Afridis. He works with zeal in the interests of Government. He is a Provincial Darbari.

SAYAD MAKHDUM SHAH, JILANI.



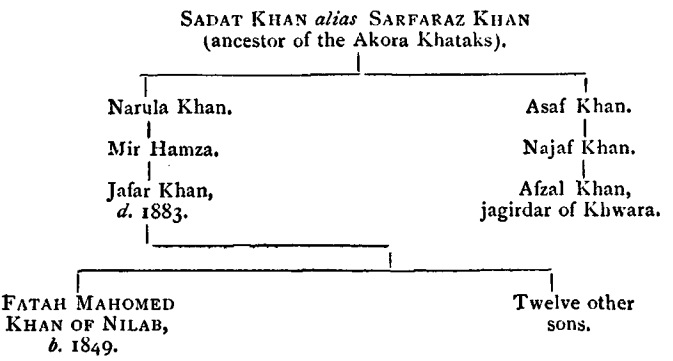
Makhdum Shah is a Jilani Sayad of the Suni persuasion. His ancestor Sayad Arab Shah is said to have first come to the Panjab about 1770, in the time of Ahmad Shah, who gave him some revenue-free grants.

One of his grandsons, Mahomed Ghaus, settled in Makhad, on the Indus, in the Rawal Pindi district, where the family is still influential. The other, Sayad Amir Shah, remained at Kohat, and was granted the Chach (Rawal Pindi) villages of Haji Shah, Mansara and Jamga, by King Shah Shujah; while the Amir Dost Mahomed Khan gave him Mansur Khel in the Bangash Ilaka of Kohat, and the Khatak Chief later on added another village to the Sayad's possessions. One of his sons, Karim Haidar Shah, was killed in a quarrel with some Sikh soldiers in his own mosque situated near the Kohat springs. Kasam Shah, the second son, revenged his death by putting himself at the head of an excited mob and attacking the Sikh camp; but without doing much serious harm. At annexation the Sayads were found in possession of several small mafi plots scattered through the different Tapas. These

were confirmed to them revenue-free and are still in the family. They are assessed at Rs. 172 ; and the sons of Sayad Kasam Shah are also in the enjoyment of Rs. 400 per annum in the shape of cash grants. Of his six sons, the most noteworthy was Sayad Gul Badshah, who had considerable influence with the Orakzais, and always used it in furthering the wishes of the local officials. Sayad Makhdum Shah is his eldest son. He receives an allowance of Rs. 100 per annum besides his share of the family jagirs. These grants include a village in the Mishti country, and another, Resi, given them by the Khatak Nawabs.

Sayad Makhdum Shah is a Provincial Darbari.

KHANZADA FATAH MAHOMED KHAN, KHATAK, OF NILAB.



Jafar Khan, father of the present jagirdar, was a scion of the senior branch of the family of the Akora Khatak Chiefs. In the scramble that followed the Sikh conquest of Peshawar he obtained the Nilab Tapa in jagir. During the Second Sikh War he sided with the Sikhs; but he was confirmed at annexation in possession of his jagir, which was valued at Rs. 2,178, and consisted of ten villages. Three of these, lying east of the Indus, were afterwards transferred to the Rawal Pindi district. The jagir was increased to Rs. 3,000 in 1852 by a cash grant of Rs. 822 to Jafar Khan; to be re-considered after his death with a view to the grant being made perpetual during the good behaviour of his successors. In the same year the three villages transferred to Rawal Pindi were excluded from the jagir, a cash grant of Rs. 400 being substituted, also in perpetuity. Jafar Khan sent some levies to Naushera and Peshawar during the Mutiny, and on return was granted an additional pension of Rs. 822.

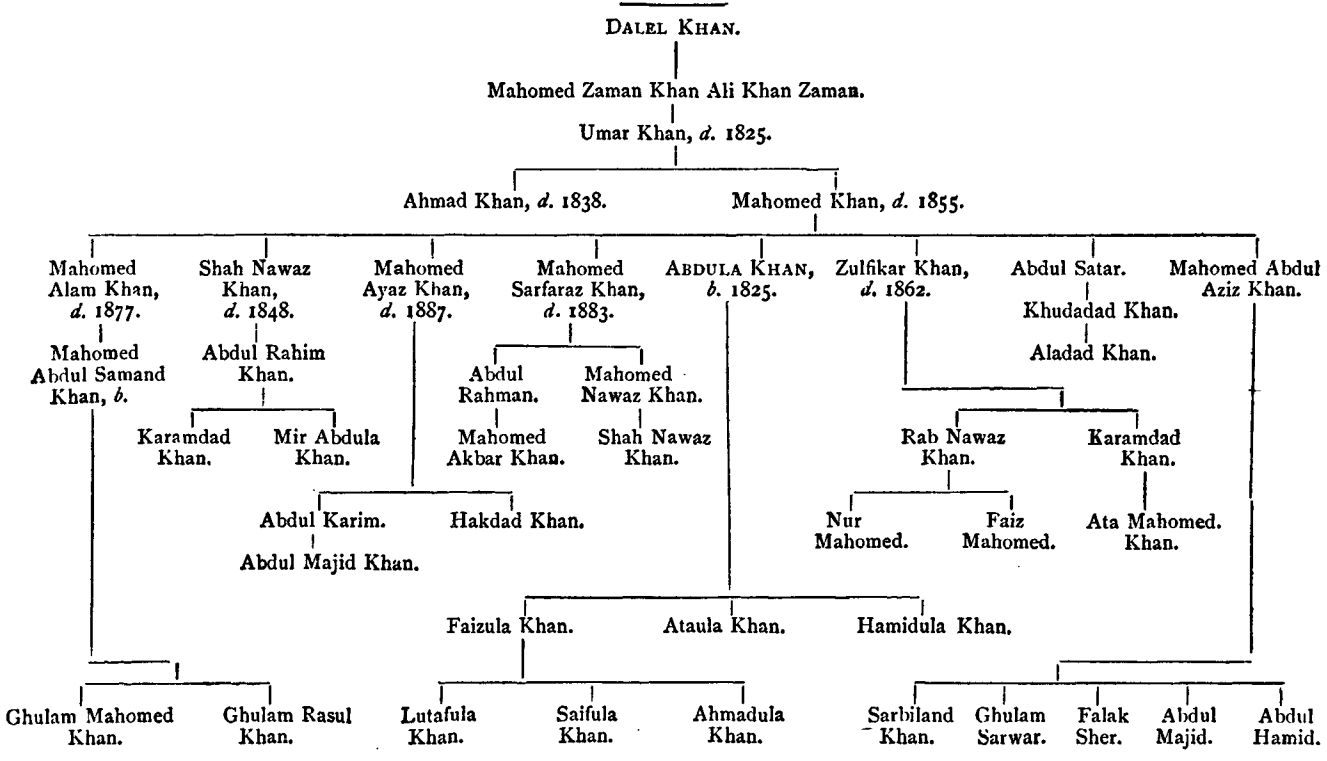
Up to 1878 Jafar Khan collected his jagir income in kind, and he levied heavy miscellaneous cesses in addition. These

latter were stopped at settlement, when cash rates were introduced and the cesses declared illegal. Compensation was afterwards awarded the owner in the form of a payment of Rs. 15,400. The annual loss suffered by Jafar Khan was estimated by the Deputy Commissioner at Rs. 2,800.

Jafar Khan took little part in public affairs. For many years before his death in 1883, his second son, Fatah Mahomed, occupied his place as representative of the family. He was, with the consent of his twelve brothers, selected by Government as his father's successor to the jagir and hereditary pension. He has also succeeded his father as a Viceregal Darbari.

BANNU DISTRICT.

KHAN ABDULA, KHAN BAHADAR, OF ISA KHEL.



In the reign of Ahmad Shah of Kabul (1747 to 1773), the Chief of the Isa Khel was Dalel Khan, and he received a Sanad declaring that the four Tapas of Isa Khel were for the future his, as a reward for past services; and Rs. 6,000 were to be paid him yearly as a charge upon Marwat and Bannu, on condition of assisting in collecting the revenue of those districts. From this fact we gather incidentally that Marwat and Bannu never paid revenue to the most powerful king that ever sat upon the throne of Kabul; and that Ahmad Shah was obliged to give the Khan one-half the revenue as an inducement to collect and bring in the remainder. When Dalel Khan died, Ahmad Shah confirmed his son Khan Zaman in the above privileges. Khan Zaman took military service under the Shah, and was present in the fight against the Mahrattas at Panipat in 1761, receiving a present of a dagger from Ahmad Shah, which is still in possession of the family. These revenue assignments were further increased by a fresh jagir grant of Rs. 4,000 in Timur Shah's reign, subject to the furnishing of twelve horsemen as an escort to the Shah. Later on, when the Nawab of Dera had charge of the Province, Khan Zaman's son Umar Khan was allowed to retain the Chieftainship; but his allowances were cut down to one-quarter the revenue collections of the Ilakas.

He acted as a Kardar or Agent of the Nawab in the southern villages of Isa Khel, and increased the revenues by excavating the canal now known by his name, and bringing new tracts into cultivation. These newly-broken lands were lightly assessed by the Nawab at one-sixth the produce. Umar Khan was also allowed to enjoy one-half the income of the Kotri alum-pans in the Isa Khel Ilaka. He was succeeded in 1825 by his son Ahmad Khan, who continued to improve the estate, until adverse fortune set in on the conquest of Isa Khel by the Sikhs. A Sanad was given him in

1836 confirming his possession, but requiring payment of seven-eighths of the collections, thus leaving little for the maintenance of the Chief and his family. Ahmad Khan demurred in subscribing to the terms ; and he was reported to the Lahore Government as a dangerous rebel by Diwan Lakhi Mal, who then had charge of the Derajat Province. A force was sent to eject him, under command of Sardar Fatah Singh Ran and Raja Suchet Singh. Resistance would have been fruitless. He fled to Kot Chanda in the Khatak Hills, and thence to Bannu, where he was hospitably received by Sher Mast Khan, Chief of the Jhandu Khel. He died shortly afterwards in exile. Fortunately for the family, Prince Nao Nahal Singh had received kindness at the hands of Ahmad Khan, and refused to support Lakhi Mal's policy of crushing the clan out and out. He insisted on appointing Mahomed Khan, brother of the deceased Ahmad Khan, to the full rights and privileges of the Chieftainship. But the Diwan had his revenge later on. He persuaded Shekh Imamudin, who was marching through Bannu and Marwat at the head of a strong Sikh force, to make a descent upon Isa Khel, and carry Mahomed Khan away. The measure was not a complete success. Some of Mahomed Khan's children were taken prisoners ; but he himself received timely notice and fled to the hills, while his son Shah Nawaz rode off to Peshawar, and throwing himself at Nao Nahal's feet, secured the kindly intervention of that Prince a second time in his father's behalf. The Khan was duly reinstated, and his family were allowed to return to Isa Khel.

It appears strange that the Diwan, who was subordinate to Nao Nahal Singh, should have had the hardihood to risk his wrath in so often running counter to his express wishes. Yet Edwardes records a third attempt on the part of Lakhi Mal to ruin the unfortunate Khan, this time with better success. He arranged with Sardar Fatah Singh to seize Shah

Nawaz, who had been sent to Lahore by his father to offer condolences on the occasion of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's death, and his arrest was actually effected as the unsuspecting youth was on his way back to his own country, clad in a dress of honor which had been bestowed on him by Prince Nao Nahal, Heir-Apparent to the throne. The Sardar sent him prisoner to the Diwan, who kept him in close confinement for over two years, at the same time confiscating the whole of the revenues of the Chief of Isa Khel. Mahomed Khan again fled to Bannu, and Lakhi Mal "managed" the property, taking the Chief's eighth share for himself, and all he could get besides.

Mahomed Khan had in the meantime lost his good friend Nao Nahal Singh, who on the day of his father's funeral was himself killed by the falling-in of the palace gateway at Lahore as he passed underneath. The Wazir Dhian Singh, however, took up the case, and ordered Lakhi Mal to send his prisoner Shah Nawaz to Lahore. He was received with much honor, presented with a khilat, and permitted to return to his home in company with Malik Fatah Khan Tawana, then about to start on a tax-collecting expedition in the Marwat country. Fatah Khan's orders were to reinstate the Chief of Isa Khel on his way to Bannu. But the Diwan refused to recognise the Malik's authority, and Fatah Khan returned to Lahore without having put Ahmad Khan in possession. Thither, too, returned the wretched Shah Nawaz to sit at the Wazir's door and cry ineffectually for justice. "Such," writes Edwardes, "was the state of the authority of Ranjit's successors on the distant frontiers of their Empire!" But, as Shah Nawaz told Edwardes, "It pleased God that the Raja Dhian Singh and his Royal Master should both be murdered;" and their removal was indirectly the means of Ahmad Khan's restoration, though after a considerable interval. Malik Fatah Khan was at Lahore when Maharaja Sher Singh met with his death, and he was suspected of having joined in the conspiracy

for the Wazir's removal. He managed to get away in the confusion, and took refuge in the Fort of Jhandu Khel, on the Kuram, where also was his friend Ahmad Khan, outlawed under the orders of the Diwan. The Wazarat at Lahore had devolved upon Raja Hira Singh after his father's murder; but he in his turn was assassinated by Sardar Jawahar Singh, uncle of the Maharaja Dalip Singh, who speedily removed Lakhi Mal from the Dera governorship and restored Fatah Khan to favor. But Mahomed Khan's trials were not yet over. Jawahar Singh, who would have helped him, was murdered at the instigation of his sister, the Rani Jindan, by her paramour Lal Singh, who assumed the Wazarat, and handed over the Dera Province to Lakhi Mal's son Daulat Rai. He was, however, removed shortly afterwards by Sir Henry Lawrence, to whom Edwardes had furnished a full report of the father's iniquities, of which the Isa Khel troubles were but a sample. General Van Cortlandt, the new Governor, lost no time in restoring Mahomed Khan to his patrimony, which he enjoyed without further worry for the remaining six years of his life. Edwardes had championed his cause throughout; and the old Chief proved his gratitude shortly afterwards by siding with him in the Second Sikh War, and doing his best to hold the rebels in check. His son Mahomed Alam was in the citadel of Fort Dalipgarh (Bannu) with Malik Fatah Khan Tawana, when the latter was killed in attempting to cut his way out. Mahomed Alam was taken prisoner and carried away across the Indus by the rebels, who did not release him until after the battle of Gujrat. His brother Mahomed Ayaz Khan harassed the Sikhs from outside with the object of forcing them to abandon their attack on Fatah Khan; but his efforts were unsuccessful. He afterwards joined Reynell Taylor with his younger brother Sarfaraz, and did good service in the attack on Fort Lakhi; while their father Mahomed Khan lent active and useful assistance in forwarding supplies and

materials for the siege. The faithful Shah Nawaz, second son of the old man, was killed in charging the enemy's guns at Kaneri, on the 18th June, 1848, literally, as Edwardes describes it, at the cannon's mouth. His son Abdul Rahim Khan was awarded a pension of Rs. 500 per annum with a jagir of similar value, and the title of Khan Bahadar was conferred upon him.

Mahomed Khan died in 1855, having shortly before divided his property equally between his seven sons and his one fatherless grandson, Abdul Rahim. Government conferred the jagir in perpetuity in the same shares, but reduced the alum share proceeds to one-sixth. The jagir and dues are valued at Rs. 6,878, as detailed below :—

One-eighth the land revenue ..	..	Rs.	5,395
One-sixth the alum proceeds ..	..	„	419
Cash abiana (water-rates) ..	..	„	1,064

In addition to these hereditary allowances, several members of the family received life-jagirs or pensions for special services rendered.

All the brothers behaved well in the Mutiny. Mahomed Ayaz Khan placed himself under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu at the head of a body of Sowars of his own raising, and after the rebellion was awarded a pension of Rs. 250 per annum. Sarfaraz Khan and Abdula Khan marched with a troop of one hundred horse to Dehli, and joining the Hariana Field Force under General Van Cortlandt, were present at the actions of Hissar, Phatauli, Mangoli and Jamalpur. Abdula Khan's bravery was conspicuous throughout, and his gallant conduct was rewarded with the thanks of Government. He was present at the Siege of Lucknow, as Rasaldar in the 3rd Sikh Irregulars, and took part in the subsequent operations in Oudh, frequently receiving the commendations of the General Officers under whom he was serving. On one occasion, after being out all day with his squadron, he met with a party of the 6th Foot, who were returning to camp in the evening, weary and prostrated with

fatigue. He at once dismounted his men, and making the English soldiers mount the horses, led them into camp.

Mahomed Abdula Khan resigned his commission in 1860. He had been awarded the Order of British India with the accompanying pension of Rs. 360 per annum ; and a jagir was bestowed upon him of the value of Rs. 600. He was appointed a Tahsildar in 1868, and was promoted to an Extra Assistant Commissionership six years later. He retired in 1887 on a pension of Rs. 1,520 per annum, and now works as an Honorary Civil Judge and Magistrate. He has at all times rendered good service. During the late Afghan War he equipped one hundred Sowars for service on the border, besides furnishing a large number of camels to the Transport Department. He holds the title of Khan Bahadar, and he is one of the leading Darbaris of the district. His son Ataula Khan is a Naib-Tahsildar.

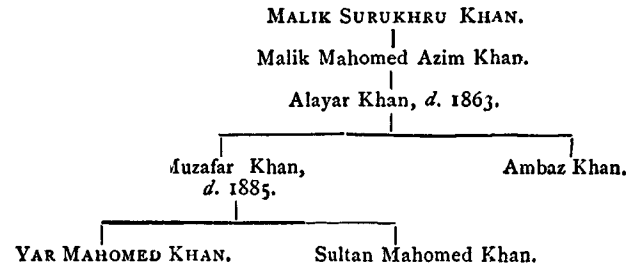
Mahomed Sarfaraz Khan resigned in 1858, after the pacification of Hariana, and was rewarded with a jagir of Rs. 1,000 and the title of Khan Bahadar. The grant ceased on his death in 1883. He was the most wealthy and able man in the family. Besides his Isa Khel and Nar lands, he had a grant in the Shahpur district, yielding a handsome revenue.

Mahomed Ayaz Khan died in 1887. His second son Hakdad Khan is a Jamadar in the 15th Bengal Cavalry. Khudadad Khan, grandson of Mahomed Khan, is a Deputy Inspector of Police at Kohat.

Khan Abdula, Khan Bahadar, is the present Chief of Isa Khel. His nephews, Abdul Rahim and Abdul Samand, are Viceregal Darbaris; and his brother Abdul Satar and nephew Abdul Rahman, have seats in Provincial Darbars. Abdul Rahim married the only child of the late Sher Khan of

Isa Khel, and succeeded to his property, said to be worth Rs. 50,000, in 1884. Mr. Thorburn, in his Settlement Report, writes of Sher Khan :—"He is the sole surviving descendant in the male line of Jangi Khan, grandfather of Khan Zaman. His father Hasan Khan was Umar Khan's right-hand man. At his death Sher Khan was a child. Grown up, he sided with the Sikhs, and did not share in the long exile of the other branch of his house. On their reinstatement Mahomed Khan's sons treated their kinsmen with scant consideration, and in consequence Sher Khan has been their bitter enemy ever since. During the Second Sikh War he was shut up in the Bannu Fort with Fatah Khan Tawana and taken prisoner on its fall, but released after the battle of Gujrat. In the Mutiny he did excellent local service as commandant of Mounted Police, and was rewarded with a pension of Rs. 600 a year. Altogether he now receives an annual pension of Rs. 1,360. He is still an active old man. His whole life has been one long contention. He will die as he has lived, a struggling, disappointed man. He has been hitherto unable to convert his pension into a land-jagir, and in this settlement some of the fruits of his former misdeeds have been lost to him."

MALIK YAR MAHOMED KHAN, OF KALA BAGH.



Kala Bagh, the home for generations of the local Awan Maliks, is one of the most ancient towns in this part of the Panjab. It owes its existence to the celebrated salt quarries close by, and the extensive alum works, which are carried on in the town itself. The Indus Ferry, too, below the town, being the easiest for fifty miles on either side, has helped to draw a considerable traffic this way and make Kala Bagh a halting-place for caravans and armies using this route to India in the olden times. The town is picturesquely situated on the hill-side, at the point where the Indus enters the plains It has the name of being hot in summer and unhealthy.

The Awan Maliks are said to have come here about three centuries ago. They at first squatted on the barren rock of Dang Koh, a natural fortress a short distance above stream from Kala Bagh, where the people of the neighbourhood were wont to take refuge when they had reason to dread the approach of a powerful enemy. Band Ali, grandson of Shekh Adu, the first Awan settler, took possession of the salt-mines and established himself as Chief in these parts, controlling the ferry, levying taxes on salt and alum, and taking tribute from the Bhangi Khel Khataks occupying the hills north of Kala Bagh. The Awans continued to hold their own after Band Ali's death in spite of temporary reverses. They lived, as did their neighbours, in a perpetual state of unrest,

fighting all round for existence, sometimes victorious, often on the verge of annihilation. But they continued to make way, and gradually acquired lands in the plain and founded villages. Timur Shah, towards the end of the last century, recognised Mahomed Azam Khan Awan as head of the Kala Bagh Ilaka, and allowed him Rs. 1,200 annually for keeping his portion of the road open between Kabul and Dehli. The grant was continued by Timur's successors. Malik Ali Yar Khan was Chief when the Sikhs annexed the district in 1822. He was made responsible for the revenue, and had to give an annual tribute to the Maharaja of two horses, eleven camels, five dogs, two-thirds of the salt tax and two-fifths of the revenues of the Masan lands held by him. The countenance of the Sikhs enabled Ali Yar Khan to strengthen and extend the hold he had lately acquired on certain Cis-Indus villages, and his family generally benefited largely under the comparatively secure rule of the Lahore Darbar. Ali Yar made himself useful to Edwardes in many ways at Bannu, just before the outbreak of the Second Sikh War. He helped with men and material in the construction of the Fort of Dalipgarh, and placed his son Muzafar Khan under Edwardes' orders in command of a body of horse of his own raising. Muzafar Khan afterwards held the inner Bannu Fort with Malik Fatah Khan Tawana, whom Edwardes had left in charge of the district when obliged to proceed in all haste to Multan. Fatah Khan was killed in trying to cut his way through the Sikh soldiers who hemmed him in ; but Muzafar Khan surrendered and was carried prisoner to the main army at Gujrat, where he was allowed to purchase his liberty on payment of Rs. 5,000.

During the Mutiny, the Maliks exhibited active loyalty. Muzafar Khan and his son Yar Mahomed raised about a hundred followers, and placed themselves at Edwardes' disposal in Peshawar. They were entrusted with the charge

of one of the city gates. Muzafar Khan was rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadar. Another brother, Ambaz Khan, remained at Bannu with some levies under the orders of Captain Coxe, the Deputy Commissioner, who was carrying out the second settlement of Trans-Indus tracts as if nothing serious were happening further east.

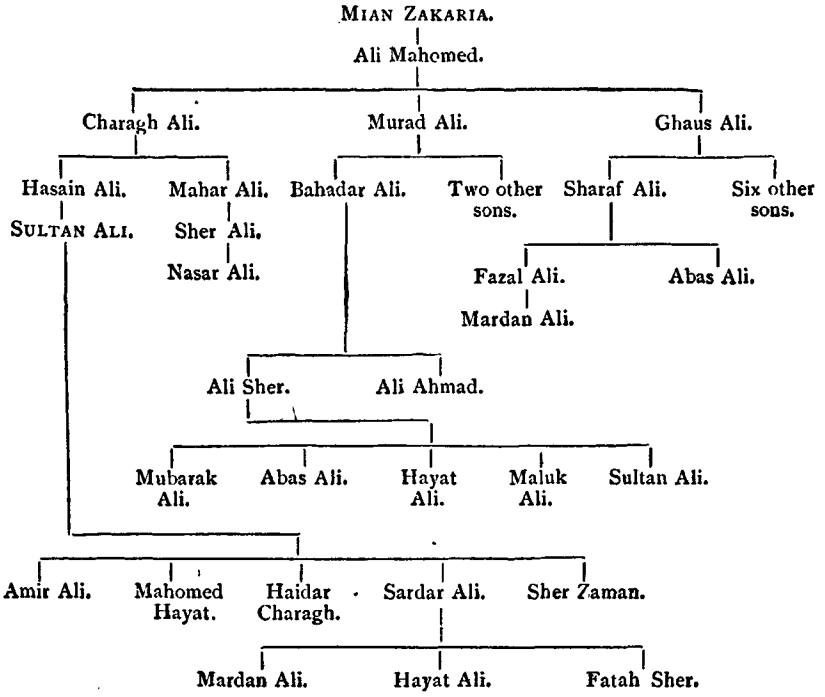
Muzafar Khan took over the Chiefship on the death of his father in 1863. He constantly assisted the local officials in border matters; and his services were especially useful during the late Afghan War, when he furnished a number of animals for transport purposes, and helped with supplies along the Kuram route. He died in 1885. His son, who is now at the head of the family, served at Peshawar as a Dafadar during the Mutiny, and he has always stood beside his father when there was work to be done. He enjoys an annual income of about Rs. 11,000, made up as follows :—

Jagir lands in Isa Khel and Mianwali	..	..	Rs. 6,190
Alum works at Kala Bagh	..	..	„ 4,500
Miscellaneous	..	..	„ 310

He is one of the leading Viceregal Darbaris in Bannu.

For the last three or four generations the eldest son has in each case succeeded to all the property left by his father, the younger sons taking only a maintenance allowance. This arrangement was legalised by our Courts shortly after annexation in a suit brought by some of the younger members.

MIAN SULTAN ALI, OF MIANWALI.



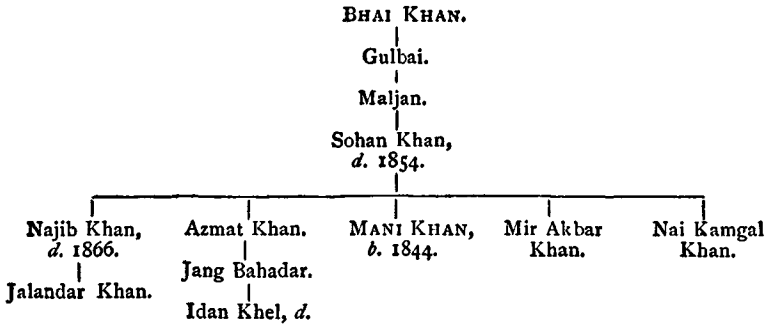
Mian Ali, who founded Mianwali in the Gakhar times, is said to have been a holy man from Baghdad. He gained ascendancy over the Pathan settlers in the country by encouraging them to throw off the yoke of the Gakhars. His promises of success were fulfilled, and the Gakhars were driven out of the country. His son Sultan Zakaria was spiritual guide of the peasantry for many years, and is credited with having possessed miraculous gifts. In 1847, Mahomed Ali's three sons, Charagh Ali, Murad Ali and Ghaus Ali, were in power, and rendered assistance to Edwardes in settling a blood feud which had until then cost many lives annually. After annexation an enquiry into the holdings of the family was made, and in 1864 revenue to

the amount of Rs. 1,200 a year was released in equal shares to the three heads of the house, with the condition attached that each grant was to be re-considered on the death of the holder. By mistake, the sanction was translated as being equivalent to a perpetual grant, and was so treated for many years. In the course of the recent settlement operations, however, the orders of Government were taken. Sanction was given in 1879 to the continuance of a jagir of Rs. 1,200 to the family. Of this amount, Rs. 660 was to be held by all the members on ancestral shares, and the remainder as sardari allowances by the leading men for the time being of each of the three branches.

Mian Hasain Ali, son of Charagh Ali, helped Edwardes in various ways, especially in the disposal of difficult land cases. He was much respected by the tribesmen owing to the name he had acquired for honesty and impartiality. His only son Sultan Ali, a Provincial Darbari, is now the recognised head of the family. He is a Magistrate for Mianwali and seven surrounding villages. Mr. Thorburn describes him as a man of sterling character, fond of sport, being the most successful and fearless pig-sticker in this part of the Panjab. The Mians have considerable influence, due to their status as spiritual guides; but their holdings are small, and they have no tribal following. The daughters are given only amongst themselves in marriage; but most of the best men of the neighbouring clans are proud to secure Mians as husbands for their girls. Hasain Ali, father of Sultan Ali, thus married a sister of Malik Fatah Khan Tawana.

Sharaf Ali, cousin of Sultan Ali, is also a Provincial Darbari. Another Darbari in this family, Ali Sher, died in 1887.

MANI KHAN, SPIRKAI WAZIR, OF GARHI MANI KHAN.



The Darwesh Khel Waziris were the fourth and last wave of colonists from the west that settled in the Bannu plains, following the track of the Bannuchis, Niazais and Marwats, which had preceded them. The tribe is divided into two great sections, the Utmanzais and the Ahmadzais, and has for many centuries occupied the hills between Thal in Miranzai and the Gabar mountain. Until about one hundred years ago their camps only occasionally descended into the plains during the cold season, and always clung about the mouths of the passes leading up into their hills. Latterly their visits became annual; and between 1750 and 1775 the Jani Khel and Baka Khel sections of the Utmanzai branch seized the Miri grazing lands lying between the Tochi (Gambila) and the hills. The Mahomed Khels and Ahmadzai clan next took possession of the stony ground at the mouth of the Kuram Pass; and soon after other Ahmadzais began to occupy the Thal beyond the left bank of the Kuram, driving off the Khatak and Marwat grazing camps they found there. Still the visits of those savage highlanders only lasted during the cold months, and no great alarm was caused. Years went by; the strength of the Durani hold on the country began to wane, and by about 1818 Bannu had

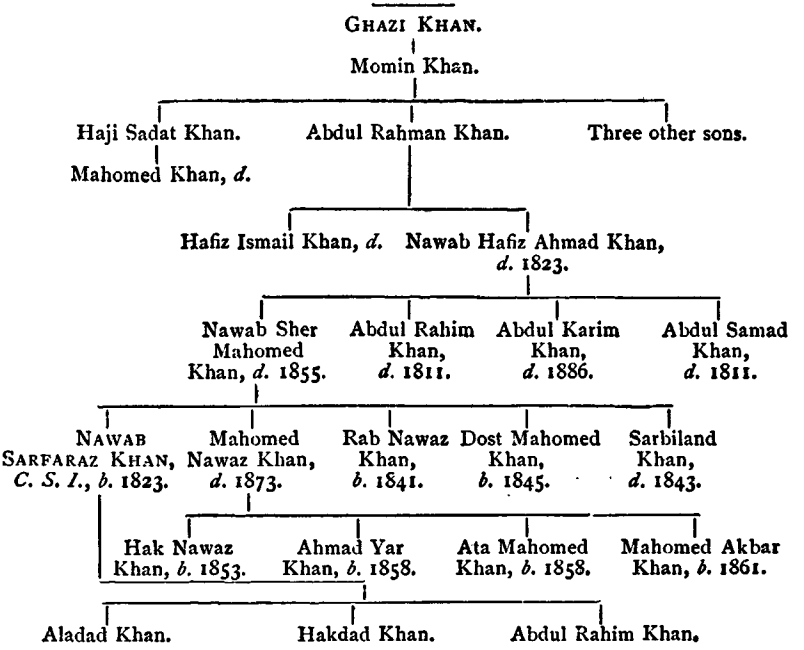
become practically free. A short period of semi-independence followed, and finally the Sikh domination was established. Taking advantage of the general confusion, the united Darwesh Khels commenced systematic encroachments on Marwats, Khataks and Bannuchis alike; and frequently sold their aid to one or other of the rival parties in the country. On one occasion they crossed the Kuram to attack old Lakhi, the head-quarters of the Marwats, but were routed and pursued back as far as Latamar. After this lesson they confined their operations to the north bank of the Kuram, extending their hold north and east, to within a few miles of Latamar and Shinwa, both Khatak villages. They eventually learnt that peace is more profitable than war, and they now and again swore a truce with their neighbours, during which friendly intercourse was maintained. Thus, in 1826-27, when Masson paid Bannu proper a visit, he found Bannuchis and Waziris "on a good understanding" together.

Mani Khan is a Spirkai Wazir. His father Sohan Khan, noted for his gigantic size and strength, was of great assistance to Edwardes during his first and second visits to Bannu. He gave good help in persuading the Waziris to pay a fixed revenue on their holdings, and he put himself forward as one of the leading men of his tribe; receiving as his reward a cash grant of Rs. 600 per annum. His son Najib Khan succeeded him in 1854, and held the Chiefship for twelve years. For services rendered during the Mutiny and on other occasions he received a grant of land in Nar, assessed in the current settlement at Rs. 525. Najib Khan's son Jalandar Khan was an infant when his father died in 1866, and the Khanship was accordingly transferred to the present family representative Mani Khan, younger son of Sohan, in whose favour also the cash grant of Rs. 600 was revived. He is said to be the most influential of the Waziri Chiefs, and he has more than

once rendered service in connection with the affairs of the Mahomed Khels and Mahsud and Kabul Khel Waziris. He gave help during the last Afghan War in supplying baggage-animals and escorts along the Thal and Bannu road, securing for himself in acknowledgment an enhancement to his cash allowances of Rs. 400, besides a khilat bestowed in public Darbar. His nephew Jalandar Khan has lately been recognised as a joint head of the clan. He and his uncle have each a *lungi* inam of Rs. 50 per annum. Mani Khan is a Provincial Darbari.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

NAWAB MAHOMED SARFARAZ KHAN, SADOZAI.*


GHAZI KHAN.
Momin Khan.
Haji Sadat Khan.
Abdul Rahman Khan.
Three other sons.
Mahomed Khan, d.
Hafiz Ismail Khan, d.
Nawab Hafiz Ahmad Khan, d. 1823.
Nawab Sher Mahomed Khan, d. 1855.
Abdul Rahim Khan, d. 1811.
Abdul Karim Khan, d. 1886.
Abdul Samad Khan, d. 1811.
NAWAB SARFARAZ KHAN, C. S. I., b. 1823.
Mahomed Nawaz Khan, d. 1873.
Rab Nawaz Khan, b. 1841.
Dost Mahomed Khan, b. 1845.
Sarbiland Khan, d. 1843.
Hak Nawaz Khan, b. 1853.
Ahmad Yar Khan, b. 1858.
Ata Mahomed Khan, b. 1858.
Mahomed Akbar Khan, b. 1861.
Aladad Khan.
Hakdad Khan.
Abdul Rahim Khan.

The history of Nawab Sarfaraz's family for sixty years previous to annexation is practically that of the Dera Ismail Khan district. The ancestor who brought the family all their fame was Nawab Mahomed Khan, a Sadozai, cousin of Nawab Muzafar Khan, in whose room he had acted for a short period as Governor of Multan. He was invested with the government of the Sind-Sagar Doab by a Sanad under the hand of Timur Shah in 1792, in succession to Nawab Abdul Nabi, who had fallen into disgrace. But he had to commence by taking forcible possession of his province; for Abdul Nabi refused to hand over charge without a fight. A battle took place near Leia, and for some time Abdul Nabi had the best of it; but he was eventually attacked from behind by the Labana allies of Mahomed Khan, and his forces put to

* Nawab Sarfaraz Khan died in May, 1889.

flight. The new Governor behaved with unusual mildness towards his beaten rival. He allowed Abdul Nabi a clear day to remove himself and his property out of the district. This he did, taking the river route to the south.

Mahomed Khan was fortunate, at the commencement of his administration, in being of valuable service to Zaman Shah, successor, in 1793, to Timur Shah, by capturing the rebel Prince Hamayun when passing through Leia in flight. Hamayun's eyes were put out by Mahomed Khan under the King's orders, his followers suffering a cruel death. This act, securing for him as it did the full confidence of Timur, considerably added to his prestige amongst the tribesmen, who about this time were taking advantage of the weakness of the Durani Rule to set up for themselves independent Chiefships all over the country. But Nawab Mahomed Khan gradually brought and kept all within his grasp, extending his influence as far as the Tawana country, where he made himself a name by defeating Malik Khan Mahomed, grandfather of the celebrated Fatah Khan Tawana, who later on had much to do with the history of Dera Ismail Khan. This excursion was the origin of the feud between the Multani Pathans and the Tawanas, which has traces of existence in the present day. The Nawab next attacked the Khasor tribe by way of punishing them for the murder of a holy Sayad of Belot, and kept their country on the other side of the Indus. Many other minor expeditions followed.

The Province of Dera under the governorship of Mahomed Khan extended from the Khasor Range to the Sagar country, ruled over by the Nutkani Chief, and included the Makalwad possessions, which were surrendered to him without a blow. He received a check, however, in an attempt to reduce the Mian Khel Pathans, who succeeded in organising a combination of the tribes against him under the leadership

of the locally celebrated Sarwar Khan. But nothing could long withstand the persistent ambition of the Nawab. He took advantage of the rapid dissolution of the Durani Monarchy which had first given him power to secure for himself a practically independent position, and continued, as the central control relaxed, to extend his holdings without consulting interests other than his own. In 1813 we find him sending a large force under his Diwan Manak Rai against the Gandapuris, whose chief town of Kalachi was captured and destroyed. Several fine villages were on this occasion retained in lieu of payment of indemnity. The Mian Khels and other neighbours were shortly after treated in similar fashion. Mahomed Khan thus found himself ruler over the whole Daman tract up to the Tank border. Tank escaped by reason of Sarwar Khan's artful tactics. He used to flood the country by cutting the canals whenever the Nawab made signs of paying him a visit.

Nawab Mahomed Khan had his head-quarters at Mankera and Bhakar, governing Dera by deputy. He died in 1815, leaving no son. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Hafiz Ahmad Khan, a man of little strength of character, with none of the qualities which had enabled Mahomed Khan to hold his own and take whatever he wanted from others. Unfortunately, too, Ahmad Khan was fated to have to deal with a foe far more crafty and powerful than the petty tribesmen whom his predecessor had constantly beaten. Maharaja Ranjit Singh had been steadily feeling his way westwards, and now knocked at the gates of the Dera Province. The proceedings opened with a demand for tribute from the new Governor, and this was speedily enforced by the occupation of Khangarh and Mahmud Kot, within his boundaries. The Sikhs had to be bought off in the usual manner, for the Hafiz did not feel himself strong enough to say no.

Other demands, equally extortionate, followed as a matter of course. The Nawab was made to send a present of his most valuable horses to the rapacious Maharaja, who never tired of taking the best of everything. Yet all this was but a preliminary to complete subjection. A pretext was readily found for annexation. In 1821 the Sikhs marched through Shahpur and halted on the Indus, opposite Dera Ismail Khan. No resistance was offered. The town surrendered, together with Bhakar, Leiah, Khangarh and other places. The Nawab shut himself up in the mud fort of Mankera, and there withstood a siege of nearly a month, doing some damage to the Sikh troops, who were commanded by Ranjit Singh in person. But there was no hope of a successful issue for the Nawab. He surrendered against the advice of his more impetuous followers, who were all for fighting, and was allowed to march out with his arms and property, retaining the town and district of Dera, with a suitable jagir. Ranjit Singh lost no time in annexing the Cis-Indus Tahsils and the Dera Fatah Khan Ilaka, containing the strong forts of Girang and Mankera, which were placed in charge of his own trusted kinsmen. The whole country was in a more or less disturbed state for many years after annexation. It had been mainly parcelled out into jagir tracts given, with varying service conditions attached, to the Maharaja's retainers and followers. These assignees, who were usually non-residents, invested their agents, known as hakims, with the judicial and revenue authority which invariably went with the jágirs. The hakims were constantly at feud with the Kardars who managed the khalsa or State portions of the district, and they, moreover, fought freely amongst themselves, raiding on one another and lifting cattle. It was not until the coming of the celebrated Diwan Sawan Mal as Governor in 1837 that all this was changed, and a period of comparative peace and prosperity set in. The Diwan was famed for the excellence of his revenue ad-

ministration and for his general encouragement of agriculture; and his name is still said to be a household word in the south-west of the Panjab. His death in 1845 was lamented as a calamity by the many who had benefited by his benevolent rule.

Deprived of his Cis-Indus territory, in which Mankera, his capital, was situated, Hafiz Ahmad Khan took up his head-quarters at Dera Ismail Khan, and exercised a more or less disputed rule over a considerable tract up and down the right bank of the river. He had taken Isa Khel and Marwat before the coming of the Sikhs; but they were visited in 1823 by Ranjit Singh, and thenceforth, until the final incorporation with Lahore in 1836, these districts were regarded as debatable territory, to be harried at will by the Maharaja or the Nawab.

Hafiz Ahmad Khan died in 1825. The Maharaja took advantage of the accession of his son Sher Mahomed Khan to exact a lakh of rupees by way of *nazarana*. He is said to have been a man of no administrative ability, and fonder of shows and sports than of work. The country consequently suffered during his eleven years of headship. He was perpetually engaged in war with Sarwar Khan of Tank, and with the Pawinda and other border clans. His revenues were eaten up by a swarm of rapacious and lawless followers, and he had further to meet the extortionate demands of the Sikhs. The cultivating and trading classes were in consequence ground down with ever-increasing exactions. The Nawab at length found the life of a purposeless ruler so intolerable that he gladly embraced a proposal to surrender all semblance of kingship to the Sikhs, taking from them in lieu a handsome jagir and a guarantee of future immunity from the cares of government. This arrangement was brought about in

1836 during the visit of Prince Nao Nahal Singh to Dera, after his successful expedition against the Nawabs of Tank, whose territories were in the same year annexed and placed under a Sikh Kardar. But Sher Mahomed Khan was not destined to lead the life of ease he had counted on. He was constantly worried by unfriendly visitors from all quarters. The Tawanas were his especial aversion. They came down on him in force under their brave leader Malik Fatah Khan in 1845, and made him retire to Bhakar after exacting a ransom of Rs. 12,000 for sparing his life. But he had his revenge shortly after; for with the assistance of Diwan Daulat Rai he succeeded in driving Fatah Khan back to his own country, whence he never again returned to disturb the peace of Dera. He was killed in the Second Sikh War in a vain attempt to defend the Bannu Fort against the revolted Sikh soldiery.

Nawab Sher Mahomed Khan is better known under his honorary title of Shah Nawaz Khan. The jagir he received in 1836 from the Sikhs was valued at a lakh of rupees per annum, with the condition of occasional personal attendance on the Maharaja with a quota of horsemen. This was shortly afterwards commuted to a jagir of Rs. 60,000, free of service. Nawab Shah Nawaz continued in possession of this jagir until his death in 1855. His jagir was then assessed at Rs. 44,000, half of which was resumed, and the remainder continued to his sons in a two-fifth share to the eldest, Sarfaraz Khan, the present incumbent, and one-fifth each to his three brothers; to be held by each on a life-tenure, subject to a re-consideration in the case of lineal heirs. The whole is shown as an undivided property in the Government records, but a private partition has been effected by the Nawab and his brothers, under which the Nawab is said to be receiving a portion larger than that officially assigned him.

In 1862, the Kahiri Ilaka, forming part of the jagir lands resumed in 1855, was made over to the Nawab alone. All the jagirs were in 1877 confirmed to the holders and their descendants in perpetuity, subject to resumption only in the case of failure of a particular branch.

Nawab Sarfaraz Khan has on several occasions shown his loyalty towards the British Government. He did much to keep the peace on his portion of the border during the Sikh Rebellion of 1848-49, deputing his son-in-law Rahim Yar Khan to Multan, where he met with his death. In 1857 several of the Nawab's relatives took service on our side against the mutineers; and he was himself anxious to proceed to Dehli, but it was thought advisable to detain him at home, as his presence was likely to have weight in keeping down any tendency to a spread of the insurrection on this border. His son Aladad Khan and his maternal uncle Ghulam Mahomed Khan took part in the expedition of 1860 against the Mahsud Waziris, and did excellent work with the body of horsemen under their command. Aladad Khan is in receipt of a personal allowance of Rs. 2,400 per annum in recognition of these services. In 1868 Nawab Sarfaraz Khan took part in the punishment of Kaura Khan, Kasarani, who had seized the person of Lieutenant Grey, then Deputy Commissioner, and carried him away in captivity.

The Nawab and his brothers were awarded a life-grant of Rs. 11,800 in 1879 as compensation for loss of income occasioned by the substitution of cash assessments for the old collections in kind.

The area of jagir lands held by the family in Dera Ismail Khan is about 320,000 acres, yielding a revenue of Rs. 36,887. They also hold nearly thirteen thousand acres in Multan.

Aladad Khan, eldest son of the Nawab, is an Extra Assistant Commissioner. The second son, Hakdad Khan, is a Magistrate, and a member of the Dera Municipal Committee. The Nawab himself is a Magistrate, a member of the District Board, and Vice-President of the Municipal Committee. He exercises civil and criminal judicial powers within the limits of his jagir. The Companionship of the Star of India was conferred upon him in 1885.

Amongst other near relatives of the Nawab may be mentioned his nephews Hak Nawaz Khan and Ahmad Yar Khan. The former served for some years as a Jamadar in the 4th Panjab Cavalry. He is now a Magistrate and a member of the Dera District and Municipal Committees. He helped the Deputy Commissioner during the late Afghan War by collecting camels in large numbers ; and he accompanied the Takht-i-Suliman Expedition in 1883. His brother Ahmad Yar is a Police Inspector in Biluchistan ; and another brother, Ata Mahomed Khan, serves in the same force as Deputy Inspector. They are joint owners of six hundred acres in two villages of the Dera Tahsil.

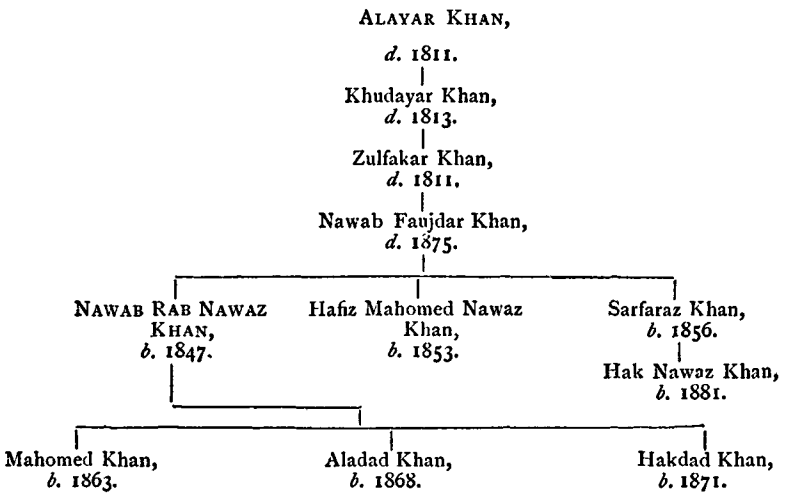
Another relative is Ghulam Mahomed Khan, Sadozai, married to the Nawab's sister. He receives a small subsistence allowance from Government. His eldest son Ahmad Yar Khan is a Tahsildar in Bahawalpur, and a younger son has taken service as a Subadar in the 28th Infantry.

Mention may also be made of Hak Nawaz Khan, Sadozai, late a Rasaldar in the 1st Panjab Cavalry. He is a maternal uncle of Nawab Mahomed Sarfaraz Khan, and is also related to Hafiz Samandar Khan. His record of service is excellent, and he has been through many campaigns with his regiment. On his retirement in 1887 he was granted a plot of three hundred acres in the Isa Khel Tahsil, in addition to the pension he had earned. Two of his brothers

have also served in the 1st Panjab Cavalry, and many of his relations are scattered through the army in different regiments.

Khan Bahadar Hak Nawaz Khan, son of Ali Hasain Khan, is also a worthy member of this distinguished family. He commenced service as a Police Moharir in 1859, and worked his way up to his present high position of Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Biluchistan solely by his own personal merits. He joined the Agency in 1879, and took part in the late Afghan War. He has received the title of Khan Bahadar, and exercises the full powers of a Magistrate. Two of his nephews are employed in subordinate posts in Biluchistan.

NAWAB RAB NAWAZ KHAN, ALIZAI.



When Nawab Mahomed Khan, Sadozai, came from Multan to take up the governorship of the Dera Province in 1792, he brought with him a number of Pathans, mostly of Durani origin, who served in his army, and gradually spread out and settled in the districts under his rule. There are still several families of so-called Multani Pathans in Dera Ismail Khan. They are, however, essentially a foreign race, and have but little connection with the people of the country. Chief amongst them is Nawab Rab Nawaz Khan, Alizai, son of the illustrious Faujdar Khan, who was one of the most worthy of the many good men who have rendered loyal service to Her Majesty since the Panjab was added to the Empire.

A section of the Multani Pathans had overrun the Tank Ilaka on their own account after the break-up of the Durani Kingdom, holding its revenues in jagir, and would no doubt have continued to extend their dominion had not Sir Herbert Edwardes forcibly ousted them in favor of Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan shortly after British influence first began to make itself felt along the western border. They had therefore little

cause to support the new-comers; yet they rallied bravely round Sir Herbert in his effort to check the Multan Rebellion, and later on, took service freely in our cavalry. Lind's and Cureton's Horse during the Mutiny were mainly made up of them. Their children are the backbone of the present 15th Bengal Cavalry.

Of all the Multanis with whom our own officers have been connected, Faujdar Khan, Alizai, was in every way the most remarkable. His father had been killed in battle with the Nawab of Multan, who was fighting against the Nawab of Bahawalpur in 1811, and his grandfather met his death two years later when Multan was being besieged by the Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The young Faujdar was then only eight years of age. When he grew up he was given service by his kinsman Sher Mahomed Khan of Dera. In 1836, when the Dera Nawab surrendered his sovereign rights to the Sikhs in exchange for a jagir, Faujdar Khan accepted a military command under Diwan Lakhi Mal, Nazim on behalf of the Maharaja. He rendered help in subduing the Marwat country, and took part in the defeat of Malik Fatah Khan Tawana, at the battle of Babar, in 1846. We next find him marching under Edwardes to Multan in 1848 to suppress the revolt instigated by Mulraj. He was present at the battles of Kaneri and Saduzam, and at the taking of Multan in January, 1849. The action at Kaneri is graphically described by Edwardes in his *Year on the Panjab Frontier*, and full praise is meted out to the gallant Faujdar for his splendid behaviour. Edwardes desired to check the advance of the enemy's infantry by beating back their own cavalry upon them, and thus give time to Van Cortlandt to come up with his guns. "Gladly," he writes, "did these brave men get the word to do a deed so desperate, but with set teeth I watched them mount, and wondered how many of my choicest

officers would come back. Spreading their hands to Heaven, the noble band solemnly repeated the creed of their religion, as though it were their last act on earth; then passed their hands over their beards with the haughtiness of martyrs, and drawing their swords dashed out of the jungle into the ranks of the enemy's horse, who, taken wholly by surprise, turned round and fled, pursued by Faujdar Khan and his companions to within a few hundred yards of the rebel line, which halted to receive its panic-stricken friends. In executing this brilliant service Faujdar Khan received two wounds, and few who returned came back untouched. Many fell."

Faujdar Khan's behaviour at Saduzam was not less praiseworthy. Edwardes writes:—"To Faujdar Khan, Alizai, who has throughout these operations acted as my Adjutant-General, and who, in spite of several sword-wounds received at Kaneri on June 18th, took command of the cavalry yesterday at Saduzam, and directed their movements, I feel under the greatest obligation."

In recognition of these gallant services, Nawab Faujdar Khan received a khilat of Rs. 4,000, with a sword and shield, from Sir Henry Lawrence, and a life-jagir of Rs. 4,000 per annum, with a cash allowance of Rs. 4,800 as service pay. He was subsequently employed with the force that entered the Sharani hills and the Dara Bhati (Kasrani) country. In 1854 he was deputed on a special mission to Kabul, and succeeded in bringing the heir-apparent, Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan, to Peshawar, where a treaty was concluded between the British Government and the Amir. For this service he received the title of Nawab, and his life-pension of Rs. 400 per mensem was doubled. In 1857 he was again sent as an envoy to Kabul, and there received news of the outbreak of the Mutiny. His presence at such a period was fortunate;

for he was able to counterbalance the evil influence over the Amir of his brother Sultan Mahomed Khan, who persistently counselled an Afghan advance on Peshawar. Faujdar Khan's fresh services in Kabul were rewarded with a Sanad confirming to his offspring in perpetuity the jagir which had previously been granted for life. We next find him taking part in the Mahsud and Kabul Khel Waziri Expeditions of 1859-60. In 1862 the Nawab's pension of Rs. 9,600 was converted into a life-jagir; and he was invested with the powers of an Honorary Civil Judge and Magistrate within the limits of his jagir. In 1870 his troop of horse was reduced, and he was granted a money allowance of Rs. 1,200 per annum as compensation for loss of the command.

In a civil capacity he did good service in connection with the management of *tirni* (grazing dues) in the district, which resulted in a considerable increase of revenue. The Companionship of the Star of India was conferred upon him in 1866. In 1875, in consideration of his honorable services in war and peace, the life-jagir of Rs. 9,600 and the title of Nawab were made hereditary. The total perpetual jagir amounted to Rs. 13,600, of which half was to pass to the holder of the title, the remainder being divided equally amongst all the sons, including the Nawab for the time being.

The present Nawab, Rab Nawaz Khan, succeeded his father in 1875. He commenced as a Rasaldar during the Mutiny, and saw much service with the Multani Horse. He was next engaged nearer home against the Kabul Khel Waziris in 1859-60, and shortly afterwards retired on a pension of Rs. 300 per mensem, taking up the post of Inspector of Police, which he held until his father's death. He has since loyally tendered his services to Government on many occasions, and they have been more than once utilized. He

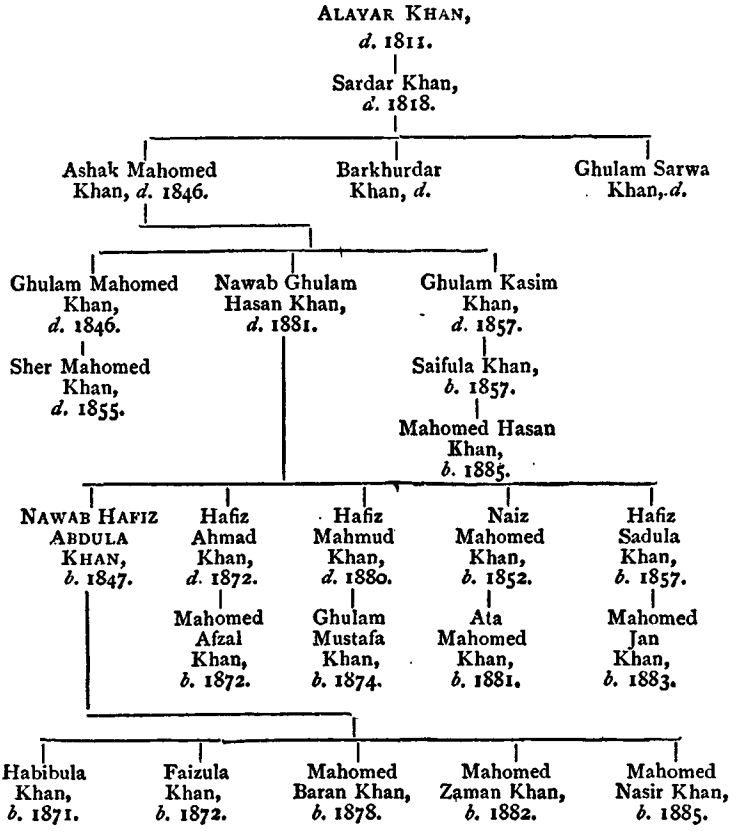
accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts to Kabul, and remained with him throughout the Campaign, receiving on his return in 1880 a handsome khilat from the Viceroy in public Darbar. He afterwards acted for a short period as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Bannu district. He is now an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge within his jagir, and is a member of the Municipal Committee of Dera Ismail Khan and of the District Board.

His younger brother, Mahomed Nawaz Khan, is a Rasaldar in the 15th Bengal Cavalry. He lately visited England on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress.

The whole value of the family jagirs, extending over thirty-five villages in the districts of Dera Ismail Khan, Muzafargarh and Multan, may be put down at Rs. 20,000, shared by the brothers in the proportions already detailed.

Another distinguished member of this family was Nawab Kale Khan, who died in 1876, after a life of exemplary service. One of his sons, Muazudin, is a Rasaldar, and two others are subordinate officers in the 15th Bengal Cavalry. They own thirteen hundred acres, including a grant of nine hundred acres made them in 1884 in the Multan district. Rasaldar Muazudin has married a daughter of the late Nawab Ghulam Hasan, *K.C.S.I.*

NAWAB HAFIZ ABDULA KHAN, ALIZAI.


ALAYAR KHAN, d. 1811.
Sardar Khan, d. 1818.
Ashak Mahomed Khan, d. 1846.
Barkhurdar Khan, d.
Ghulam Sarwa Khan, d.
Ghulam Mahomed Khan, d. 1846.
Nawab Ghulam Hasan Khan, d. 1881.
Ghulam Kasim Khan, d. 1857.
Sher Mahomed Khan, d. 1855.
Saifula Khan, b. 1857.
Mahomed Hasan Khan, b. 1885.
NAWAB HAFIZ ABDULA KHAN, b. 1847.
Hafiz Ahmad Khan, d. 1872.
Hafiz Mahmud Khan, d. 1880.
Naiz Mahomed Khan, b. 1852.
Hafiz Sadula Khan, b. 1857.
Mahomed Afzal Khan, b. 1872.
Ghulam Mustafa Khan, b. 1874.
Ata Mahomed Khan, b. 1881.
Mahomed Jan Khan, b. 1883.
Habibula Khan, b. 1871.
Faizula Khan, b. 1872.
Mahomed Baran Khan, b. 1878.
Mahomed Zaman Khan, b. 1882.
Mahomed Nasir Khan, b. 1885.

It appears scarcely necessary to dwell upon the early history of this branch of the Multani Pathans. They are Alizai Duranis, and came originally from Kandahar. Alayar Khan took military service under the Nawab Muzafar Khan of Multan early in the present century, and acquired lands in the neighbourhood of Muzafargarh. His grandson, Ashak Mahomed Khan, accompanied his kinsman, Mahomed Khan of Dera, to Mankera, and obtaining a high command, shared the Nawab's fortunes for many years.

Later on, when the Sikhs came, he was kindly treated by the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who granted him a jagir in the Tank Ilaka when the Nawab Sher Mahomed Khan surrendered his Dera possessions in 1836. But he had to hold his own by constant fighting, and his body was covered with wounds. He was ultimately murdered by Malik Fatah Khan Tawana, together with several of his relatives, in a treacherous attack made upon them under circumstances which were regarded as disgraceful, even under the code of honor recognised in those days by the Tawanas. Ashak Khan's son Ghulam Hasan was then aged twenty-two years. Later on, throughout a long and honorable public career, he proved himself a splendid type of a perfect gentleman, a loyal subject, and a devoted servant of his Queen. Among the many good men of his family who worked heart and soul in our interests, none holds a higher place in the memory of every Englishman who knew him than does Nawab Ghulam Hasan Khan. In our darkest days he never hesitated. His brave spirit and cheerful ways lent courage to those who lacked it, and converted the wavering into fast friends. His services were richly rewarded; but he deserved every honor and largesse the Government from time to time bestowed upon him; and his children have the satisfaction of feeling that the bread they are now eating was fairly won for them by a worthy father.

Ghulam Hasan Khan was in the Tank fort when the news reached him of his father's death. He put the place into a state of defence, and was able to hold out until the news of Sher Mahomed Khan's advance caused Fatah Khan to fall back upon Dera. He then marched out, and joining hands with his kinsman the Nawab and Diwan Daulat Rai, had the satisfaction of taking part in the battle of Babar, which resulted in the utter defeat of the Tawanas, who were sent back in disgraceful flight to their homes. This was in 1846. In the following year we find Ghulam Hasan at

Lahore as one of a deputation sent to represent the grievances of the Multani jagirdars ousted under Edwardes' advice from the Tank Ilaka. But just then the Multan Rebellion fully occupied the attention of the Resident, and there was no leisure for the consideration of minor questions. Ghulam Hasan and his companions were despatched by Sir Frederick Currie to the seat of war. They came up with Bhai Maharaj Singh, the Impostor, in the neighbourhood of Jang, and broke up his following, forcing him to cross the Chanab and conceal himself in the wilds. They were allowed by way of reward to loot his camp on their own account. They then joined the force under General Whish, and took a leading part in the siege of Multan. Ghulam Hasan's services in this campaign were favourably noticed by Major Becher and the present Lord Napier of Magdala, then a young Lieutenant of Engineers.

But before the place had fallen they had to hurry back to the Marwat and help to hold the Bannu district against the rebel Sikh soldiers. Having killed Fatah Khan Tawana outside the citadel of fort Dalipgarh, the Sikhs marched off to join in the concentration of forces which later on fought the battle of Gujrat. Their place at Bannu was taken up by Mahomed Azim Khan, son of the Amir Dost Mahomed Khan of Kabul. He used every effort to win the Multanis over to his father's side; but they remained staunch, and carried out Edwardes' orders to the letter. Mahomed Azim Khan thought it prudent to retire after a short tenure of office at Bannu, seeing little chance of disturbing the hold the English already had on the country. All the important passes commanding the road to Multan had been in charge of Ghulam Hasan and his kinsmen, whose duty it was to prevent a junction of the Bannu rebels with those of Multan. They were employed under Lieutenant Taylor in the capture of the Lakhi fort from the Sikh garrison, and did useful service in

dispersing the smaller bodies of rebels after the main army had passed out of the district. For his services generally before annexation, Ghulam Hasan was awarded a jagir of Rs. 1,000 per annum in perpetuity in addition to his cash allowance of Rs. 2,400 granted in lieu of his jagir rights in the Tank Ilaka. He was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner at Bannu, and held the rank for three years. But the work was not congenial to him, and he resigned and went back to his home. The Rebellion of 1857 again brought him to the front. He raised a large body of horsemen for service in Hindustan, and received the rank of Commandant under Colonel Charles Cureton of the regiment now known as the 15th Bengal Cavalry. So well did the new soldiers behave in their first action in Rohilkand that a jagir grant of Rs. 600 was immediately sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, Sir John Lawrence, for Ghulam Hasan. He was further decorated with the Order of Merit, carrying with it a liberal life-pension. The regiment was engaged in fourteen actions during 1857-58, and did well in all under such leaders as Cureton and the gallant Ghulam Hasan.

After the Mutiny it was deemed advisable to send an envoy to reside at the Court of Kabul. The office was conferred upon Ghulam Hasan, and was held by him for five years, during which period he is said to have carried out his important duties with wisdom, tact and loyalty. He accompanied the Amir in his expedition against Herat and Kandahar, and was instrumental in stopping a raid upon Michni, within the Peshawar border, by Sultan Mahomed Khan Mohmand, father-in-law of the Amir. At his suggestion Sultan Mahomed was arrested and kept for some time in Kabul. The Amir was on terms of real friendship with our envoy, whom he termed his brother, and to whose sensible counsels he always lent a willing ear. On Ghulam Hasan's return from Kabul he was made a Nawab; his cash allow-

ances were increased to Rs. 6,000, and his life-jagir of Rs. 600 was confirmed in perpetuity. In 1867 the Nawab took service in the Bahawalpur State as commander of the troops. In the following year the Viceroy conferred upon him the Order of the Star of India. Later on, Lord Napier of Magdala appointed him to his Staff as Aide-de-Camp. In 1875 his jagirs were increased to Rs. 12,400, of which Rs. 2,400 were in perpetuity; and the title of Nawab was made hereditary. He was allowed to hold the rank of Native Commandant of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, receiving pay without any obligation as to service. While at his home in Dera Ismail Khan he constantly made himself useful to the local officials in matters affecting the administration. He took part in several minor expeditions, and was of much assistance in checking feuds between our own subjects and the tribesmen beyond the border.

In 1878 the Nawab was again deputed to Kabul in connection with some difficulties which had arisen in our dealings with the Amir Sher Ali Khan, and which led up to the Second Afghan War. He returned to India in October of the same year, and was shortly afterwards attached to the Kandahar Column of invasion under General Stewart. He was appointed Governor when Kandahar was occupied by our troops, and received the honor of special mention in the General's despatches for valuable services rendered. The extraordinary contentment of the people of the Kandahar Province, and their ready acceptance of our rule, were ascribed by Sir Donald as mainly due to the Nawab's judicious civil administration. From Kandahar Nawab Ghulam Hasan was summoned by Sir Louis Cavagnari to help him over his difficulties in Kabul. But he had only proceeded as far as Ghazni when the news of the massacre reached him. His own life was in danger for some time, as a servant of the Christian Empress; but he managed to escape through the

influence of two old friends, Mahomed Afzal Khan and Ata Mahomed Khan Wardak. He was enabled to join General Roberts' Force which marched *viâ* the Shutar Gardan, and was present at the battle of Charasia and re-occupation of Kabul. His son Abdula Khan was appointed Kazi of the city. On the Nawab's return he received the honor of Knighthood in the Order of the Star of India, and a khilat of the value of Rs. 5,000. Further honors, all well deserved, would doubtless have been showered on this worthy old servant were it not that death claimed him before there was time for consulting his own wishes as to the form they should take. Government, however, was not slow to mark its sense of the loss Her Majesty had sustained. The perpetual jagir was raised in his children's favor to Rs. 12,000 per annum, of which three-fourths were set apart for the holder of the title, and the remainder for the younger sons.

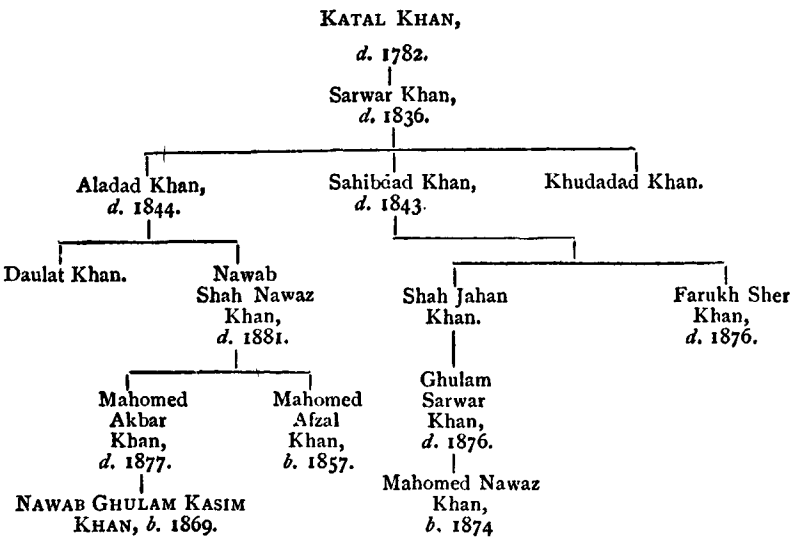
The Nawab was succeeded in 1881 by his son Abdula Khan, a gentleman who has done good service with fewer opportunities than fell to his father. He assisted the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan in quelling the Waziri and Pawinda disturbances in 1878-79, and in the following year was instrumental in procuring five thousand camels for work in connection with the Afghan War. As Kazi of Kabul during the British occupation, he performed his duties to the satisfaction of Major-General Hills, to whom he was subordinate; and he was selected later on to accompany the ex-Amir Yakub Khan to India, in which latter duty he is described as having shown much tact and judgment. He remained with the Amir until recalled to his home by his father's death. He had charge of the Shirani border during the Mahsud Expedition in 1881, and acquitted himself well. In 1884 he was appointed Honorary Commandant of the 15th Bengal Cavalry. He is a Magistrate and Civil Judge within the limits of his own jagir, and he has magisterial powers in the city of Dera

Ismail Khan. He is a member of the Municipal Committee and District Board.

The Nawab's brother, Niaz Mahomed Khan, also a Viceregal Darbari, is a Rasaldar in the family regiment. He has seen service in Afghanistan and on the Thal-Chotiali border. The jagir yields a little over Rs. 12,000, and includes twenty-nine villages in Tahsils Bhakar and Dera Ismail Khan. The brothers also own land in twenty-four villages, giving an annual income of about Rs. 41,000.

Another member of the family deserving of notice is Rasaldar Ghulam Sarwar Khan of the 15th Bengal Cavalry. His son is a Dafadar in the same regiment. They own some lands and nine wells in the Muzafargarh district, yielding an income of about Rs. 500 per annum.

NAWAB GHULAM KASIM KHAN, KATIKHEL, OF TANK.



From very early times the Pawinda tribes were in the habit of trading between Hindustan and Khurasan by the Gumal Pass. Most of them had their homes in the hill country east of Ghazni. Many then, as now, were graziers rather than traders. In the beginning of the cold weather they moved down to the pastures of the Daman, returning to their mountain homes with the spring. Sometimes a feud would arise, and a tribe, unable to return to its own country, would remain permanently in the plains. The Lodi clans are believed to have thus settled in the time of Shahabudin Ghori in the beginning of the thirteenth century. The tribes of the Suris and Pabis, of the Prangis and Dreskhels, belonged to this branch of the Afghan nation. They occupied Tank, Takwara and the northern part of the Dera Ismail Khan Tahsil. In the time of the great Akbar, the Lohanis, themselves a branch of the Lodi family, having been expelled from their homes in the Ghazni mountains by the

Sulimankhels, commenced to settle in Tank. The leading clans of the Lohanis were the Marwats, the Daulatkhels, the Miankhels and the Tators. They fought with the Prangis and the Suris, and under their Malik, Khan Zaman, defeated and dispersed them, so that these tribes are heard of no more. The Lohani clans are said to have afterwards quarrelled among themselves about the lands taken from the Lodis, but eventually they settled down in the countries which they now occupy; the Marwats in the Marwat Tahsil of the Bannu district; the Daulatkhels and Tators in Tank; and the Miankhels at Draban and Musazai in the Kulachi Tahsil. The Daulatkhels include a number of smaller tribes, the leading among which is the Katikhel, to which the Chiefs of Tank belong.

The Tank Tahsil of Dera occupies the north-western corner of the Daman, and now includes the whole country lying in the corner between the Bhitani Range on the north and the Suliman Range to the west. The greater portion forms a semi-circular plain, stretching round the town of Tank, and open to the south and east. It comprises the territory formerly ruled by a family of Katikhel Pathans, and has, until quite lately, been under the management of Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan, who, though holding a position entirely subordinate to the District Officer, and by no means that of a semi-independent Chief, still, as the local head of the revenue, judicial and police administration, retained to some extent the feudal authority formerly exercised by his ancestors. Considering, however, the democratic constitution of these Pawinda tribes, it is improbable that they exercised much power except over their immediate followers. Khan Zaman, who lived about the time of Akbar, appears to have been a man of note, and to have been employed in the management of Tank and also of Marwat and other adjoining countries. Katal Khan, his successor in the third generation, was an active, enterprising

man, who took part in the Durani expeditions into Hindustan, and acquired a good deal of power in his tribe by means of the wealth he brought back with him. Under him the Daulatkhels reduced the Tators and other small tribes in their neighbourhood, and several of the largest of the Jat villages in the Tank circle were founded in his time. The Daulatkhels under Katal Khan were a numerous and powerful tribe. He was murdered, probably about 1782, by his own tribesmen, who resented his action in hiring a body of Biluch and Sindi mercenaries to preserve order in his territories. His eldest son Sarwar Khan, then sixteen years old, fled to the Court of Timur Shah, who despatched a force to reinstate him, and he thus secured a position considerably stronger than that held by Katal Khan. This he improved by gradually killing off all the leading men of the Daulatkhel, until he reduced the tribe to its present feeble state. He built a large fort in Tank, and established himself as an absolute ruler over all the surrounding country. The colonization of the south-eastern portion of the Tahsil with Jats, which had commenced under Katal Khan, now went on rapidly, and numerous villages were founded. The whole Gumal valley was in subjection to Sarwar Khan, and he built a large fort at Dabra, where the Gumal valley joins the Tank plain, to facilitate the collection of tolls from the Pawinda caravans passing along that route. He took great interest in agriculture and irrigation, and cultivation extended greatly under his rule. During the latter part of his rule, Sarwar Khan conquered the Kundis, who held the country north of the Sohali, and located garrisons in their midst. In this way he gradually got possession of the whole of the present Tank Tahsil except Mulazai. He was always engaged more or less in border warfare with the Gandapurs and the Nawab of Dera. He was allied by marriage with the Waziris, but in order to keep that turbulent tribe more effectually in check, he

built a fort at Jandola, in the Bhitani country, some ten miles up the Tank Zam beyond Kotkhirizi. Katal Khan does not appear to have paid tribute to the Durani Princes, but was probably made to supply a contingent for service in Hindustan in lieu of tribute; and as Sarwar Khan was only enabled to establish his authority with the King's assistance, he was made to pay a cash tribute of from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 12,000. During the earlier years of the present century, this was paid with tolerable regularity as the Kabul Kings used to take advantage of their expeditions against Sind to collect the revenues due from the Chiefships along the Indus. In 1809, the Durani Monarchy was broken up, and for some years Sarwar Khan remained practically independent. A short time before the taking of Mankera by the Sikhs in 1821 he made his submission to Ranjit Singh, and agreed to pay tribute. This at first amounted to Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 15,000, but before his death in 1836, it was gradually enhanced to Rs. 40,000. At that time Nao Nahal Singh was engaged in an expedition to Bannu, and took advantage of the opportunity for settling the affairs of Tank. He accordingly raised the tribute of Tank to one lakh. Aladad Khan, who had succeeded his father Sarwar Khan, unable to meet the Sikh demands, fled to the Waziri hills, whence he made perpetual raids on the Tank villages.

After the annexation of Tank, Nao Nahal Singh placed it under Badri Nath as Kardar. The constant attacks of Aladad, however, made it an unprofitable acquisition, and after a year or two the Sikh Government assigned the whole province in jagir to Painda Khan, Khajikzai, Ashak Mahomed Khan, Alizai, and Hayatula Khan, Sadozai, leading men of the Multani Pathans. To them were allotted nine-tenths of the Tank revenues, the remainder being divided in smaller grants to Sahibdad Khan and Khudadad Khan, Katikhel, the younger sons of Sarwar Khan, to Shah Nawaz Khan, son of

the refugee Aladad Khan, afterwards Nawab of Tank, and to Mian Khan Kundi and other leading men of the Ilaka. The revenue of Tank was then valued at one lakh. After Sarwar Khan's death the circumstances of the country changed owing to the insecure state of the border and the constant internal warfare that was going on. In spite of this, the Multani Khans are said to have made about a lakh and a half a year out of Tank; but their administration was oppressive, and they appear to have squeezed out of the country all that they could get. The Tank jagirdars had to keep up a certain number of horsemen and camel guns, and to pay for the repairs and garrison of the fort at Tank. They held the province with one or two short intervals till 1847; but their position was never secure.

Aladad Khan was by no means conciliated by the miserable pensions to his son and relatives. After trying unsuccessfully to get assistance from Dost Mahomed Khan, Amir of Kabul, he made a desperate attempt at the head of a large undisciplined force of Waziris and Bhitanis to seize the fort of Tank. How that attempt was frustrated by the gallant Khuda Bakhsh Khan Khatak, is related at length by Edwardes. Aladad Khan after firing the town had to retire to the hills. This is only one of the many raids carried out by this restless spirit; all the border villages were burnt and harried, and some of them have even now hardly recovered from the effects of this predatory war. The political state of Tank during the rule of the Multani Chiefs is closely bound up with the history of the quarrel between Fatah Khan Tawana and Diwan Daulat Rai. When Fatah Khan was put in as Governor of Dera, it was arranged that Aladad should be restored to the government of Tank on an allowance of Rs. 20,000 a year, but he died on the road as he was marching down to take possession. The Multani Chiefs, when ordered to give up their jagirs, refused, and sided with the Diwan Daulat Rai. Sahibdad Khan

Katikhel, the youngest and favourite son of Sarwar Khan, had also sided with Daulat Rai. He was confined in the fort of Akalgarh, where he was murdered along with the other prisoners after the defeat of Fatah Khan at Babar. On the return of Daulat Rai, the rule of the Multani Chiefs over Tank was again thoroughly re-established; the revenues of the province were re-distributed between Hayatula Khan and the heirs of the murdered Chiefs; and the allowances of the partisans of Malik Fatah Khan were at once confiscated. Shah Nawaz Khan, the son of Aladad Khan, in this way lost his pension of Rs. 3,000. He left the country, and hung on as a dependent on the fallen Malik until restored a year or two later by Edwardes. Mian Khan Kundi, one of the chief men of Tank under Sarwar Khan, had also taken the losing side; he was killed at Dera in the murderous attack on Ashak Mahomed Khan. The Multani Chiefs now retaliated on his family, the principal members of which had to fly the country, while the allowances enjoyed by them were confiscated.

In 1847 the Sikh Darbar, among other retrenchments, resumed the Tank jagir enjoyed by the Multani Chiefs, and on Edwardes' recommendation, the management of the Ilaka was entrusted to Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan, the fugitive grandson of the great Sarwar. When making over the province, Edwardes fixed the revenue at Rs. 1,00,000, of which Shah Nawaz Khan was to retain one-fourth for expenses of collection and administration. He was given a lease on these terms for five years. On the abolition soon after of the frontier customs, the revenue taken from Shah Nawaz Khan was reduced to Rs. 65,000. On the expiry of the lease a summary settlement for three years was made village by village, the leases being, as a rule, given to the leading zamindars. Shah Nawaz Khan himself retained only Tank Khas and two or three other adjoining villages. In 1854 Government recognized Shah Nawaz Khan as Chief of Tank, and granted him

a third of the Tank revenues, from which he was to meet the cost of the civil administration. This, owing to the large reduction in the revenue, was rather less than the Rs. 25,000 allowed by Edwardes. But at the second summary settlement of the Tahsil, Shah Nawaz Khan, who had in the same year been given the title of Nawab, was continued in the enjoyment of a third of the increased revenues, which by the revised assessments, were raised to nearly Rs. 70,000. The villages were farmed as before to the leading zamindars, though a great number of holdings changed hands owing to the old lessees having broken down.

Rights in Tank had been treated in a vague manner in both summary settlements, and except in the Kundi villages to the north and those of the Gumal valley, the proprietary rights of the whole Tahsil were recorded as *sarkari* or belonging to Government. In the Gumal and Kundi tracts the original ownership rights of the people had never been extinguished, but in the rest of the Ilaka there is no doubt that the position of Sarwar Khan was as much that of a proprietor as of a ruler. On annexation, the rights formerly enjoyed by Sarwar Khan lapsed to Government, and when Shah Nawaz Khan was put in to manage the Ilaka, the position held by him was based merely on the pleasure of the Paramount Power. At the recent settlement, Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan was eager in urging his claims to be recognized as proprietor. Nicholson, however, had, in 1855, recommended that the lessees should be recognized as proprietors; and on the question being referred, in 1874, the Government considered that the orders passed on his report involved a surrender of all the State proprietary rights in the Tahsil in favor of the persons with whom the settlement had then been made, and that these could not now be made over to the Nawab.

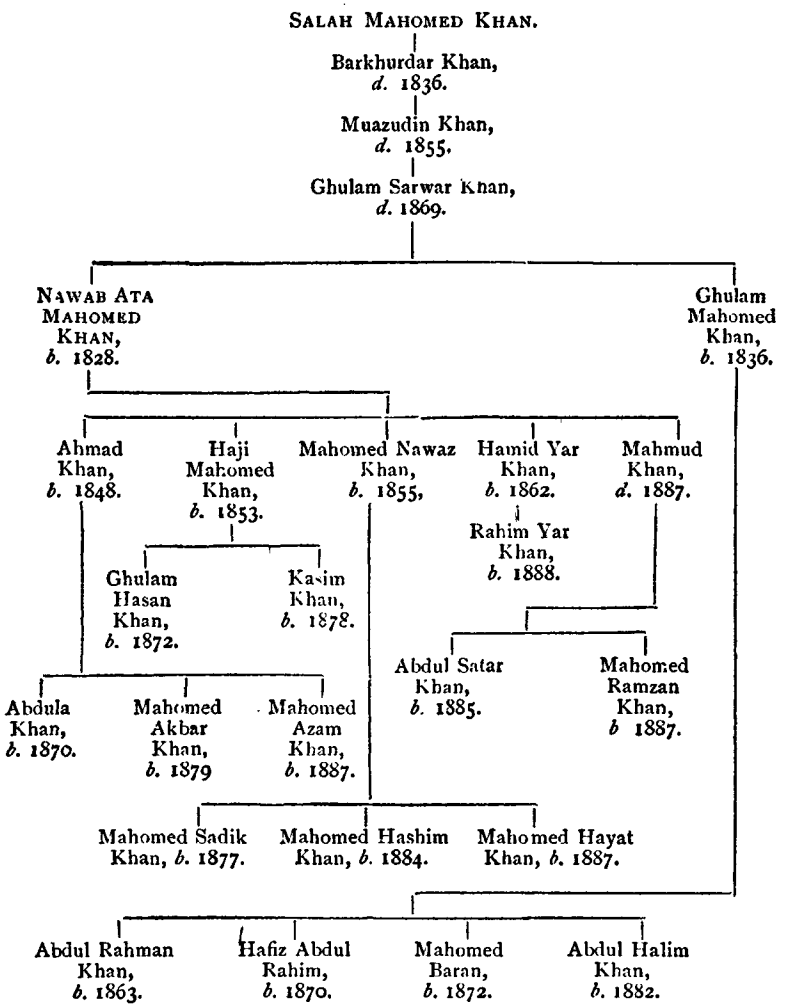
Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan, from a combination of circumstances for which he is not altogether responsible, was

never popular with the officials of the district. He latterly lost much of the influence which he should have been in a position to exercise over the neighbouring Waziri tribe, and it was found that his services were of little use when matters of importance were on hand. The Nawab blamed some of his kinsmen who were said to have tampered with the tribes to bring him into disgrace. But Government held him responsible, and it was deemed advisable to modify the existing arrangements connected with his position. The question was dealt with in 1874-75, when the Deputy Commissioner's hands were greatly strengthened by giving him direct control over the Waziris, hitherto worked through the Nawab. He was also given charge of the water-cuts, which had been a constant source of dispute between the Nawab and his people. The Nawab was granted his own seven villages in full jagir, assessed at Rs. 7,574, and a cash allowance of Rs. 25,000. He was relieved of the cost of police and revenue establishments, though allowed to nominate to vacancies in the latter; and his judicial powers were at the same time increased. A Tahsil establishment was entertained, the post of Tahsildar being given to a cousin of the Nawab, while regular police were located at Tank, Gumal and Mulazai.

The Nawab had been living at Lahore for some years previous to his death in 1881, in a state of obscurity, weighed down with debts, which reached a lakh and a quarter of rupees. He has been succeeded in the title and jagir by his grandson, Ghulam Kasim Khan, a young man of some promise, now under instruction at the Aitchison College. The estate is in the hands of the Court of Wards. The debts left by the late Nawab have been extinguished, and the property is in a thriving state. The cash allowance has been distributed as follows :—

Nawab Ghulam Kasim Khan	..Rs. 18,000
Mahomed Afzal Khan, second son of Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan	.. „ 5,000
Two widows of Shah Nawaz Khan	.. „ 2,000

NAWAB ATA MAHOMED KHAN, KHAGWANI.


Salah Mahomed Khan.
Barkhurdar Khan, d. 1836.
Muazudin Khan, d. 1855.
Ghulam Sarwar Khan, d. 1869.
Nawab Ata Mahomed Khan, b. 1828.
Ghulam Mahomed Khan, b. 1836.
Ahmad Khan, b. 1848.
Haji Mahomed Khan, b. 1853.
Mahomed Nawaz Khan, b. 1855.
Hamid Yar Khan, b. 1862.
Mahmud Khan, d. 1887.
Rahim Yar Khan, b. 1888.
Ghulam Hasan Khan, b. 1872.
Kasim Khan, b. 1878.
Abdul Satar Khan, b. 1885.
Mahomed Ramzan Khan, b 1887.
Abdula Khan, b. 1870.
Mahomed Akbar Khan, b. 1879
Mahomed Azam Khan, b. 1887.
Mahomed Sadik Khan, b. 1877.
Mahomed Hashim Khan, b. 1884.
Mahomed Hayat Khan, b. 1887.
Abdul Rahman Khan, b. 1863.
Hafiz Abdul Rahim, b. 1870.
Mahomed Baran, b. 1872.
Abdul Halim Khan, b. 1882.

Barkhurdar Khan, great-grandfather of Nawab Ata Mahomed Khan, was in the service of the Dera Nawabs, and his son Muazudin after him. Ghulam Sarwar Khan, son of Muazudin, left his country on the coming of the Sikhs and served Mir Ali Murad of Sind for many years. Leaving

Sind, he proceeded to Kabul in 1843, and was there given a command in the Amir's army. He returned to his home to help in resisting the attacks of Malik Fatah Khan Tawana, but arrived too late to be of much assistance. When the Multan War broke out he was appointed a Rasaldar in the local levies and accompanied Edwardes down the Frontier with thirty sowars of his own raising. Edwardes held him in the highest esteem for his many acts of gallantry. He was badly wounded at the battle of Saduzam and incapacitated from further active service.*

Ghulam Sarwar Khan was granted a life-pension of Rs. 2,400, his son Ata Mahomed Khan succeeding him as Rasaldar. He was afterwards deputed with Colonel Lumsden's Mission to Kandahar. For services there rendered he was rewarded on his return to India with a perpetual jagir grant of Rs. 1,000, and a garden in Shujabad, Multan. This property passed to his sons Ata Mahomed Khan and Ghulam Mahomed Khan on Ghulam Sarwar's death in 1869. They hold three-fifths and two-fifths shares respectively.

Ata Mahomed Khan volunteered for service in Hindustan on the outbreak of the Mutiny, and proceeded by forced marches with a troop of horse to join Nicholson at Mardan. He engaged the rebels outside Jhilam, losing several of his men in action, and then followed in Nicholson's tracks to Gurdaspur and finally on to Dehli. He was detached after the fall of the city to Rohtak and Hissar. In the action at

* Edwardes describes the incident in his *Year on the Punjab Frontier* in the following terms:—"Of all the wounded in my force, the one who caused me the liveliest sorrow was Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Khagwani. This noble officer had not the rare ability of his friend Faujdar Khan in either Camp or Council, but for grandeur of stature, personal strength, skill as a swordsman, and reckless bravery in the field, he had no equal among thousands of brave men; and might well be called the pride of the border. Yet I have already recorded the close of his active career as a soldier. When our guns at Saduzam were brought up by the canal, Mulraj's infantry on the right were emboldened to come out and taunt our cavalry on the left. Sarwar Khan called on his fifty men to follow him and, leaping over the canal, charged into the foremost body, and drove them back upon their line. He was in the act of cutting down one of the last, when an infantry soldier raised his musket and shot Sarwar Khan through the right arm, breaking both bones and rendering it useless for life."

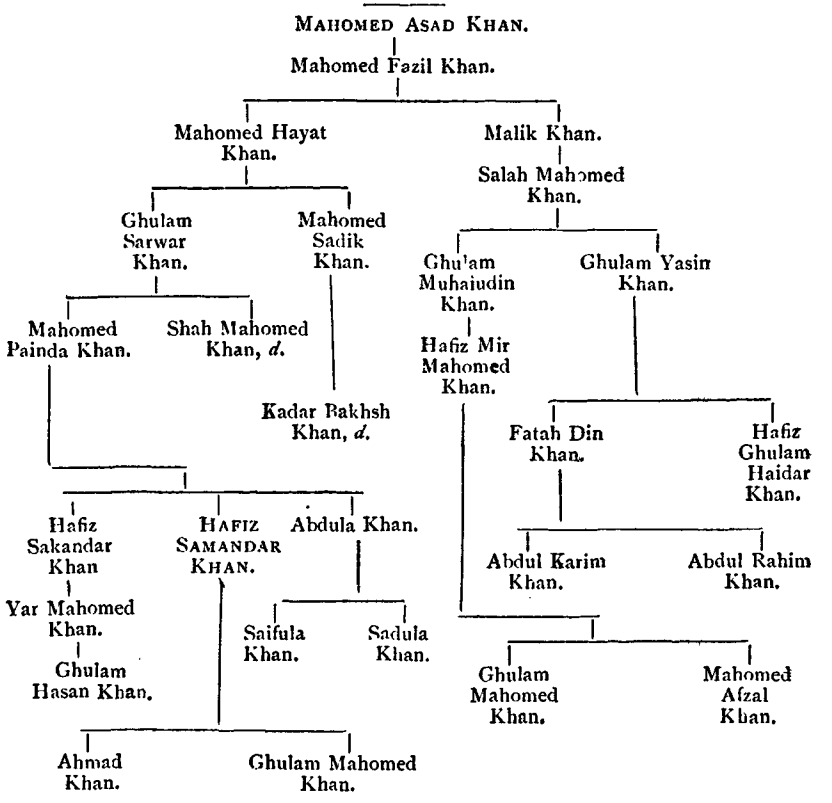
Narnaul he was instrumental in saving the life of an officer of Engineers at the eminent risk of his own. For this gallant conduct he received the Order of Merit. Thence his regiment marched to Rohilkand and earned distinction in a series of brilliant actions, materially helping in stamping out the rebellion in that district. Ata Mahomed was present on every occasion, and did much by his brave example to encourage and give heart to the young soldiers of the regiment. Sir Sidney Cotton remarked of him that he had never seen a smarter squadron-leader. He was honored in 1859 with the title of Khan Bahadar, receiving shortly afterwards the post of Rasaldar-Major in the Multani Cavalry. His brother Ghulam Mahomed was made a Rasaldar. On the breaking up of the Irregulars in 1861, Ata Mahomed Khan was granted a gratuity and a perpetual jagir of Rs. 1,000, and was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Panjab. This office he surrendered in favor of his brother Ghulam Mahomed Khan in 1865, when he himself was selected to proceed as an envoy to Kabul. He held the post for twelve years, receiving on his return a jagir yielding Rs. 10,000 per annum, of which Rs. 4,000 were in perpetuity. The title of Nawab was also conferred upon him. He was attached to the Kabul Field Force in 1879 as a Political Officer with the troops on the Khaibar line, and his services were rewarded with the bestowal of a valuable khilat.

The Nawab is a member of the Dera Municipal Committee and District Board. His jagir is spread over thirty-two villages in the Dera and Kalachi Tahsils; and he has ownership rights, jointly with his brother, in about ten thousand acres in districts Dera and Multan.

Ghulam Mahomed Khan retired in 1888 on a pension of Rs. 2,160 per annum, after serving for thirteen years as an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Amongst other distinguished members of this family distantly related to the Nawab, may be mentioned Mahomed Akram Khan, Khagwani, a pensioned Rasaldar and a Barbari of the Dera district; also Rasaldar Dur Mahomed Khan, Honorary Magistrate of Dera.

HAFIZ SAMANDAR KHAN, KHWAJIKZAI.



The origin of the Multani Pathans, and the circumstances under which they settled at Dera, have already been described.

Painda Khan, father of Hafiz Samandar, after serving Nawab Mahomed Khan of Mankera, was, in 1845, cruelly murdered with his son Sakandar by the Tawana Malik Fatah Khan. He was succeeded in his share of the Tank jagir by the present incumbent, who was later on awarded a cash allowance of Rs. 2,500 per annum in lieu thereof, on the restoration of Tank to representative of the former owners.

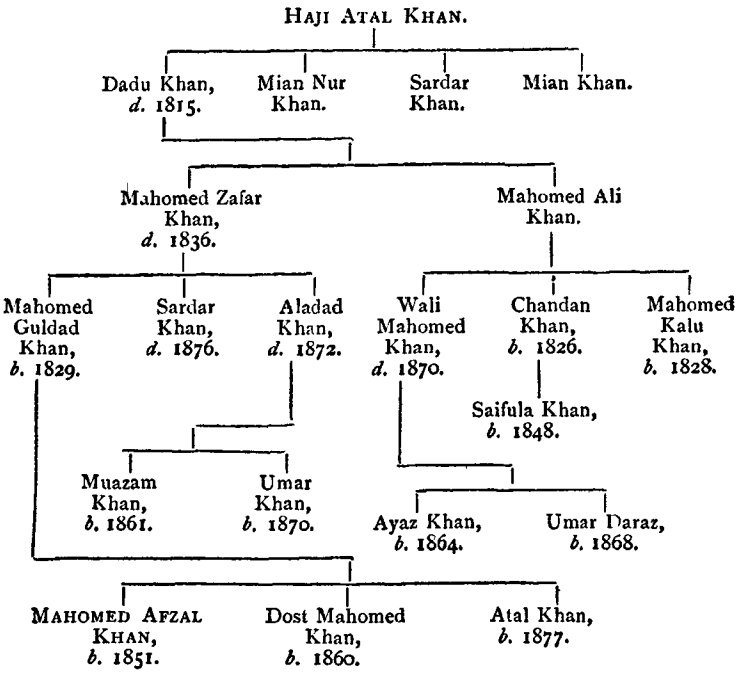
Samandar Khan rendered good service in connection with the Multan Rebellion. Again, in 1857, he came forward

in command of a small body of horse and foot, raised by himself, and placed them under Edwardes' orders at Peshawar. Thence he was despatched to Sirsa and Hissar, to act with his men as a Police force after the rebels had been dispersed. He received a khilat for his Mutiny services.

In 1865 he entered civil employment as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and served for twelve years, retiring on a pension of Rs. 1,900. His brother Abdula Khan is a Tahsildar in the Province.

Samandar Khan has a mafi of eighty-four acres in two villages of Tahsil Dera, and he owns land, yielding about one thousand rupees per annum, in the districts of Dera, Muzafargarh and Multan.

SARDAR MAHOMED AFZAL KHAN, GANDAPUR.


HAJI ATAL KHAN.
Dadu Khan, d. 1815.
Mian Nur Khan.
Sardar Khan.
Mian Khan.
Mahomed Zafar Khan, d. 1836.
Mahomed Ali Khan.
Mahomed Guldad Khan, b. 1829.
Sardar Khan, d. 1876.
Aladad Khan, d. 1872.
Wali Mahomed Khan, d. 1870.
Chandan Khan, b. 1826.
Mahomed Kalu Khan, b. 1828.
Saifula Khan, b. 1848.
Muazam Khan, b. 1861.
Umar Khan, b. 1870.
Ayaz Khan, b. 1864.
Umar Daraz, b. 1868.
MAHOMED AFZAL KHAN, b. 1851.
Dost Mahomed Khan, b. 1860.
Atal Khan, b. 1877.

The country of the Gandapurs, which has an area of four hundred and sixty square miles, reaches from the Bannu district on the north to the Miankhel and Zarkani country on the south. On the west it adjoins the Suliman Range, but the boundary reaches only to the foot of the hills, and the tribe has no rights in the country beyond.

The Gandapurs were originally a poor Pawinda tribe, mainly dependent on their flocks. They lived in the hills east of Kandahar, but were driven out by the Kakars. For some time they led a wandering life, until, eventually, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, they were persuaded to settle at Rori by Khan Zaman, Chief of the Daulatkhel, who wanted their assistance against the Marwats. They soon after established themselves at Luni, and gradually, by ousting the Dreskhels and the other old inhabitants,

got possession of their present country, from Takwara to the Miankhel border. They were engaged in constant feuds with their neighbours, more especially the Miankhels. The Gandapurs and Miankhels, however, would often join together to oppose Sarwar Khan of Tank or the Hot ruler of Dera Ismail Khan, and sometimes to resist the Wazir sent by the King of Kabul to collect his outstanding revenues. Their independence was first disturbed by Mahomed Shah Nawaz Khan, Nawab of Dera, who exacted an annual tribute of Rs. 10,000. This was raised after five or six years to Rs. 15,000 and again to Rs. 30,000, at which figure it remained till the Nawab's possessions passed into the hands of the Sikhs, when Prince Nao Nahal Singh at once brought the demand up to Rs. 50,000.

When Sir Herbert Edwardes visited this part of the country in 1847, he found the Gandapurs much oppressed, and gave them relief by an immediate reduction in the demand. Guldad Khan was then their Chief. His allowances were reduced to Rs. 7,000 under the second summary settlement, and in 1855 they were fixed at twenty-five per cent. of the revenue actually realized.

Guldad offered his services to Edwardes on the occasion of the Multan Rebellion, and he was made responsible for the peace and order of his own district. He was again left at home during the Mutiny; but of his loyalty there was not the slightest doubt, and his cousins did excellent service. In 1860 he took part in the Mahsud Waziri Expedition with a following of four hundred men. He afterwards assisted the district officials in their relations with the Shiranis, for which services he was presented in Darbar with a valuable khilat. He, however, fell into disgrace by purchasing a plot from the Shiranis, about four miles beyond the Zarkani border. On this land he proceeded to build himself a fort; but the Shirani

Maliks objected, and in the scuffle which ensued, fifteen of Guldad's men were killed and eleven wounded. The blame was cast upon Guldad. He was deprived of the Chiefship, which passed to his son Mahomed Afzal Khan; and his cousins, Kalu Khan and Naurang Khan, were fined for neglect in not giving timely warning to the authorities.

Mahomed Afzal Khan has received an English education at the Lahore University, and is now an Assistant Commissioner under the Statutory Civil Service Rules. He afforded assistance to the local authorities when the Mahsuds and Pawindas created a disturbance on the Tank border in 1879, and was instrumental in stopping the Pawindas and Shiranis from raiding the British villages. His men occupied the military posts of Jata and Manjhi, and proved themselves amenable to discipline. Khilats for these services were bestowed upon Afzal Khan and his cousin Saifula Khan. In the late Afghan War he was detailed for duty as a Political Officer under Sir Lepel Griffin, and was rewarded, on the conclusion of the campaign, with the title of Khan Bahadar. He was summoned from Dehli in 1881 to take part in the Mahsud Waziri Expedition. He again assisted on the occasion of the Shirani blockades of 1883 and 1886-88. Mahomed Afzal Khan is privileged to appoint sixteen sowars to the Border Police. He has ownership rights in twenty-four villages of the Gandapur Ilaka, with an aggregate area of twenty-eight thousand acres. He owns several houses at Kalachi and Dera.

Of the same family is Rasaldar Mahar Dil Khan, who proved himself a gallant soldier in many battles before and after the Mutiny. His father, Naurang Khan, was one of the foremost of the Gandapur Chiefs in Edwardes' time. Mahar Dil Khan enjoys a special pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum, and he has a small jagir yielding Rs. 434. Many of his cousins and nephews are soldiers.

Shah Alam Khan of Kalachi is another conspicuous member of the Gandapur family. He and his brother Ahmad Khan did good service in the early days of British Rule. He enjoys a small pension, and owns about two thousand acres in four villages of the Kalachi Tahsil.

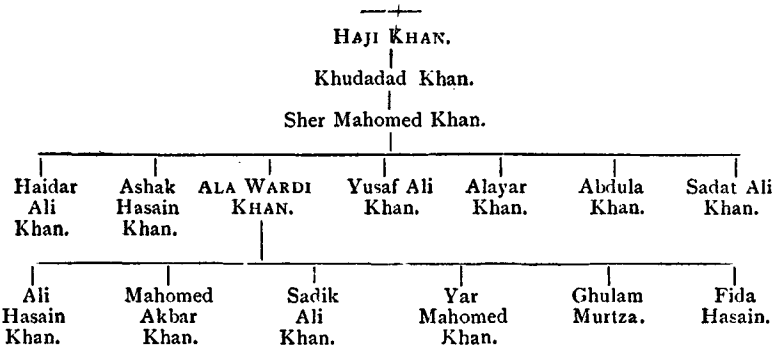
Kalu Khan is an uncle of Mahomed Afzal Khan. Edwardes had a great liking for him, and describes a brave feat, when on one occasion with only fourteen companions he dashed into a large body of Nasir Pawindas, who were encamped across the Luni, and seized a number of their camels with the object of forcing them to pay grazing dues, which they had attempted to evade. Kalu received six or seven sword-cuts in the affray, and was left on the ground for dead. But his wounds were neatly sown up by the Nasir women with hairs plucked from his own horse's tail, and it was not long before he was able to get about again. He was, however, kept prisoner by the Nasirs, and Edwardes was obliged to give them back seventy-five camels of those raided before they would consent to his release. The grazing dues were then paid up, and everything was friendly as before.

Kalu Khan did good service during the rebellion of Diwan Mulraj, and received as a reward a pension of Rs. 3,000 per annum. Again, in 1857, he furnished two hundred men to garrison the posts under the Deputy Commissioner on the Suliman border, and himself proceeded to join his old friend Edwardes at Peshawar, where he remained throughout the crisis in command of a considerable body of horse and foot of his own raising. His rewards were a valuable khilat, a perpetual jagir of Rs. 1,000 and the title of Khan Bahadar.

Kalu Khan has always been forward in helping the local authorities in matters connected with the border. He rendered especially good service in the Waziri Expedition of 1860, and again, in 1868, when there was trouble with Kaura Khan,

Kasrani. He, however, got into disgrace over the Guldad Khan incident with the Shiranis, as already noticed, and was cast in a fine of Rs. 500. He is a member of the District Board, and takes an interest in local improvements. He is a Lambardar in four villages, and he exercises the right of nominating eight sowars for service in the Border Militia. His jagir brings him in Rs. 2,646 per annum, levied in four villages of Tahsils Kalachi and Dera; and he receives one-third of the quarter collections of the Gandapur Ilaka allowed to the family. He also owns about eleven thousand acres in the Kalachi Tahsil.

SARDAR ALA WARDI KHAN OF HAZARA.

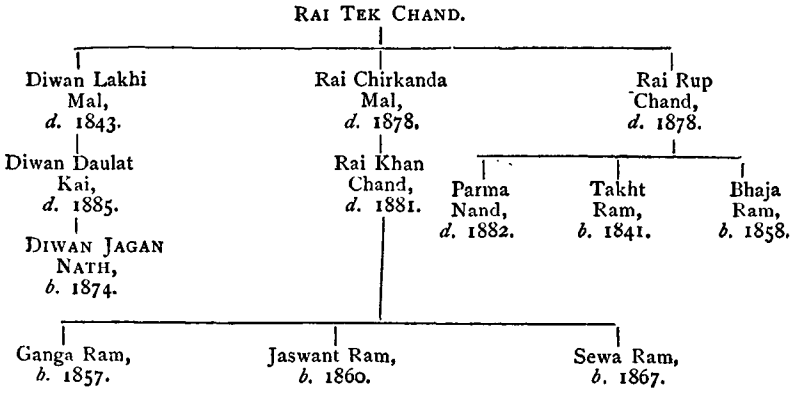


Ala Wardi Khan's father, a Kazalbash, accompanied Shah Shujah to India. He himself obtained a command of sowars locally raised in the First Afghan War, and was afterwards made Rasaldar in the 17th Irregular Cavalry. His regiment behaved well during the Mutiny. He led a brilliant charge against the mutineers of the 9th Cavalry, and slew their leader Wazir Khan with his own hand. His services were also conspicuous in the Mahsud Expedition of 1860. He was given a jagir of Rs. 2,400 in 1862, of which one-fourth was in perpetuity in lieu of cash allowances, without prejudice to his military pension of Rs. 970 per annum.

The Sardar has acquired about one hundred and seventy acres by purchase in Mauzas Hazara and Bahal in the Bhakkar Tahsil, and he has received a grant of three thousand five hundred acres at Pak Patan, Montgomery. He exercises magisterial powers within the limits of his jagir. He is a member of the District Board, and has lambardari rights in two villages, besides being Zaildar of the Bahal Ilaka. He is decorated with three War Medals, and he wears the Orders of Merit and of British India.

His eldest son is the Rasaldar-Major of the 13th Bengal Lancers. Many of his relatives are serving in the Army.

DIWAN JAGAN NATH.

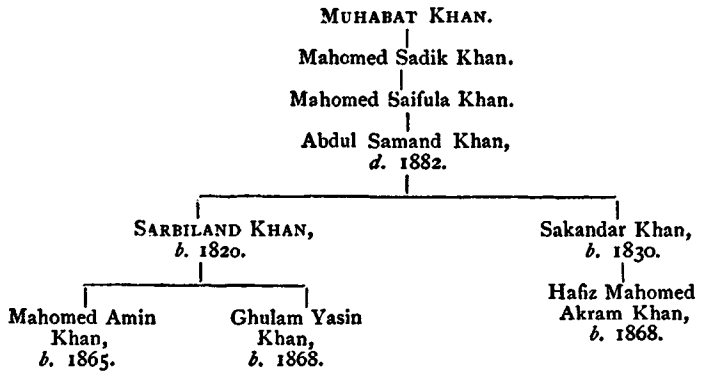

RAI TEK CHAND.
Diwan Lakhi Mal, d. 1843.
Rai Chirkanda Mal, d. 1878.
Rai Rup Chand, d. 1878.
Diwan Daulat Kai, d. 1885.
Rai Khan Chand, d. 1881.
Parma Nand, d. 1882.
Takht Ram, b. 1841.
Bhaja Ram, b. 1858.
DIWAN JAGAN NATH, b. 1874.
Ganga Ram, b. 1857.
Jaswant Ram, b. 1860.
Sewa Ram, b. 1867.

In 1765 Rai Tek Chand was Hakim or Governor of the Khichi Ilaka under Mahomed Hayat Khan, the ruling Jaskani Chief. His son Lakhi Mal held a similar post under Nawab Mahomed Khan of Mankera, who took Khichi from the Jaskanis, and was given the title of Diwan. When the Nawab surrendered his rights to the Sikhs, Lakhi Mal was put in as Kardar by Prince Nao Nihal Singh. He was succeeded in the office by his son Diwan Daulat Rai, who was supplanted by Malik Fatah Khan Tawana; but again reinstated on the death of the latter under circumstances already detailed. The Diwan's rule was oppressive and unpopular. He was dismissed from office on the advice of Lieutenant Edwardes, who visited this frontier in 1847 on behalf of the Resident at Lahore; and General Van Cortlandt was appointed Governor in his stead. The ex-Diwan proceeded to Lahore to adjust his accounts, and was so engaged when the Multan Rebellion broke out. He was able to furnish a body of horsemen, who were of some use in helping to disperse the rabble that had flocked round the Pretender Maharaj Singh. When the British took over the government, the Diwan was awarded a

life-jagir of Rs. 1,400 in consideration of the high position he had once held. · The jagir assets have since fallen to Rs. 690. The Diwan was a Magistrate and a member of the Dera Municipal Committee. He died in 1885.

His son, Jagan Nath, a minor, is receiving education at the Dera city School. He has been allowed to retain two-thirds of his father's jagir, and he is owner of about three hundred and fifty acres in four villages of the Dera Tahsil.

SARBILAND KHAN, ISMAILZAI.

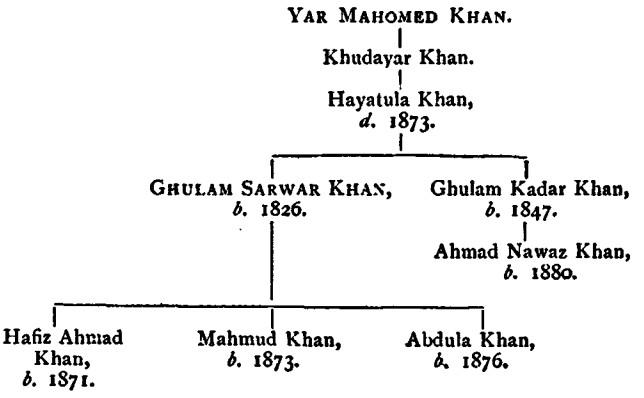


Sarbiland Khan belongs to the Ismailzai branch of the Multani Pathans, and is a relative of the late Nawab Ghulam Hasan Khan. His people before him did good service of a character similar to that described in the case of other members of the family. He himself entered service in 1848 as a Jamadar in the Mounted Police of the district. At the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857, he was at Kandahar, where he had proceeded on escort duty with Colonel Lumsden. Sir Herbert Edwardes summoned him to Peshawar, and he there remained in command of a troop of Multani Horse. He was afterwards transferred to the 15th Bengal Cavalry. He was made Rasaldar-Major in 1876, and retired in 1887 on a pension of Rs. 1,596 per annum. One of his sons, Mahomed Amin Khan, is a Rasaldar, and another, Ghulam Yasin Khan, a Dafadar in their father's regiment. Many of his near relatives are also serving in the 15th Bengal Cavalry.

His younger brother Sakandar Khan was for some years a Deputy Inspector of Police, and has done good service on the Frontier.

Sarbiland Khan owns 2,230 acres in six villages in the Dera, Bhakar and Muzafargarh Tahsils.

GHULAM SARWAR KHAN, SADOZAI.



This Darbari is nearly related to the Nawab Sarfaraz Khan. His father, Hayatula Khan, did good service when the Sikh Army revolted at Bannu and Multan. He was awarded a pension of Rs. 4,000 and a perpetual jagir valued at Rs. 1,000 per annum, partly in recognition of loyal services and partly in lieu of the Tank jagir rights which he was made to surrender with the other Multani grantees. He acted later on as a Tahsildar for a short period.

Ghulam Sarwar Khan and his brother Ghulam Kadar succeeded to the family jagirs on the death of their father in 1873. Ghulam Sarwar's services to Government since annexation have been sound, if not brilliant. He was constantly employed with his father in assisting the local officials, and he was more than once entrusted with an important independent command on the border. He served for two years in the Irregular Cavalry before the formation of the existing Bengal Regiments, and was awarded a pension of Rs. 1,000 on the disbandment of his corps. He remained at Peshawar with Edwardes during the Mutiny, furnishing a contingent

of two hundred horse and one hundred infantry. A jagir of Rs. 600 per annum was awarded him in perpetuity. He took service as a Tahsildar in 1867, and held the office for twenty-two years, retiring early in 1889. He has acquired ownership of about six hundred acres in three villages of Dera and Bhakar Tahsils.

THE DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.*

The history of the Dera Ghazi Khan district may be said to commence with the irruption of the Rind Biluches into the Southern Panjab, about the middle of the fifteenth century. Previous to that time there is nothing but vague tradition as a guide. The country nominally formed part of the kingdom of the Sultans of Dehli, and was included in the government of Multan. When the Langha dynasty established their independence at Multan, this district no doubt continued under their rule; but practically the tribes inhabiting it must have enjoyed a rude independence. The most important seem to have been the Nahars of the south and the Satha Somra in the central and northern parts of the district. The latter were a Rajput confederation whose members had probably already adopted the Mahomedan creed. They were sufficiently powerful to retain a good deal of their influence, but they only did so by entering into terms with the Biluches and by joining their brotherhood. The tribe which sprang from this union was named Dodai, said to be derived from Doda, the son of a Satha Somra father and a Rind mother. One of the first Biluches, whose name is known, was Malik Sohrab Dodai, who, according to Farishta, entered into the service of Sultan Hasain Langha of Multan, from whom he obtained a large tract of country lying along the Indus, including Sitpur, now on the left, but then on the right bank. Two important off-shoots from the Dodai tribe will be found alluded to in the family histories which follow, namely, the Miranis of Dera Ghazi Khan and the Gurchanis.

The Nahars ruled in the south of the district, and their territory may be roughly described as consisting of what is

* This note has been prepared by Mr. M. L. Dames, late Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Ghazi Khan district.

now the Rajanpur Tahsil and the Harand Dajal tract of Jampur. They also spread into the northern part of Sind, now comprised in the Upper Frontier district. The origin of the Nahars is unknown, but they were probably Rajputs or Jats. Their rule in Harand Dajal was destroyed in the fifteenth century by the rising power of the Miranis, supported probably by the Biluches, who were pouring into the country. To the south they maintained their position for a longer period, but they were finally supplanted by the Mazaris, as is related in the history of that tribe. They now exist only as a few zamindar families in Harand and Bhagsar. In the latter place they have retained some slight local importance.

The Biluches continued to migrate into the country during the latter part of the fifteenth and commencement of the sixteenth centuries. According to their traditions the Rinds had been engaged for thirty years in war with the Lasharis, and they also came into collision with the Mughals or Turks, as they are more correctly called. This was coincident with the invasion of northern Sind and the establishment of a dynasty there by Shah Beg Arghan. The leader of the Rinds was Mir Chakar, who is represented in the legends as having allied himself with the Emperor Hamayun and accompanied him to Dehli. Certain it is that at this time the Biluches spread all over the south and west of the Panjab, so that even to the present day they form a large element in the population, not only of Dera Ghazi Khan but of Dera Ismail, Muzafargarh, Multan, Jhang, Montgomery and Shahpur, as well as of the Bahawalpur territory. Mir Chakar's tomb stands at Satgarha in Montgomery. All the tribes now occupying the Dera Ghazi frontier trace their settlement to this period. Some, such as the Mazaris, Gurchanis and Lunds of Tibi, first confined themselves to the hills, but they gradually spread down into the plains and

occupied the nearest lands, extending themselves in some places as far as the Indus. The original owners, Jats or Rajputs, were in some instances ousted; in others they held their own. They still retain nearly five million acres of land, whereas the Biluches own only about two millions, of which a large part is barren waste. But the Jats became entirely dependent on the Biluches even where they retained their lands; and their subordinate position is shown by the fact that one of the leading families of the district belongs to this race. Most of the tribes acknowledged the suzerainty of the Miranis of Dera Ghazi Khan, who themselves were in subordination to the Mughal Emperors of Dehli; and when the Empire began to show signs of decay at the close of Aurangzeb's reign, the Miranis tried to establish their independence, but without success. Prince Muazudin, afterwards Jahandar Shah, suppressed this attempt, as also a similar rising headed by the Kalhoras of Sind. It marked the beginning of a long period of invasions and rebellions, culminating in the expeditions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah. The final establishment of the Durani Kingdom found the Miranis very much weakened by the persistent attacks of the Kalhoras, who were themselves shortly afterwards obliterated by the rebellion of their Talpur Wazirs. Mahmud Khan Gujar, Wazir of the last Ghazi Khan Mirani, rose to power during these disturbed times, and held sway for many years, in nominal subjection to Timur Shah and Zaman Shah. These events are related in detail in the history of the Sarai and Mirani families.

The Durani Rule brought another factor into play in the central and southern parts of the district. Nasar Khan, the Brahoi Khan of Kalat, ancestor of the present Khan, was rewarded by Ahmad Shah for his services by a grant of the Harand Dajal country, which remained under the Khans until conquered by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1827. This tract

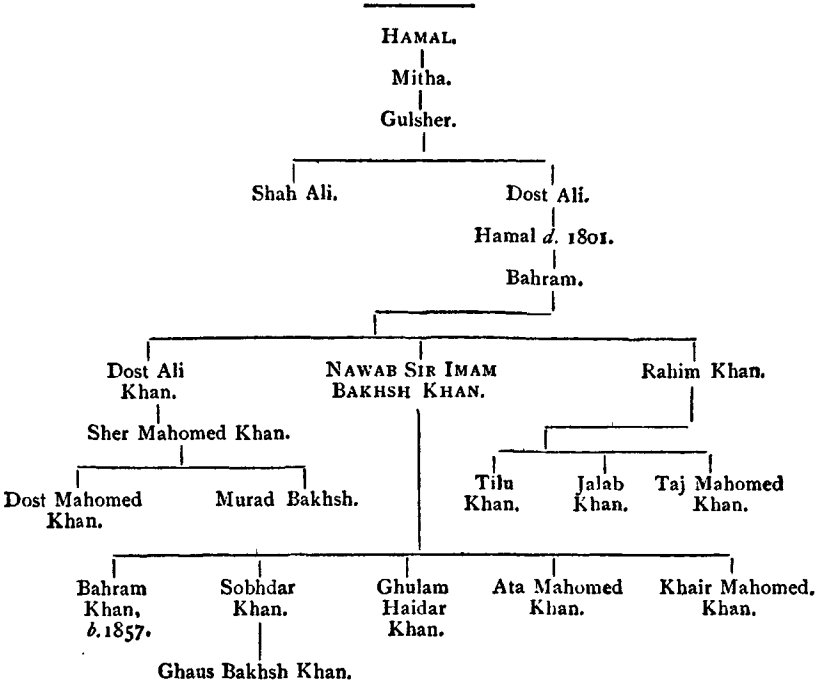
included the whole Gurchani and Tibi Lund holdings. The northern tribes of the district, which had been first under Mahmud Khan Gujar, and afterwards under governors appointed from Kabul, were constantly at war with their neighbours, and the country of the Mazaris and Dreshaks fell into absolute anarchy. Canals were deserted and villages ruined, and in some places the devastation of this period has left traces still visible.

The Sadozai and Popalzai families of Dera Ghazi Khan and the Bozdars of Naharwala settled in the district during the Durani Rule.

The Sikhs first made themselves felt in Dera Ghazi Khan in 1819. Between that year and 1830 Nawab Sadik Mahomed of Bahawalpur farmed the revenues from Maharaja Ranjit Singh. General Ventura was the first Governor after 1830, and he was followed in 1832 by Diwan Sawan Mal who held charge for twelve years. The wild independence which had reigned among the Biluch tribes was not put down without difficulty. Nawab Sadik Mahomed had a long struggle with the Khosas, as related in the history of that family, and they were never on good terms with the Sikhs. The Gurchanis were at perpetual war with the Lahore Government, and Diwan Sawan Mal had himself to march against the Mazaris. The Lagharis and Nutkanis found their profit in professing loyalty to the Sikhs, although the Chiefs of the latter tribe fell into arrears with their *nazarana* payments, and got into as much trouble as if they had been all the while in active opposition. When Mulraj rebelled, the tribes which had been most opposed to the Sikhs naturally took the lead in joining Edwardes, and of these the Khosas were foremost. The Lagharis and Nutkanis, as might have been expected, held back and waited for the result; but all submitted cheerfully in the end, and welcomed the establishment

of a government which proclaimed peace and order. There is probably no race in the Panjab more thoroughly loyal than the Biluches of Dera Ghazi Khan in the present day.

NAWAB SIR IMAM BAKHSH KHAN, MAZARI, *K.C.I.E.*



The Mazari tribe is one of the largest, and was until lately one of the most turbulent of the Rind Biluches on the Sind-Panjab frontier. They occupy the whole of the southern part of the Dera Ghazi Khan district from Umarkot downwards; and their territory includes large hilly tracts and lands on both banks of the Indus up to the Sind and Bahawalpur borders. A large section of the tribe also lives in Sind in the frontier district Trans-Indus, and the Ubaro Taluka of the Shikarpur district. The office of Tumandar of this important tribe is vested in the Gulsherani branch of the Biluchani section, the present head of which is Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan, *K.C.I.E.*

The Biluchanis are said to have been originally separate from the Mazaris. They trace their origin to Hot, the eponymic

founder of the Hots, one of the five great branches of the Biluch race. A son of Hot named Ali had two sons, Sahak and Panu; and in the general descent of the Biluches into the plains of the Panjab at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, Sahak settled at Kashmor, a town now included in the Sind Frontier district. The Mazaris were at that time living in the hills near Mount Bambor, and had not made any settlement in the plains. Kashmor was their only market, and here they used to resort to barter their cattle for corn and cloth. Sahak, who was already settled there, made himself useful to them in the disposal of their produce and the making of purchases. His good name spread through the hills, and all returning Mazaris carried his praises to Bizan, who was then at their head. On one occasion, when four Mazaris had been imprisoned by the people of Kashmor, Bizan sent four women to Sahak to ask him to assist in procuring their release. Sahak used his influence with the Governor, and the men were duly sent back to their tribe. On this, Bizan sent Sahak an invitation to pay him a visit, and when he came the Mazaris hailed him as their Chief. Bizan himself bound the turban of office round Sahak's head, and gave him his daughter in marriage. Sahak had two sons, of whom the elder was named Biluch (whence the name Biluchani), and the younger Shadhen. Biluch succeeded his father, but on his death there seems to have been a difficulty about the succession, which may be attributed to a want of discipline in the tribe. The Chieftainship was evidently elective. It was offered, in the first instance, to Radho, son of Biluch, who was willing to accept it; but just then a high wind arose, and Kadho's *keri* or hut collapsed and fell down. This was regarded as a bad omen, and the Mazaris determined to give up Radho, and choose a Chief from among the descendants of Shadhen. There were three brothers, sons of Bhando and grandsons of Shadhen. The eldest of these was named Badhel. To him

the Mazaris went in a body and offered the turban. He hesitated to accept it, saying he must first consult his mother.

This lady counselled him as follows :—"There are three things the Mazaris should agree to if they wish you to be Chief. The first is, that if one Mazari kills another, or disgraces a family (*i.e.*, by eloping with a woman), he and his whole section are to go forth from their homes and be wanderers on the earth for a year; and they are only to return if they have made peace with the injured family. The second is, that if a guest or stranger comes for hospitality and the Chief takes a sheep from the Mazaris and slays it to entertain his guests, the people shall make no claim for it, nor ask any price. And the third thing is, that the tribe shall willingly pay any tax which the Chief demands. If the Mazaris agree to these terms, take the Chieftainship; if not, refuse it." Thereupon Badhel laid these conditions before the tribe. They at once accepted them, and he became Chief. The story is interesting, as showing the growth of the feeling that a settled government with the power of raising taxes and suppressing feuds was a necessity for the tribe, and it also brings out the idea still strong among Biluches that hospitality is a duty, and that the Chief represents the tribe.

It was in Badhel's time that the irruption of the Biluches into the Central Panjab took place under Mir Chakar. One faction, headed by Haivtan, refused to follow him and stayed in the hills, while Chakar marched towards Dehli with the Emperor Hamayun. When he reached Talamba in the Multan district, he asked whether any one would volunteer to return and attack Haivtan. As no one else offered, Badhel Khan said that he would take the Mazaris back; and with him went Mir Chakar's son Sahak, and Bijar Khan, one of the old Rind leaders in the war with the Lasharis,

noted for his long beard. Haivtan surprised this force, and both Bijar Khan and Sahak were killed. Haivtan thereupon stuck Sahak's ribs on spits and roasted them ; and Bijar's long beard he made into a *chauri* or fly-whisk. After this he lived in dread of revenge, and shaved off his own beard lest he should be treated as he had treated Bijar. He had not long to wait, for when Mir Chakar heard the news he marched down from Satgarha and defeated Haivtan, who fled over the hills, until he came to a certain chasm called Gogar, into which he fell and was killed. A Sargani Mazari, who was pursuing him, went down and cut off his head and brought it to Mir Chakar, who made a cup out of the skull.

In Badhel's time there was war between the Mazaris and the Chandias, caused by the protection given by the Mazaris to Nindav and Motan, two Maghasi Chiefs, who had been driven out of their country by the Chandias. Badhel Khan raided on Kach and carried off great booty ; but the Chandias pursued and overtook the Mazaris at the Mazardan torrent. The result was disastrous for the Mazaris, for Badhel Khan was killed by an arrow discharged by Hamal Khan, the Chandia Chief. The Chandias also suffered heavily, and Hamal Khan himself was killed. Badhel Khan's eldest son assumed the Chiefship. He made war against the Maris, and in battle with them was killed, with his second brother Biluch. A series of petty wars followed which it would be profitless to describe.

In the time of Hamal II., the Mazaris first began to settle in the plains. The country along the Indus was held by the Nahar tribe, whose Chief was Mahomed Kasim Khan, with head-quarters at Kin, while another section of the Nahars made Bhagsar their capital. The Mazaris, who brought their cattle down every winter to graze near the Indus, entered into an alliance with the Kin Nahars.

When war broke out between the two sections of the Nahars, the Kin section called on the Mazaris for assistance. Mir Hamal Khan brought the tribe down, and with his help Bhagsar was taken. In return the Kin Nahars presented the Mazaris with the tract of land lying between Rojhan and the Indus, which is still known as Hamal Wah, from a canal which Hamal Khan dug through it. The Mazaris also gained possession of the Pachadh country lying immediately under the hills, and began to encroach on the Sind or riverain lands occupied by the earlier Biluch colonists. Perpetual war was the result; and the Chandias were eventually pushed across the Indus, their lands being seized by the Mazaris. War next broke out between the Bughtis and the Mazaris, and there were several fights and reprisals. On one occasion the Mazaris had carried off a quantity of cattle and were retreating by way of the Teghaf stream under the Zen Koh. It so happened that five of the party who were separated from the main body sat down to gamble, and became so engrossed in the game that they did not notice a Bughti force which was on their track. They were consequently surprised and killed. When this was reported to Mir Hamal Khan, he made a vow that he would slay any Mazari whom he found gambling in future. Shortly afterwards he came upon his son Mitha Khan engaged in the favourite game. Mitha Khan, seeing his father, leapt over a wall; but Mir Hamal Khan let fly an arrow with such force that it passed through his son's thigh. The Mazaris thus perceived that their Chief was in earnest, and gave up gambling, which even in the present day hardly exists among them, although very prevalent in many Biluch tribes.

There was war also in Mir Hamal Khan's time between the Mazaris and Drishaks; and this may be considered as the commencement of the feud which has lasted to the present day, although the law courts have latterly taken the place of

the battle-field. The Mazaris were allied with the Kaizais or Shambanis, and they grazed their flocks together on the slopes of Mount Gandari as they still do. The Drishaks attacked them and carried off a herd of cattle, at the same time killing a Kaizai and a Mazari. Hamal Khan pursued and overtook them at Hamidpur, killing fifteen Drishaks in the fight. Mir Hamal Khan then led a force to attack Asni; and Shaihak Khan, the Drishak Chief, made a counter-attack on Rojhan. The two forces passed each other unperceived, and the assaults were made almost simultaneously, both being successful. The Drishaks, however, had the greater triumph, and plundered Rojhan; though, according to the Mazari's account, they disgraced themselves by killing Hamal Khan's wife and wounding his mother. The Drishaks admit this, but say it was done accidentally in the confusion of the fight. Soon afterwards another skirmish took place, in which the Drishaks were defeated and Shaihak Khan himself was killed.

On Mir Hamal Khan's death, he was succeeded by his son Mir Mitha Khan, in whose time there was almost perpetual war between the Mazaris and their neighbours the Kaizais, Drishaks and Gurchanis. The whole country was devastated, and large tracts were thrown out of cultivation. Peace was eventually made by the betrothal of a girl of the Gurchani Chief's family to Jamal Khan, grandson of Mustafa Khan. Soon after this, about 1764, Mir Mitha Khan died and was succeeded by his son Mir Gulsher Khan.

Up to this time the Mazaris enjoyed a wild independence, and paid allegiance to no sovereign. The Dehli Empire had fallen to pieces, and that of Ahmad Shah Durani had taken its place. He bestowed the Harand Dajil country on Nasar Khan, the great Brahoi Chief; and the latter, wishing to extend his authority over all the Biluch tribes, claimed allegiance from the Mazaris. The Brahois took possession of the plain

country, and established a fortified post at Kashmor. The Mazaris retired into the mountains, but were pursued; and a battle took place, in which they were defeated and Mir Gulsher Khan was killed. He was succeeded by his son Mir Shah Ali Khan. The Mazaris were, in those days confined to the hills, reduced to the greatest extremities. At last, however, Shah Ali gathered strength to attack Kashmor, and drove out the Brahois for the time.

The Chandias were still the most powerful tribe on the river Indus, and the Mazaris entered into an alliance with them, probably in order to make head against the Brahois. The rivalry for the possession of the fertile lands along the river was, however, too strong for the peace to last, and hostilities soon again broke out. The Mazaris prepared to surprise the Chandias, but Shah Ali's wife, a relative of the Chandia Chief, sent information to her kinsmen, who occupied the further bank of the Indus. They had secured themselves by seizing all the ferry boats and collecting them on the left bank, so that the Mazaris had no means of crossing. But they determined to throw the Chandias off their guard by making a feint of attacking the Bughtis; and accordingly marched into the hills from Jatroh, but secretly turned back, and came by way of the Sori torrent to await their chance of crossing the river. Meanwhile Jaurak Lulai and Gyandar Kird had discovered a boat at the Kin ferry on the left bank, in charge of Sohna, a Chandia Makadam. Gyandar came to the river's edge, pretending to be a peaceful traveller, and called out to be ferried across. Sohna told a boatman to bring him over. Gyandar, when he got close to the left bank, suddenly discharged his gun and shot Sohna. He then took back the boat to the right bank. A messenger was sent to the Mazaris, who arrived in hot haste. The boat made seven trips during the night, taking over a hundred men each time; and before morning a large body of

Mazaris was collected on the left bank. They attacked and stormed Marak Khan's town, killing him and sixty Chandias, and obtaining great plunder, including three pairs of large kettle-drums, which are still in the possession of the Mazari Chief. The whole of the land belonging to the Chandias was annexed by the Mazaris, and is known by the name of Chandko.

Mir Shah Ali Khan was succeeded by his brother Dost Ali Khan, and on his death his son Mir Hamal Khan III. followed. In his time Nasar Khan of Kalat renewed his attempts to annex the Mazari country. He was joined by a body of Bughtis under their Chief Bivaragh Khan. They stormed Rojhan, killing forty-four Mazaris in the attack, and carrying off a large number of camels and cattle. The Brahois established a military fort at Umarkot in order to hold the country. But the Mazaris took heart and collected to the number of five hundred, and successfully attacked the Brahoi army, which was completely routed and the leaders, Mihan Khan and Sanjar Khan, were killed. No further attempt was made by the Khans of Kalat to interfere with the independence of the Mazaris. But Mir Hamal Khan perceived the wisdom of acknowledging the supremacy of some powerful ruler, and tendered allegiance accordingly to Rustam Khan, the Talpur Amir of Sind. He attended the Amir's Darbar at Khairpur, and promised to pay revenue for all the lands held by the Mazaris. They were then formally bestowed on him, and half the revenue remitted in *kasur*, an arrangement which has been upheld ever since as regards the lands situated within the limits of the Panjab. This was in 1791. After the departure of the Brahois, the Mazaris invaded the Bughti country, and won a battle near a stream known as Jahl-Syahaf between Syahaf and Lanjsila. They collected great booty in cattle, and were driving it down to the plains when they were overtaken by the Bughtis, who attacked them

from behind, and killed many of them in the dark. It is said that a Takarani Mazari named Chachar vowed to present a black ox at the shrine of Rindani Pir, a local Saint, if he would only turn night into day; and that thereupon it suddenly became day. The Mazaris rallied, and ultimately inflicted a severe defeat on the Bughtis. Hamal Khan died in 1801, and was succeeded by Mir Bahram Khan, father of the present Chief. Wars with the Brahois and Drishaks followed, in which the balance of success was in favour of the Mazaris.

But the Mazaris had now to deal with a more formidable enemy, as the power of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was beginning to make itself felt. Dera Ghazi Khan had been annexed in 1819, and the administration made over to Nawab Sadik Khan of Bahawalpur. His province nominally included Rojhan; but it was not until after the Harand Dajal province was conquered from the Khan of Kalat in 1827, that the Sikh supremacy became a reality. Diwan Sawan Mal then took over the administration, and as the Mazaris continued their predatory habits, he marched with an army of seven thousand men to Badli near Rojhan. The Mazaris were driven into the hills, and had to surrender all the stolen cattle in their possession before they could make their peace. This was a great grief to them. But they soon broke out again, attacking the Sikhs at Mithan Kot and looting the town. The Diwan then marched down and occupied the country, forcing the Mazaris to take refuge in the territories of the Amir of Khairpur. Finally, terms were arranged through Rahim Khan, Laghari; Diwan Sawan Mal agreeing to restore the confiscated *kasur* allowances and the jagirs held by the Mazaris. Mir Bahram Khan attended the Diwan's Darbar at Multan, and was presented with a khilat. This was in the cold weather of 1833-34.

Mir Bahram Khan died in 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son Dost Ali Khan. Shortly after his accession the Mazaris again broke into revolt against the Sikhs, and were once more driven into Sind. But fortune again favoured them, for Diwan Sawan Mal was murdered at this period, and his son Mulraj, wishing to gain adherents, sent for Dost Ali Khan and pardoned him. Then followed the annexation of the Panjab. Dost Ali Khan had fallen into dissipated habits, and the management of the tribe was practically in the hands of his energetic younger brother Imam Bakhsh Khan, who devoted himself with great energy and tact to reclaiming his barbarous and lawless tribe. He speedily recognised the advantages of the new *régime* of law and order, and threw himself heart and soul into the work of making good subjects of the Mazaris. He never allowed self-interest or partizanship stand in the way of justice; and the general recognition of his integrity gave him enormous influence, not only with Biluches generally, but among all classes of the population, Musalman and Hindu. His active and intelligent loyalty has been conspicuous on various occasions. In the Mutiny he was made Rasaldar of a corps raised for service during the absence of the regular cavalry regiment from Asni. He was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1859, and he has ever since disposed of all the criminal work arising in the Mazari country. Crime is severely dealt with, and good order enforced; his word being law to his people, who have entire faith in his justice. An excellent feeling of loyalty prevails in his territories. His services have been conspicuous in dealing with the Maris and Bughtis, with whom he has considerable influence. He was of the greatest assistance to Sir Robert Sandeman when, as Deputy Commissioner, he had to bring these troublesome tribes under control, and prevent their raids on British territory. In the negotiations with the Khan of Kalat, extending from 1874 to 1877, his services were of value in bringing

matters to a successful issue. He received the title of Nawab in the latter year for distinguished services generally. He was made a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1884, and four years later was raised to the rank of Knighthood in the same Order. The Nawab is unquestionably the best and most worthy of the many excellent Chiefs whose aid is so valuable in watching our western border and keeping it free from the ravages of the semi-civilized races living beyond our jurisdiction. Every aspect of his character is admirable. He is brave, truthful, just, generous, hospitable; dignified in his bearing; of kindly and sympathetic ways; gentle in disposition; but in purpose and action strong as iron.

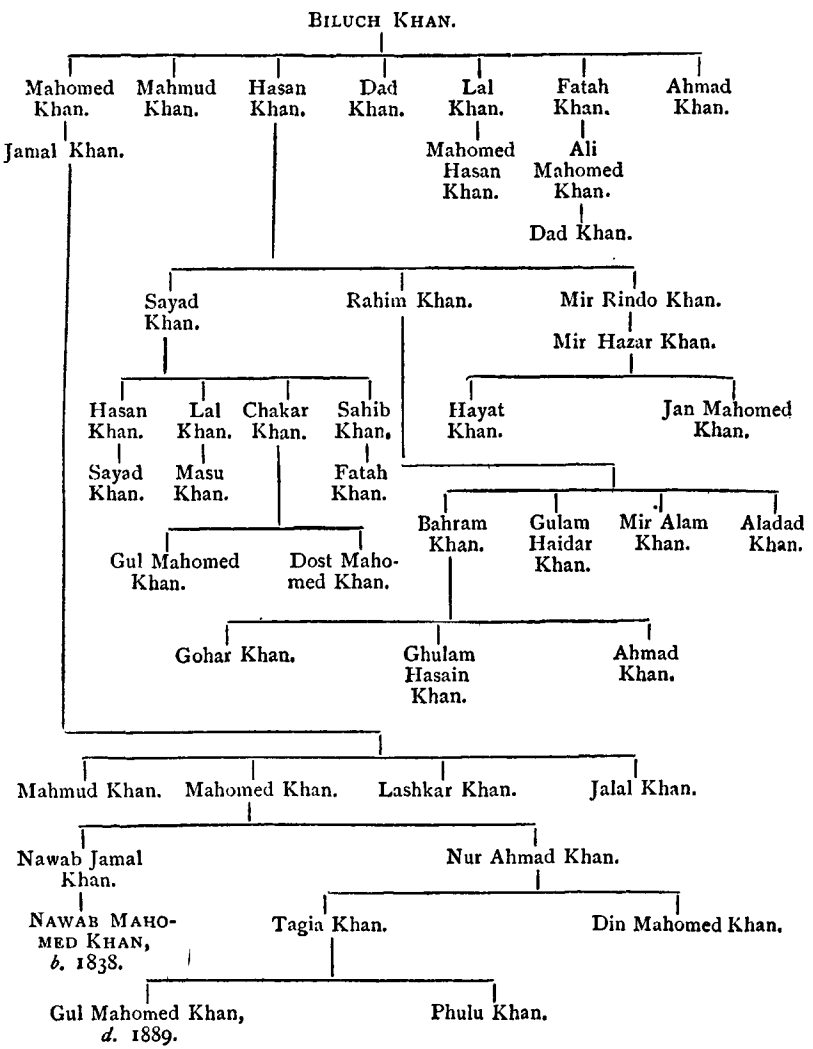
Dost Mahomed Khan is the eldest son of Sardar Sher Mahomed Khan, son of Sardar Dost Ali Khan, who was the nominal Tumandar. On Sher Mahomed's death in November, 1883, the Nawab generously recognised Dost Mahomed Khan as successor in the Tumandarship; and at his special desire the boy was invested with the turban by Sir James Lyall at a Darbar held at Dera Ghazi Khan in March, 1888. He and his younger brother Murad Bakhsh are treated as members of the family of the Nawab who has carefully educated them with his own sons.

Sardar Bahram Khan is the eldest son of Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan. He is a man of excellent character, and has inherited his father's keen intelligence and restless energy. He is in every way fitted to succeed him in the management of the Mazaris, among whom he is exceedingly popular. Sardar Bahram Khan was made an Honorary Magistrate in 1883. He is married to the widow of his brother Sobhdar Khan and has no sons.

Tilu Khan is the son of Rahim Khan, the younger brother of Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan. He is a young man of activity and intelligence, and gives great assistance in

managing the Mazari tribe, and in the detection and suppression of crime. He received a seat in Darbar in 1887. He has two brothers named Jalâd Khan and Taj Mahomed Khan.

NAWAB MAHOMED KHAN, ALIANI LAGHARI.



The Tumandars of the Laghari tribe belong to the Aliani section; and the Chieftainship has been held in an unbroken line for fifteen or sixteen generations. They settled in their present location during the first half of the sixteenth century. Like most of the Biluches of the

Derajat, they accompanied Mir Chakar when he joined the Emperor Hamayun on his expedition to Hindustan against the Afghan successors of Sher Shah. Mir Chakar ultimately settled down near Satgarha in the Montgomery district, where his tomb still exists. The Lagharis, under their Chief Mir Rindo Khan returned to the Trans-Indus country, where the first Ghazi Khan Dodai was in power, and took possession of the territories now held by them, driving out the Ahmadani Biluches who still exist, scattered throughout the district, but are not organised as a clan. Rindo Khan's tomb, a ruined domed building in the style of the early Mughal period, still exists near Choti.

In the Tumandarship of Biluch Khan, before the middle of the eighteenth century, the Talpur section of the Lagharis split off from the main body and went to northern Sind. Their leader Shahdad Khan took refuge with Ghulam Shah, the Kalhora Chief of northern Sind. The Talpurs ended by supplanting the Kalhoras in 1772, when Abdul Nabi, the last ruler, fled to the Derajat. This was the foundation of the Talpur family of northern Sind, still represented by Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur.

From the time of Biluch Khan the Aliani family have been in possession of considerable estates at Barkhan, adjoining the territories of the Khetrans. This tract is known as Laghari Barkhan to distinguish it from Khetran Barkhan. It was until lately independent, but is now included in the new province of British Biluchistan, district Thal Chotiali. During the troublous times ensuing on the break-up of the Durani Monarchy, when the Sikhs took possession of Dera Ghazi Khan, Sardar Mahomed Khan fled to Laghari Barkhan, and his son, the late Nawab Jamal Khan, was born there. The Lagharis afterwards became allies of the Sikhs, and reaped their reward in obtaining the assistance of Diwan Sawan Mal against their old enemies the Gurchanis and the

Khosas. Chata Khan Gurchani had usurped the Tumandarship from Bijar Khan his nephew; but the latter surprised and killed him, and recovered his rights. The Lagharis, who supported Chata Khan, took up the quarrel and obtained the assistance of Diwan Sawan Mal, who had an old grudge against Bijar Khan. He was seized and sent to Multan, and there made over to the Lagharis by whom he was slain. The enmity that arose out of these events slumbered for some time, but is now again active; and the recent murder of Aladad Khan, son of Rahim Khan Laghari, in Bahawalpur territory, is said to have been instigated by the Gurchanis in revival of the old feud.

Rahim Khan, cousin of the present Chief, usurped the Tumandarship after the death of Mahomed Khan, but was finally driven out with the assistance of the Mazaris, and went to Bahawalpur, obtaining a jagir from the Nawab at Rahimabad in the Sadikabad Tahsil. His sons, Ghulam Haidar Khan and Mir Alam Khan, still live there and retain the grant.

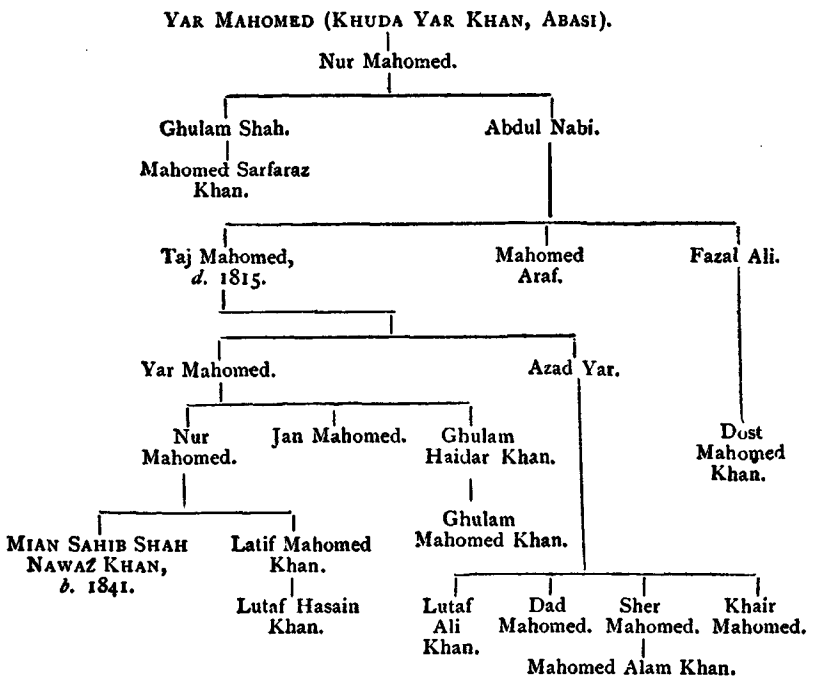
When Edwardes marched down the Frontier in 1848 to attack Dera Ghazi Khan, the Lagharis naturally sided with the Sikhs, while the Khosas and Gurchanis went over to Edwardes. Jalal Khan Laghari joined Mulraj in the Sind Sagar Doab, and five hundred of his tribesmen assembled under Longa Mal, the Kardar at Dera Ghazi Khan. They were defeated by the Khosas under Ghulam Haidar Khan and Kaura Khan, and suffered heavy losses. After the occupation of Dera Ghazi Khan by Edwardes, Jalal Khan came over to him with eighty men. But he proved rather an embarrassing ally owing to the enmity between the Lagharis and Khosas. At this time Jamal Khan was Tumandar; but Jalal Khan was the more influential man in the tribe; and his reputation was widespread among the

Biluches. His enterprise in peaceful matters was shown by the various irrigation projects originated by him, such as the Dhundi, the Manka and Nur Canal-extension schemes, and the Karez at Choti Bala. This latter work he executed at considerable cost with the help of Pathan labourers, on the model of the subterraneous channels existing in the Quetta district. No doubt he at times allowed his eagerness for profit to carry him too far, as in the matter of certain frauds relating to canal management, in connection with which he was for a time deprived of his magisterial powers. Subsequently, however, he rendered useful service on the frontier by exercising his influence with the trans-border tribes, especially the Khetrans, in the interests of Government. He accompanied Sir Robert Sandeman to Kalat in 1875-76; and in recognition of his loyal behaviour was invested with the title of Nawab, and restored to his magisterial powers. In 1881 he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and on his return died at Dera Ghazi Khan, being unable to reach his home at Choti. The present Chief, Nawab Mahomed Khan, is able and popular, and has managed his tribe most successfully. The title of Nawab was conferred on him in 1887, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. He is a man of magnificent physique, and is a very fine specimen of a Biluch Chief. He is well educated, and he exercises magisterial functions within the limits of his Tuman.

An *inam* of Rs. 12,000 is payable from the jamas of eight villages, from which the Tumandar collects in kind at the rate of one-fifth, except in the Darkhwast and Ganehar. The Darkhwast is his private property. In Ganehar the rate is one-sixth. His income from lands, in addition to his *inam*, is estimated at Rs. 28,000 per annum, making a total of Rs. 40,000. He receives a pension of Rs. 500 from Government, enjoyed since the Sikh days, as well as Rs. 1,300 for the charge of the Sakhi Sarwar and Vidor Passes.

Sardar Nur Ahmad Khan is brother of the late Nawab Jamal Khan, and uncle of Nawab Mahomed Khan, the present Tumandar, and in the absence of male issue of the present Nawab, is heir to the Tumandarship. He is now an old man. His eldest son Tagia Khan stands next in the order of succession. Nur Ahmad's income from all sources is about Rs. 4,000 per annum. He is not able to read and write, but his sons and grandsons are well acquainted with Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

MIAN SHAH NAWAZ KHAN SARAI, OF HAJIPUR.



This family is usually known by the name of Sarai, which apparently means a native of northern Sind, now known as Sira, to distinguish it from Lar or southern Sind.

The Sarais are the direct representatives of the Kalhora Chiefs, and claim descent from Abas, uncle of the Prophet, calling themselves Abasi. Captain Goldsmid, in his Memoir on Shikarpur, states that they are descended from one Jam Janjar, who had two sons, Daud and Mahomed; of whom the former was ancestor of the Daudputras of Bahawalpur, and the latter of the Kalhoras. Mahomed's son Ibrahim is said to have been known as Kalhora Khan. The members of the family, however, do not trace their descent from Jam Janjar, but claim that their ancestors were the Abasi Khalifas of Baghdad, and ruled for seven generations over Arabia,

Irak-i-Arabi and Irak-i-Ajami. It is said that after leaving Baghdad the family lived for some time at Aleppo; and then a jump is taken to A. H. 1068, when Adam Shah entered Sind with three thousand men.

Adam Shah was the disciple of a famous Sayad of Jampur, who flourished about 1657. He is said to have been a religious leader; and he was put to death at Multan. His body was taken to Sakar by Agha Mahomed, Kotwal of Multan. The family say nothing about his having been killed at Multan, but all agree that his tomb is at Sakar. Alyas Mahomed, his grandson, was the first to assume temporal as well as spiritual power. But it was in the time of Nasar Mahomed that the family first became historically important. Towards the end of Aurangzeb's reign, Nasar's son Yar Mahomed, with the assistance of the Khan of Kalat, defeated the Governor of Sevi, and established himself in northern Sind. Meanwhile Jahandar Shah had ascended the throne of Dehli. Yar Mahomed made his formal submission to him, and in return was invested with the title of Nawab and the governorship of Sevi. This was in 1712. The title of Khudayar Khan Abasi was bestowed upon him, and he ruled for fifteen years, being succeeded by his son Nur Mahomed, who was an able and enterprising Chief. He extended his power over the greater part of Sind, partly by conquest and partly by purchase. He commenced by attacking Shikarpur, and obtained possession of a portion, and afterwards attacked the Khan of Kalat, who purchased peace by giving his daughter in marriage to Mahomed Murid, son of Nur Mahomed.

During Nur Mahomed's Chiefship, India was invaded by Nadar Shah, and the authority of Mahomed Shah of Dehli was effaced. Nur Mahomed took advantage of this anarchy to secure possession of Thata by giving a bribe of three

lakhs to the governor. He built himself a fort at Amarkot, thinking probably that Nadar Shah would not follow him into the surrounding wilds. Nadar Shah, however, on his return from Dehli, marched southwards from Dera Ghazi Khan with the object of attacking him. Nur Mahomed submitted at once, and was allowed to retain Thata on paying a fine of a crore of rupees and promising an annual tribute of twelve lakhs; and his sons Mahomed Murid and Ghulam Shah were carried away as hostages. On Nadar Shah's assassination, Ahmad Shah Durani obtained possession of the eastern part of his dominions. He received Nur Mahomed's submission, and gave him the title of Shah Nawaz Khan, which has been ever since borne by the head of the family. During one of Ahmad Shah's expeditions to Dehli, Nur Mahomed rebelled, but he was shortly afterwards attacked by Ahmad Shah, and obliged to flee to Jasalmir, where he died. This event may be placed in the winter of 1748-49, when Ahmad Shah, after receiving the submission of Mir Manu at Lahore, marched back probably by the Bolan Pass to Kandahar, settling on the way the governments of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Multan and Shikarpur.

Nur Mahomed was succeeded by his son Ghulam Shah. In his time Shahdad Khan, Talpur Laghari, came to Hyderabad with his followers who had separated from the Choti branch. The whole Laghari tribe were at that time disciples of the Kalhora Ruler, whom they regarded as their spiritual Chief. Shahdad Khan was well received by the Kalhoras, and was granted a jagir. On his death Mir Bahram, his son, became Chief of the Talpurs, and was made Wazir by Mian Ghulam Shah. It was probably through the support of this powerful body of Biluches that Mian Ghulam Shah was enabled to extend his territories, in the language of his representatives, "from Kach in the south to Kala Bagh in the north." There is no doubt that his power was widely felt.

Mir Bahram had already come into collision with the Hot Biluches of Dera Ismail Khan, and his authority over the Jistkanis of Leia seems to have been to some extent admitted. Mian Ghulam Shah governed at Dera Ghazi Khan; and the last Ghazi Khan Mirani and his powerful Wazir, Mahomed Khan Gujar, acknowledged him as their Chief. Ahmad Shah, however, interfered. The Kalhoras were defeated by his troops under Kaura Mal, Governor of Multan, in 1756; and their final fall was brought about by the energetic Talpurs, on whose support they had relied. Abdul Nabi, brother of Ghulam Shah, demanded in marriage the daughter of Mir Bahram Khan Talpur, who refused, as being contrary to Biluch usage. This was in effect equivalent to saying that the Kalhoras were of inferior rank to the Talpurs. Mian Abdul Nábi could not brook this insult. He caused Nur Bahram Khan to be murdered, and made his son, Mir Bijar Khan, Wazir in his place. Soon afterwards Mir Bijar Khan, who had obtained great power and influence, revolted against the Kalhoras. For a time he was successful, and Mian Abdul Nabi was forced to take refuge in Marwar. Thence he sent an agent to treat with Mir Bijar Khan, who unsuspiciously visited him with only a few followers, and was treacherously murdered. But Abdul Nabi's success was short-lived. Mir Sobhdar Khan, son of Bijar, raised the Talpurs and other Biluches, and drove him from the country in 1772. Abdul Nabi, now known as Abdul Nabi Khan Sarai, asked the aid of Ahmad Shah, who granted him a jagir, said to have been worth Rs. 40,000, in the Rajanpur country, and promised to assist him with troops. But Ahmad Shah was in the last year of his reign, and Timur Shah, his successor, had sufficient to do in consolidating his own power; so the promised help was never given. Abdul Nabi settled at Hajipur and obtained a grant of one-third of the revenues from Nasir Khan of Kalat, the actual ruler, under the nominal

suzerainty of the Durani King. Abdul Nabi was not, however, prepared to sink into obscurity. The province of Leia offered a field for his energies, and he made an offer to Timur Shah to administer it for him, sending him at the same time a large *nazarana*. Timur Shah accepted the proposal and the present, and bestowed upon him a Sanad of governorship; whereupon he invaded the country, and defeated and drove out Mahomed Khan, Jistkani, and held the province for a period of three years. But as complaints were made against Abdul Nabi's tyrannical rule, the Shah appointed Mahomed Khan, Sadozai, governor in his place. Abdul Nabi, however, refused to surrender his office, and encountered Mahomed Khan near Leia. At first the Sarais had the advantage, and Mahomed Khan was on the point of retreating; but he was stopped by his Jamadar, who urged: "Better die than fly." Abdul Nabi's son Mahomed Araf was just then killed by some Labanas, who crept up from behind through a hemp field; and as he was the real leader of the Sarais, they were obliged to give way. Abdul Nabi took refuge for a time with Maharaja Bhim Singh of Jodhpur, but retained his jagirs in Rajanpur and Hajipur. He took up his residence later on at Hajipur, where the family now live. He was succeeded by his son Taj Mahomed Khan, who died in 1815. The present head of the family, Ghulam Shah Khan, better known as Mian Shah Nawaz Khan, was born in 1841.

The Rajanpur jagir, with certain fluctuations, has been held since 1772. It is said to have been then worth Rs. 40,000 per annum; and in addition the family received one-third of the revenues of Hajipur in *kasur*. One-third of the jagir was confiscated by the Nawab of Bahawalpur in 1830. Maharaja Ranjit Singh fixed the *nazarana* at Rs. 4,500; but Diwan Sawan Mal raised it to Rs. 9,000. The British Government continued the jagir for life, fixing the

nazarana at Rs. 3,000; and it has since been continued. It consists of thirty-three villages, which at the last settlement were assessed at Rs. 13,715. The *nazarana* of Rs. 3,000 has been commuted in lieu of the revenues of six villages situated in the jagir which have been assigned to the Drishak Tumandar in inam. The clear value of the jagir after deducting all charges may be estimated at Rs. 10,224. By orders passed in 1874, the option of paying in cash or kind was left to the villages. At present seven villages pay in cash and twenty in kind. Those paying in kind give one-fifth, and in some cases one-sixth and one-seventh of the gross produce. In addition to his jagir revenue, Mian Shah Nawaz receives the *kasur*, consisting of one-third of the jamas of Hajipur and the adjoining Mahals, aggregating Rs. 1,100. He also enjoys two small mafi plots in Sirkiwala and Hajipur, valued at Rs. 72; and his personal holdings in Hajipur yield Rs. 300 per annum. Allowing that the collections in kind from the jagir produce something more than the nominal assessment, his total income from every source may be taken to be about Rs. 12,500. A small sum is also derived from offerings made by the Murids or religious followers of the family.

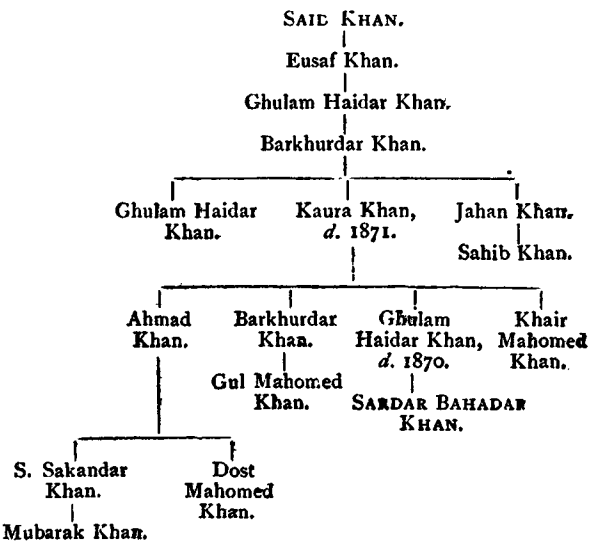
No title has been given to the family by Government; but since the days of Ahmad Shah Durani, the Chief has always borne the name of Shah Nawaz Khan, and is popularly known as Mian Sahib. He also claims the titles of Muazam-ul-Mulk, Nusrat Jang and Azdudaula.

The Sarais are Shia Musalmans, but have certain peculiar customs which are not unlike those of the Sikhs. For instance, they never cut the hair, which is tied in a knot on the crown of the head; and their turbans are fastened in a peculiar style, forming two angles at the sides, being flat at the top. The head of the family keeps up certain regal forms.

He sits on a *gadi* or cushion, and never rises when any one enters the room. He is spoken of as the Gadi-nashin. Until the death of the late Mian Sahib a pair of kettle-drums was always played whilst he was seated on the gadi. Mian Shah Nawaz Khan married a daughter of Fazal Mahomed, Kalhora of Burai, in the Khairpur Taluka of the Shikarpur district, but has no children living.

Jan Mahomed Khan and Latif Mahomed Khan are Viceregal Darbaris. They are uncle and brother, respectively, of Mian Shah Nawaz Khan.

SARDAR BAHADAR KHAN, KHOSA.



The settlement of the Khosas in the Dera Ghazi Khan district, like that of most of the other Biluch tribes, dates from the commencement of the fourteenth century. They are a branch of the Hots, one of the main divisions of the Biluch nation. One section received lands in Sind at Son Miani, and are now settled between Sakar and the Sind Canal and in the Jacobabad district to the west of Rojhan. Another branch of the tribe under Balel Khan settled in the hills beyond the Dera Ghazi Khan frontier at Koh Balel, which appears to correspond with the Rakhni Valley, now in the possession of the Khetrans. Thence they moved down into the plains under their Chief Batil Khan, and were accompanied by a body of Isani Khetrans under Yaru Khan. These Chiefs founded the towns of Batil and Yaru, which are three miles apart, and jointly form the head-quarters of the Khosa Tribe. The Isanis have ever since been included in the Khosa Tribe as one of its main sections.

The first Ghazi Khan Mirani gave Batil Khan a grant of country revenue free. His grandson Eusaf Khan fought on behalf of the Ghazi Khan of his day; and the fame of his exploits spread far and wide. It is said that a certain Raja Sodh of Kanchi heard of him and gave him service. The Chief and his son Ghulam Haidar Khan, in reward for their bravery, were loaded with presents by the Raja, who gave Ghulam Haidar his daughter in marriage. It seems likely that the Khosa tribe fell into anarchy during Eusaf's absence, for the Isanis showed bitter enmity towards him on his return, and eventually poisoned him. His son Ghulam Haidar succeeded him; but he was also treacherously murdered. Ghulam Haidar's son Barkhurdar was at the time a minor, and in order to provide for his safety he was sent away by his mother to be brought up among the Khosas settled at Tibi Lund. On coming of age he returned, and determined to attack the Isanis, and obtain revenge for the murder of his father and grandfather. The majority of the Khosas rallied round him, and the Isanis were subdued and their leader taken prisoner. Peace was purchased by three of the leaders in the revolt by giving their daughters in marriage to the Tumandar. These were Khan Mahomed Khan of Yaru, Jawanak Khan of Dalana, and Hot Khan of Hot. Barkhurdar Khan then entered into an alliance with Masu Khan, the Nutkani Chief, and in return for his services the Nutkanis presented him with the villages of Mati and Mahoi and their adjoining lands, watered by the Mahoi stream. These estates still belong to the Khosas, although divided from the rest of the tribal territory by the lands of the Sori Lunds. Barkhurdar Khan also went to the assistance of Mian Abdul Nabi Khan Sarai in his unsuccessful war with the Talpurs, already described, and was wounded in one of the engagements.

He was ultimately slain in battle while supporting the claim of Asad Khan, a relative of Masu Khan, to the Nutkani

Chiefship. He was succeeded by his eldest son Ghulam Haidar Khan, who prosecuted the war against Lal Khan Nutkani with success. Lal Khan was defeated at Pahar, and Asad Khan was recognised as Tumandar. Lal Khan took refuge in Afghanistan and allied himself with the Barakzai family, which had now become powerful, by marrying his daughter to Jabar Khan, half-brother of the Amir Dost Mahomed. Jabar Khan was made Governor of Dera Ghazi Khan in Zaman Shah's time, and he gave Lal Khan a Sanad appointing him Chief of the Nutkanis. Thus supported, he returned to Sangarh and slew Nur Mahomed and Yar Mahomed, the Chiefs of the Mati and Mahoi Khosas. This raised the tribe against him again, and he had to flee a second time. On this occasion he went to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and afterwards to the Nawab of Bahawalpur.

Dera Ghazi Khan was conquered by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1819, and was farmed to the Nawab of Bahawalpur, Sadik Mahomed Khan. Lal Khan, the expelled Chief of the Nutkanis, now sought his patron's aid in attacking his old enemies, the Khosas. The Nawab gave him an army of two thousand men, and there was a fight at Dalana near the Vador Pass. But the Khosas were victorious, and Lal Khan himself was killed. His death was regarded as ample satisfaction for all the injury he had inflicted on the tribe. This defeat led the Bahawalpur Nawab to resolve on the humiliation of the Khosas, and he accordingly demanded that Ghulam Haidar Khan should give him his daughter in marriage, knowing he was almost certain to meet with a refusal. Ghulam Haidar, supported by the Laghari, Gurchani and Nutkani Chiefs, refused with scorn. The Nawab was, however, determined to enforce submission and laid siege to the fort of Gujri. After two years Ghulam Haidar Khan and a few followers were surprised on the open plain and killed by the Nawab's troops. He was succeeded by his brother Kaura

Khan, who found it necessary to submit; and he had to give his daughter in marriage to Bahawal Khan, the Nawab's son. He, however, induced the Nawab to demand a similar concession from the Tumandars, who had backed up Ghulam Haidar Khan in his refusal, and the Chiefs of the Lagharis, Gurchanis and Nutkanis were obliged each to give a daughter.

In 1830 Ranjit Singh took over the direct administration of Dera Ghazi Khan. Kaura Khan then went to Lahore to make his submission, and was awarded a pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. In 1832 Diwan Sawan Mal became Governor. Kaura Khan gave him active support against the Bozdars and Khetrans, whom the Diwan was anxious to subdue. The wars with the Khetrans were not attended with much glory to the Khosas, for Mir Haji, Khetran, who was the most powerful Hill Chief of his day, invaded their country and took Yaru by storm, inflicting great loss. Kaura Khan was not latterly on good terms with Diwan Sawan Mal, who supported his old enemies, the Lagharis. In 1848, after the murder of Anderson and Vans Agnew at Multan, when Edwardes was marching down the frontier with his Pathan levies, Sardar Kaura Khan joined him and sent his son Ghulam Haidar Khan to meet him at Dera Fatah Khan. Edwardes gave him a letter to General Van Cortlandt, who sent him on with Nasi Khan, Populzai, to attack Dera Ghazi Khan. The city was held by Longa Ram, Kardar, under Diwan Sawan Mal, assisted by the Lagharis. The Khosas, led by Ghulam Haidar, at once attacked the Lagharis at the Ambwala well, east of the city, and obtained a decisive victory, killing eighty of the enemy. Longa Ram was taken prisoner, and the city was handed over to Edwardes on his arrival. Kaura Khan accompanied Edwardes to Multan with three hundred Khosas and joined in the siege. After the war his pension was increased to Rs. 2,200; and the Rakhwala garden at Dera Ghazi Khan was given to him rent-free. Ghulam Haidar

Khan was made Rasaldar of Police. Though brave and generous to a degree and quite the hero of his tribe, Ghulam Haidar's restless and uneasy disposition caused him to do badly as a Police Officer. He was unable to behave with due subordination, and it became necessary in the end to dismiss him from his appointment. Throughout life he was fond of roving and adventure, and he had wandered over the greater portion of Northern India. He was present at Lahore in 1843, when Maharaja Sher Singh was assassinated by the Sindhanwalis, and took part in the fighting that ensued. On one occasion when some one repeated in his presence the proverb—*Jo jaega Nadaun phir aega kaun*, he announced that he would both go to Nadaun and return at once. He started off, making no provision for the journey, and was forced to sell his own and his followers' horses for maintenance. His unstable and passionate disposition made him incapable of managing the tribe; and as his father became old and infirm, a disorganization set in which has lasted ever since.

Sardar Kaura Khan lived until 1871. He is said to have attained the age of one hundred years; but he had long been incapable of managing the tribe. His eldest son Ahmad Khan had destroyed his brains through indulgence in intoxicating drugs, and Barkhurdar Khan, who was also unfit for the Tumandarship, lived mostly in Bahawalpur. Sakandar Khan, son of Ahmad Khan, representing the elder branch, claimed the Tuman, as Ghulam Haidar died while his father was still alive. But the Chiefship ultimately passed to Ghulam Haidar's son Sardar Bahadar Khan, then a boy about ten years of age. The grandfather Kaura Khan himself performed the ceremony of Dastarbandi or investment with the turban of the clan, and died in the following year. Sakandar Khan, who stood first in the order of succession, was passed over as his abilities were not considered

equal to the post, and he had, moreover, forfeited the confidence of the tribe by his conduct during the Mutiny of 1857, when he displayed a want of courage while in command of a body of his tribesmen. Sakandar Khan is of a suspicious and impracticable disposition; and his want of tact and common sense has left him very few friends in the family. He was, however, appointed guardian and manager during Sardar Bahadar Khan's minority. This office he had to surrender when Bahadar Khan came of age in 1879; and he has never since been able to reconcile himself to the lower position he now holds. Regarding himself as rightfully entitled to succeed, and having actually held the Chiefship for eight years, he maintains an attitude of opposition which has done much harm in the tribe. Sardar Bahadar Khan was made a ward of the District Courts, and was educated at the Wards' School at Ambala. His youth and inexperience, and the opposition of the party headed by Sakandar Khan and his brother Dost Mahomed Khan, have caused him some difficulty in the management of the tribe; but the Khosas generally now cordially admit his authority, and he enjoys a fair amount of popularity. He has lately built a new fort and a house two miles from Batil, called Bahadargarh.

In 1862-63 the Dhori Canal was made by Sakandar Khan at his own expense. It was part of the same system as the Fazalwah, dug by the Lund Chief Fazal Ali Khan, and was dependent on the Fazalwah for its supply of water. In 1881 both canals were acquired by Government. The price paid by Government was as follows:—

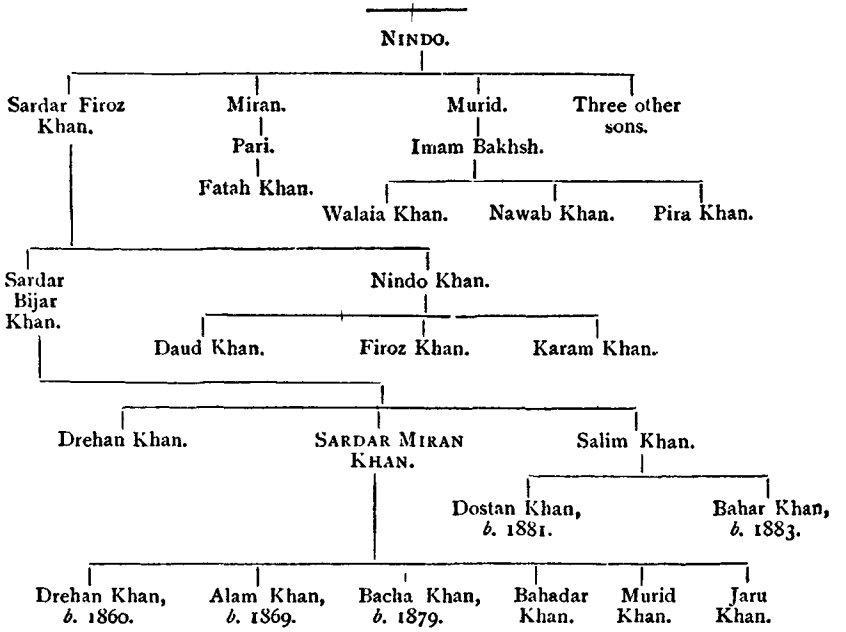
To Sakandar Khan, Rs. 5,000 in cash, five hundred acres of land from Rakh Chabri; and to Sardar Bahadar Khan, three hundred acres from Rakh Chabri. The land-grants were free of revenue and water-advantage rates for the term of settlement.

Sardar Bahadar Khan is an Honorary Magistrate. He enjoys an inam of Rs. 5,000, of which Rs. 600 are payable to Sakandar Khan. In addition to this, inams are payable to other members of the family as follows :—

Hasan Khan of Mati	..	.. Rs. 200
Mir Alam Khan of Dalana	..	.. „ 200
Kaura Khan of Yaru	..	.. „ 100

These allowances are deducted from the Tumandar's inam, and reduce the amount actually received by him to Rs. 3,900.

SARDAR MIRAN KHAN, DRISHAK.



The Drishaks claim to be descended from Hot, the founder of one of the main divisions of the Biluch nation. They are said to have accompanied Mir Chakar in his wanderings, and to have been among his most trusted soldiers. On one occasion Mir Chakar had obtained the release of a number of Lashari women from the Mughals, and put them for the night into a tent under the guard of a Drishak. A violent storm came on, and the supports of the tent gave way; but the Drishak held it up on his shoulders until the morning. On hearing of this chivalrous act, Chakar gave them the name of Golden Drishaks—an appellation still sometimes used. The Tumandars have always belonged to the Karmani section.

The Drishaks did not settle in the plains until after the Mazaris; but, like the latter, they came down at the invitation of the Nahar Ruler Islam Khan, who was Governor

under the Mughal Emperors. He gave Rodhen Khan Drishak the lands around Asni and the country near the hills lying north of the tract, occupied by the Mazaris. Four generations later, in the time of Daud Khan, a war broke out between the Drishaks and Jistkanis, who then occupied part of the country under the hills. A hot encounter took place in the Sori Pass, when the Jistkani Chief and more than one hundred men were killed. The Jistkanis ceased shortly afterwards to exist as a Tuman in this country; but fractions of them joined the Gurchanis, Drishaks and other tribes. They maintained a separate existence in the Leia district only. Nawab Mahmud Khan, Gujar, the powerful ruler of Dera Ghazi Khan, sent an expedition against the Drishaks in the time of Sardar Azmat Khan. His troops invested the fort at Asni, but were attacked and routed with the loss of one hundred and forty men. Some of the Zamburas and matchlocks then taken are still in possession of the Drishak Tumandar. When peace was made, Sardar Azmat Khan obtained a *kasur* grant of one-twentieth of the revenue of the villages of Rajanpur, Mahomedpur, Jalalpur, Rasulpur, Ghauspur, Shahpur and Duniapur.

Azmat Khan was succeeded by his son Hayat Khan, who was allied with the Brahois, and held part of the frontier of the Harand Dajil Ilaka on behalf of Nasir Khan, Khan of Kalat, whose death in 1811 was followed by a war of succession between his sons. Mahmud Khan, who was at Kalat, was generally recognized as Khan; but Rahim Khan, in the Harand Dajil country, declared his independence and killed his brother Mustafa Khan. He obtained the assistance of the Drishaks, and with them made an attack on Dajil. The town was taken, and the Kardar Haidar Khan, with a hundred men, was killed. Ultimately, Mahmud Khan's forces regained possession of Harand Dajil, and Rahim Khan was killed. This was a period of anarchy. The

Durani Kingdom was falling to pieces, and the Khans of Kalat were not strong enough to enforce their rights. Every tribe fought for its own land; towns and villages were ruined, and the canals ceased to work. The Drishaks fought in turn with the Gurchanis, Bughtis and Jakranis.

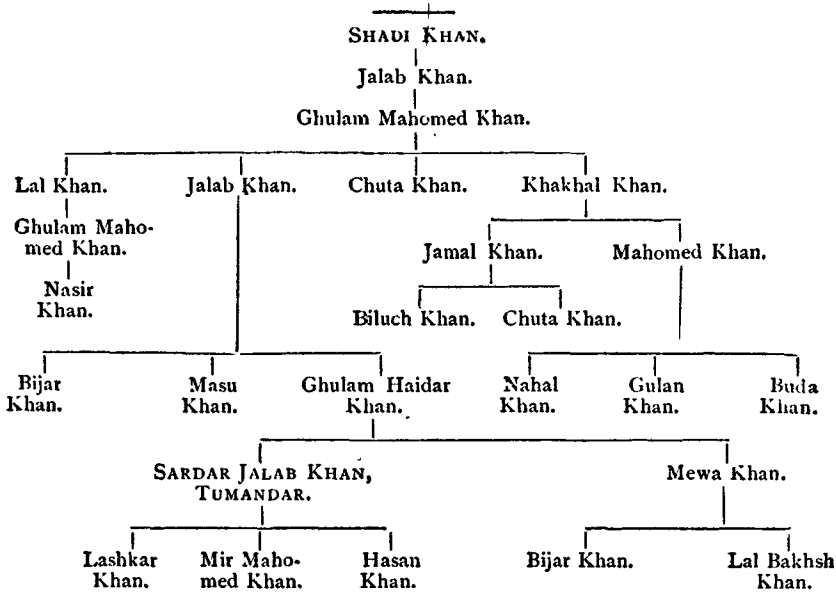
When Edwardes marched to Dera Ghazi Khan in 1848, Sardar Bijar Khan, father of the present Chief, sent his cousin Bakhshan Khan, with one hundred men, to join him. They were present throughout the siege of Multan, and at the conclusion of the war their leader was presented with a pair of gold bracelets and a khilat valued at Rs. 1,000. Asni, the head-quarters of the Drishak tribe, had been selected after annexation as the site of a cantonment for a regiment of cavalry. When the Mutiny broke out this regiment was sent down to Hindustan, and the Asni cantonments were made over to the charge of Bijar Khan, who was made Rasaldar of a levy of Drishaks raised for the purpose. In August, 1857, the Maris, taking advantage of the unprotected state of the frontier, made a raid in force on the plains. They collected an immense number of cattle, killing the herdsmen, and drove them towards the hills. Hearing of what was happening, Sardar Bijar Khan, who was patrolling the country at the head of some mounted Drishaks, went in pursuit and came up with the Maris, over two hundred in number, at the Bhagiari Pass. Khatu Khan Bughti here joined him with fifty sowars; and some levies, under Musa Khan Laghari from the Drigri Post, also came up. But the latter were not prepared to close with the Maris, who alighted from their horses and evidently meant fighting. The Drishaks also alighted and had to bear the brunt of the fight. Sardar Bijar Khan and his eldest son Drehan Khan were killed with thirty-eight other Drishaks; and the Maris, who lost comparatively few men, made their way into the hills with the booty. In recognition of the services of his father, a pension of

Rs. 1,000 per annum was bestowed upon Sardar Miran Khan, then a minor; and pensions were also given to the families of those killed, and rewards to the survivors.

Sardar Miran Khan cannot be said to have fulfilled in later life the promise of his youth. He was at one time popular, but is not so now. His long and expensive law-suit with the Mazari Chief, regarding some lands on the Phitokh torrents, has been the bane of his existence, and has occupied his attention to such an extent that he has been led to neglect his duties as Tumandar. The dispute has recently been settled amicably on the intervention of the Deputy Commissioner. Miran Khan has also been on bad terms with his brother Salim Khan and his cousin Daud Khan, with both of whom he has had litigation. He enjoys a Tumandari *inam* of Rs. 3,217 in addition to his life-pension of Rs. 1,000, and the revenue of Darkhwast Miran Khan held rent-free, subject to a payment of Rs. 285 to the Rajanpur Jagirdar, Mian Shah Nawaz Khan, Sarai. This latter charge has been set-off against certain *kasurs* in four of the jagir villages, formerly payable by him to the Tumandar; and the *inam* therefore now amounts to Rs. 3,217 net.

Sardar Miran Khan estimates his income, including the *inam* and pension, at Rs. 10,000 per annum.

SARDAR JALAB KHAN, GURCHANI.



The Gurchanis trace their origin to the Satha Somra, who appear to have been a confederation of Rajput tribes, occupying the Derajat before the Biluch eruption, and are possibly identical with the still existing Somras of Multan and Leia. An important section of this tribe was the Dodai, from which have sprung part of the Gurchani tribe and the Miranis of Dera Ghazi Khan, both now classed as Biluches, though not admitted to be pure Rinds. The legend of the adoption of Doda, the founder of the Dodais, into the Biluch fraternity, is variously related. The Gurchanis say that he was ruler of Hyderabad in Sind, but was driven out with his tribe by an invasion from Khurasan in 892, and took refuge in Makran with Mir Shahak, the Rind leader, who gave him his daughter in marriage. She bore him a son named Gorish, the ancestor of the Gurchains or Gorishanis as the name is often pronounced.

Gorish joined himself to Mir Chakar, son of Shahak, in his expedition into India in Hamayun's time; and on the way

down the Gurchanis took possession of the plains called Sham and Phailawagh above the Chachar Pass, and of Mount Mari between the Chachar and the Kaha river, driving out the Afghan tribes who held these tracts before. In this settlement they were joined by several families of pure Rind origin who acknowledged the Chieftainship of Gorish. The Gurchanis proper, who are supposed to be descended from the sons of Gorish, are the Shikanis, Khalilanis, Hotwanis and Alkanis, while the pure Rind sections are the Lasharis, Durkanis, Pitafis, Changs, Jistkanis, Suhranis, Bazgirs and Hulwanis. The Tumandar's family belongs to the Shikani branch.

The Gurchanis did not long confine themselves to the Sham and Phailawagh and Mount Mari, but were soon tempted to annex the fertile plain of Harand outside the mountains, irrigated by the perennial Kaha stream. In the time of Lal Khan, four generations later, when the conquest of the Panjab by Ahmad Shah Durani, took place, Lal Khan made his submission, and in return received charge of the Harand Dajil Ilaka, and was made responsible for the safety of the kafila route through the Chachar Pass towards Kandahar. In recognition of services performed, he was granted the *kasur* or half share of the revenues in the villages of Miranpur, Bimbli, Gahlotpur, Alipur, Bakharpur, Lalgarh and Garkana Waziri; also certain customs dues, and a fee of eight annas on each camel in every kafila as escort-fee or *badraka*. Lal Khan thereupon moved down into the plains, and built himself a fort at Lalgarh, where the Gurchani Chiefs now live.

After the war with the Mahratas in 1763, Ahmad Shah bestowed the Harand Dajil country upon Nasir Khan, the Brahoi, Khan of Kalat, who had given him assistance; and this tract, which included the territory occupied by the Gurchanis, remained under the Khan of Kalat until Ranjit Singh annexed it in 1827. The Gurchani Chief

accompanied Nasir Khan to the field of Panipat, and was confirmed in his possessions in reward for services rendered.

On Lal Khan's death his brother Jalab Khan became Chief, and entered into an alliance with the Lagharis, receiving in marriage the daughter of the Tumandar. The Gurchani Chiefship afterwards devolved upon Jalab Khan's younger son Ghulam Mahomed Khan. He met with his death at the hands of the Maris, who invaded the Gurchani country unexpectedly and stormed the fort of Lalgarh, which was held by Ghulam Mahomed Khan and only forty men. The Chief with two of his sons Lal and Khakhal, and all the men with him, were killed and the place plundered, though women and children were spared.

General Ventura was invested with the government of Dera Ghazi Khan in 1830 by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who had just annexed the Harand Dajil country. Chuta Khan, grandson of Ghulam Mahomed, went and paid his respects to him. His jagir and all the privileges he had held under the Khans of Kalat were continued to him. Shortly afterwards, under Diwan Sawan Mal's administration, the Gurchanis broke out against the Sikhs. The Kiladar Harsa Singh had killed a Gurchani who resisted his arrest for theft. In the scuffle the Gurchani's mother was also accidentally slain. The Gurchanis rose on hearing of the woman's death, and were joined by the Tibi Lunds. The great fort built by the Sikhs at Harand had just been finished, but the gates not put up. The Gurchanis, therefore, were able to storm the fort, and killed Harsa Singh and about forty Sikhs who formed the garrison. The Diwan immediately marched on the Gurchanis and Lunds, who had to take to the hills. After some time they were pardoned. Chuta Khan went to Multan and paid a fine of Rs. 5,000, and his jagirs were restored to him. Meanwhile Bijar Khan, son of Jalab Khan, had grown up and

claimed his right to be Chief; but Chuta Khan refused to surrender the Tuman. Bijar Khan and his followers came down from the hills and surprised Chuta Khan at the village of Lundi Sayadan, near Lalgarh, and killed him. Bijar Khan then became Tumandar. The Lagharis were against him, as Chuta Khan had married a daughter of their Chief; and the Sikhs refused to acknowledge him, as they had always supported his rival. Between the Sikhs and the Lagharis, therefore, the Gurchanis were hard pressed. Bijar Khan and his brother had to take their usual refuge in the hills, where they led a wild life, perpetually raiding on the plains at the head of the hill Lasharis and Durkanis. His excursions spread even beyond the Indus, and he became the terror of the country up to Multan. Diwan Sawan Mal did his best to capture him, and on one occasion decoyed him into the Harand Fort on pretence of making terms, and sent him under a guard to Multan; but the Gurchanis attacked the escort on the road and rescued their beloved Chief. Bijar Khan again harried the plains as far as the village of Jam-Diwan, near Dera Ghazi Khan; but he was pursued by Pir Ali Khan, the commandant at Dera Ghazi Khan, and driven off, not, however, without inflicting a heavy punishment on his enemy. At last treachery was resorted to, and he was informed by the Kiladar of Harand that he could return to his home. He fell into the trap and returned to Lalgarh, where he remained unmolested for about three months. But he was eventually seized while visiting Harand, and sent in chains to Multan. Here he was kept by the Diwan for two months, and then made over to the Lagharis, who paid a heavy sum to get possession of his person. They slew him outside the walls of Multan. The feud between the Lagharis and Gurchanis was intensified by this murder, and has never been really healed over.

Bijar Khan, who had no son, was succeeded by his brother Ghulam Haidar Khan. He was the son of a slave-girl,

and on this account had always great difficulty in establishing his influence with the tribe, as the Biluches are very particular about the purity of blood in their Chiefs. For some time his authority was confined to the hills, and he led a wandering life of great privation. Often he was without a blanket to cover him while lying out at night on the mountain side. But when the Gurchanis made their submission to Diwan Mulraj, he was restored to his jagir on condition of paying a *nazarana* of Rs. 400 a year. Shortly afterwards the outbreak at Multan took place, and Edwardes marched down the frontier from Dera Ismail Khan, calling on the Biluch tribes to join him. The Gurchanis seized the opportunity of revenge on the Sikhs and Lagharis; and Ghulam Haidar Khan with two men accompanied him to Dera Ghazi Khan. The Harand Fort was held for Mulraj by Mohkam Chand, who sent a defiant message to Edwardes. The latter remarks that it was fortunate that the Gurchanis, "whose equals for all kinds of violence and lawlessness are not to be found in this border," were with him, and not on the side of the Sikhs. He says they were burning to distinguish themselves as Kaura Khan and the Khosas had done. Later on, as Harand still held out, a force was sent against it under Lieutenant Ralph Young, who was joined by Ghulam Haidar Khan. The fort was then taken, and this last relic of Sikh Power disappeared from the district. Ghulam Haidar Khan was also present for some time at the siege of Multan. At the conclusion of the war he was appointed a Jamadar of Horse, and received a khilat of Rs. 1,000.

The Gurchanis had the very worst reputation at this time; and for many years after annexation they were considered one of the most turbulent tribes on the border. The wild clans living in Mount Mari and the Chachar Pass, chiefly Lasharis and Pitafis, were inveterate raiders and cattle-lifters; and Ghulam Haidar Khan's authority, as already

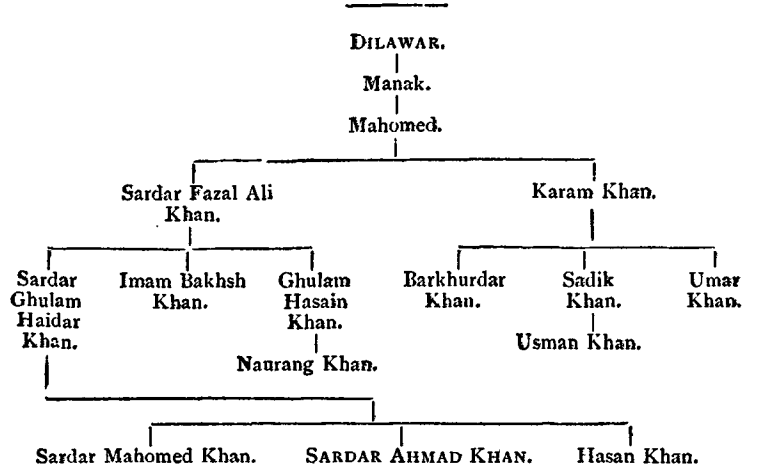
noticed, was weakened by the defect in his pedigree, and he was not able to repress these disorders with a firm hand. The Lasharis aided and abetted the depredations of the Maris, and in the Mutiny of 1857 guided them in their attack on the deserted cantonment of Asni. But they were ultimately brought under subjection, chiefly by the grant of lands in the plains to members of the hill sections, and partly by an improvement in the position of the Chief, which enabled him to exercise to some extent the traditional duties of hospitality, without which a Tumandar can possess little influence. The *kasur* grant originally made by Ahmad Shah Durani was converted soon after annexation into a cash payment of Rs. 532 per annum, and the Chief was at the same time left liable for the *nazarana* payment of Rs. 400 per annum put on him by Diwan Sawan Mal. Soon afterwards the whole jagir was confiscated by General Van Cortlandt.

In 1867 an attack, known as the Harand Raid, was made upon British territory by the Bughti out-law Ghulam Hasain Khan, at the head of twelve hundred men. Ghulam Haidar Khan mustered his tribe to the number of about three hundred and was joined by the Tibi Lunds; and with the assistance of a British detachment of twenty-seven sabres at Harand, they attacked and routed the raiders, killing the leader Ghulam Hasain Khan and twenty-five men. The excellent conduct of the Tumandar and his tribe on this occasion caused the Deputy Commissioner to apply to Government for the restoration of his confiscated privileges. Accordingly the jagir of the villages mentioned above, known as the Nurwali estate, was restored to him. This was continued at settlement, and his *inam* was at the same time raised to Rs. 3,000. The behaviour of the tribe as a whole has since been uniformly good. The Tumandar was appointed an Honorary Magistrate, and was thus enabled to make his power and influence felt.

The Gurchanis cannot be now said to be more out of hand than any other tribe, although the Lashari section is still given to robbery, and the Durkanis must always be difficult to manage by reason of the inaccessible nature of their country. Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan died in 1884, and was succeeded by his son Jalab Khan, who had been previously acting as Deputy Inspector of Police at Harand. Jalab Khan is an Honorary Magistrate. His brother Mewa Khan succeeded him as Thanadar of Harand. Sardar Jalab Khan is a well educated man of great ability, and has made his authority felt throughout the tribe. He is unfortunately suspected by the Lagharis of having been privy to the murder, in 1886, of Aladad Khan, son of Rahim Khan Laghari, and this suspicion has done much to revive the slumbering enmity between the two tribes. A feud broke out between the Durkanis and Hadianis in the spring of 1889, and in order to enforce the authority of Government, it was found necessary to blockade the Durkanis.

Mewa Khan is the second son of Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan. On his brother's accession to the Tumandarship he was made Deputy Inspector of the Harand Thana. He is a man of good character and ability, and is very popular in the tribe. His son Bijar Khan is a fine spirited lad.

SARDAR AHMAD KHAN, SORI LUND.



The Lund tribe of Biluches under their Chief Sori are stated to have settled in the plains at the end of the fifteenth century, dispossessing the former Pathan inhabitants. They occupy the tract of country known as Sori; from which they take the name of Sori Lunds, which distinguishes them from the southern branch of the tribe, the Tibi Lunds, who form a separate Tuman. The country is believed by the Lunds to be called after the Chief Sori, but the name is more probably derived from the Sori torrent which irrigates it. The Tumandars belong to the Haidarani section, and the present head of the family is a lineal descendant of Sori. His son Haidar is said to have been a contemporary of the Emperor Babar. The annals of the Sori Lunds tribe are not eventful; and they do not appear to have been so much disturbed by wars as the tribes to the south and north. They were not so powerful as the Khosas, who were their neighbours on one side and the Nutkanis on the other. After the power of the Durani Kings was established, the Lunds began to give trouble by resisting the exactions of the Afghan Governors. Sardar Mahomed Khan, in order to secure himself from

punishment, built three forts, one in the Sori Pass and two at Khandiwala, near Shadan Lund, of which one is still the residence of the Lund Tumandars; and he is said to have defeated three different Afghan armies sent against him. The Lunds, however, were ultimately forced to take refuge in the hills, and the Sori Pass fort became the Chief's residence. At last, in the time of Mir Alam Khan Durani, terms were arranged, and the Lunds re-occupied their lands in the plains on a promise to pay half the usual revenue to the Durani government. In his old age Mahomed Khan resigned in favour of his son Fazal Ali Khan, who ultimately became one of the most influential Chiefs in the country. He began by repelling two Bozdar raids, inflicting great loss on the enemy. Shortly afterwards Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquered Dera Ghazi Khan, and the Nawab of Bahawalpur received the district in farm. The Lund Chief made his submission and was taken into favour. He assisted Diwan Sawan Mal in an expedition against the Bozdars, who were soon forced to submit. In reward for this service the Diwan freed the Lunds from the payment of *tirni* or grazing dues, and restored the arrangements made in the time of the Duranis, by which they paid only half the revenue due on their villages.

Fazal Ali Khan joined Edwardes with two hundred sowars, and was with him through the siege of Multan. He was rewarded with a valuable khilat, and a rent-free grant of twenty wells in Jiwani and Paki. In 1857, when General Chamberlain's force attacked the Bozdars, Fazal Ali Khan sent his son Ghulam Haidar Khan with a body of four hundred Lunds to assist our troops, and again, in 1868, when Lieutenant Grey was carried into the hills by Kaura Khan Kasrani, a body of four hundred Lunds assisted in blockading the rebel Chief. Fazal Ali also distinguished himself by developing the agricultural resources of his country. He

made the Fazalwah Canal a most successful undertaking, which Government afterwards acquired at a cost of Rs. 5,000 and a grant of five hundred acres of irrigable land. The Sardar was an Honorary Magistrate, and was quite one of the remarkable men of his time in this part of the Panjab.

His son Ghulam Haidar Khan, who succeeded him, was also an excellent Chief, and enjoyed a high reputation among the Biluches. Under his wise management the importance and wealth of the family increased, and he was believed to be one of the richest men in the district. He accompanied Major Sandeman to Kalat in 1875-76 with a body of Lund horsemen, and made a good use of the influence he possessed. An *inam* of Rs. 4,000, including the right of collecting the revenue of Mauza Shadan Lund in kind, was bestowed upon him at settlement. He died in 1877, from the effects of a fall from a staircase leading to the roof of his fort at Kandiwala. He was succeeded by his eldest son Mahomed Khan, who, though not so popular as his father, managed the tribe with success. He was an Honorary Magistrate. He was murdered in 1886 by his younger brother Hasan Khan, who was on bad terms with him, and considered himself insulted by some harsh words used by the Chief. He attacked Mahomed Khan, who was lying in his bed on the roof, and at one blow with a *talwar* almost severed his head from his body. Hasan Khan was convicted of this murder and hanged. Sardar Ahmad Khan is now Tumandar, and has succeeded to the *inam* and estates attached to the Chiefship. He was made an Honorary Magistrate in 1886. Naurang Khan and Usman Khan for a time headed a party hostile to the Chief, but they have since been reconciled.

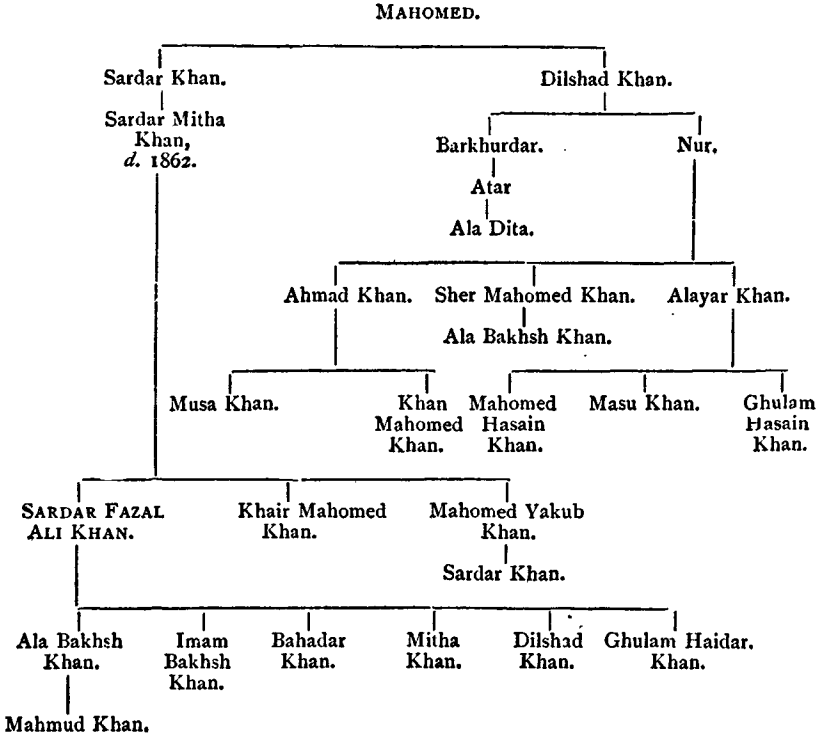
Sardar Ahmad Khan is married to a daughter of his uncle Imam Bakhsh Khan. He has no issue.

The *inam* fixed at settlement for the Lund Tumandar is Rs. 4,000, of which Rs. 2,405, consisting of the whole jama of Mauza Shadan Lund, is collected in kind at the rate of one-fifth. The balance is Rs. 1,595, made up as follows :—

From Mauza	Sabzani	..	.. Rs. 190
„ „	Rania	..	.. „ 931
„ „	Pasu Pirhar	..	.. „ 475

His income from lands amounts to about Rs. 6,000 per annum.

SARDAR FAZAL ALI KHAN, KASRANI.



The Kasranis have not preserved the history of their Chief's family in any detail. Under the administration of Diwan Sawan Mal, Sardar Mitha Khan received half the produce of the Kasrani villages, the whole of Mauza Litri, six wells in Bet Ladha, and an *inam* of Rs. 462; also the right of levying a duty of eight annas on every camel and one anna on every donkey using the Pehar and Kawan Passes.

When Edwardes marched down the frontier in May, 1848, on the outbreak of the rebellion, the fort at Mangrotha, dominating the whole Kasrani country, was held for Mulraj by Chatan Mal, Governor of Sangarh. Edwardes tried to win him over, but without success. He then sent a party of

horsemen to Mitha Khan, and called on him to assist in expelling Chatan Mal. "Mitha Khan," Edwardes says, "was reckoned a wise man in his generation, and justified his good report. Called upon to do what no Asiatic leader likes to do, to declare openly for one side or other before the war had taken a turn, he calculated the odds correctly in the face of Mulraj's great prestige, and declared against him. He sent his drum round the village, raised the country, and despatched a short message to Chatan Mal, that if he did not wish to be besieged, the sooner he evacuated Mangrotha the better." The Governor took the hint and fled in haste with his garrison, leaving the fort to Edwardes' men, who marched in triumphantly at the head of their Kasrani allies. Mitha Khan continued to hold Mangrotha for some time, and was the medium through whom Asad Khan Nutkani endeavoured to negotiate with Edwardes. He ultimately joined Edwardes, and when peace was declared he was confirmed in all his holdings. The Kasrani country was divided between the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan, and there was besides a considerable section living in the hills. This made its administration difficult, and the tribe became to a great extent disorganised in the early days of British Rule. Many raids and serious offences were committed, and the people were in bad odour with our District Officers. Eusaf Khan, leader of one of the factions, raised the Kasranis, and made an attack on Dera Fatah Khan in 1852, carrying off a large number of cattle. They were opposed unsuccessfully by a small force of Police, who lost five men killed and three wounded. But the Thanadar followed them up, and sent information to the outpost of Vihoa. He was presently joined by the cavalry and border levies, who attacked the enemy bravely but unsuccessfully, losing an officer and three sowars killed and six men wounded. Some further raids made by the Kasranis were without result.

Mitha Khan had not taken part in the attack on Dera Fatah Khan; but his conduct was not considered satisfactory by Major Nicholson, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, as he had neither given warning of the raid nor attempted to secure the offenders. It was ultimately resolved to punish the Kasranis for their misconduct, and a force of nine hundred men, under Brigadier-General J. S. Hodgson, was sent into the Bati Pass in April, 1853. The town of Bati was taken and destroyed; and amongst the loot were two *zamburas* originally taken by the Kasranis from Diwan Sawan Mal. After this Mitha Khan was made responsible for the Passes, and his allowances were raised by Rs. 500. During the expedition against the Bozdars in 1857, the Kasranis behaved well; and Mitha Khan with a party of Kasranis assisted in the operations. He died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son Fazal Ali Khan, the present Tumandar.

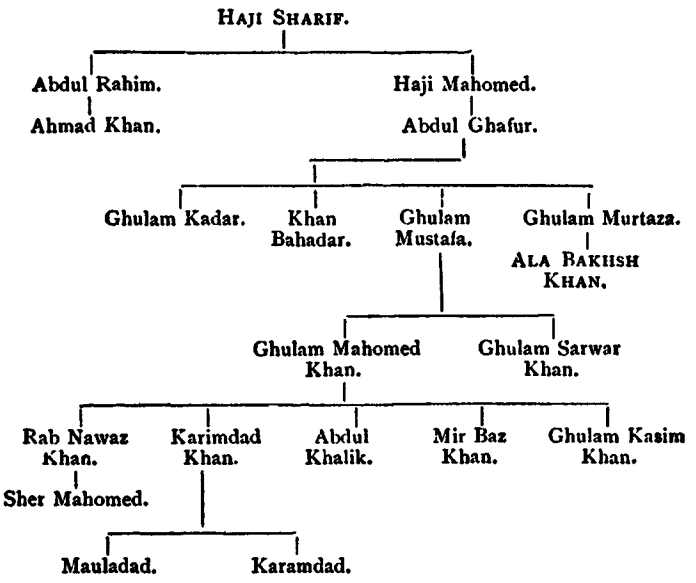
Kaura Khan, of Tibi Kasrani, became very powerful after Mitha Khan's death, and usurped much of the Chief's authority. He was assisted by Ahmad Yar Khan Lashkarani Mukadam, father-in-law of the youthful Fazal Ali, who had offended him by marrying a second wife contrary to his wishes. Tibi Kasrani, and the villages attached to it at that time, formed part of the Dera Ismail Khan district. In 1868 Kaura Khan's son Jahangir Khan was accused of murder, and Lieutenant Grey, the Deputy Commissioner, came to Basti Azim to investigate the charge. Kaura Khan resenting such proceeding, seized Lieutenant Grey and carried him off to the hills. After detaining him a day he released him and took refuge with the hill Kasranis and the Musakhels. The tribal levies of the two Dera districts were called out to blockade these tribes, and after a short interval Kaura Khan was duly surrendered. He was tried and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, but was afterwards pardoned. Fazal Ali Khan,

then about sixteen years of age, took an active share in the pursuit of his enemy Kaura Khan. After this the tribe settled down, and the Tumandar's authority became more generally respected. The bulk of the Kasranis have since been placed under the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, and are a quiet and orderly people.

In the regular settlement an *inam* of Rs. 1,200 per annum was bestowed upon the Tumandar. Kaura Khan also received an *inam* of Rs. 300 per annum, but lost his right of collecting in kind from the Tibi villages.

Sardar Fazal Ali Khan is popular in his tribe. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge, and discharges his duties carefully. He is a man of retiring disposition, and is not fond of leaving his home. He takes an interest in education, and himself is fairly educated, being acquainted with Persian and Urdu. His income is about Rs. 3,600 per annum.

ALA BAKHSH KHAN, SADOZAI.

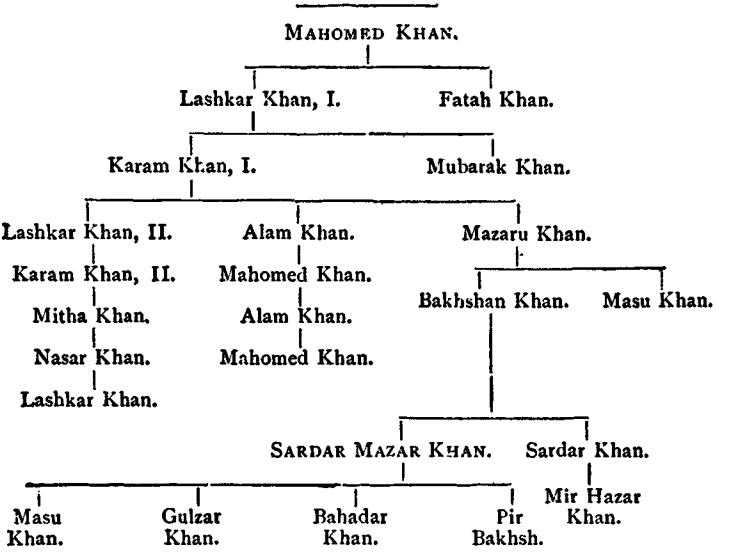


The Dera Ghazi Khan branch of the Sadozais are descended from Haji Sharif Khan, who was appointed Nawab of Multan, and afterwards of Dera Ghazi Khan by Ahmad Shah Durani. He held a jagir valued at Rs. 25,000 per annum. He left two sons, Abdul Rahim Khan and Kazi Haji Mahomed, of whom the former succeeded him as Nawab, while Haji Mahomed became Kazi of Dera Ghazi Khan. They took the proceeds of the jagir in equal shares. Ahmad Khan succeeded his father as Nawab at Dera Ghazi Khan, but died childless while making a pilgrimage to Mecca. Abdul Ghafur succeeded his father as Kazi of the city, and enjoyed his jagir as long as the Durani rule lasted, but on the coming of the Sikhs most of his revenues were attached. He continued to hold a jagir worth Rs. 4,030 per annum, and his sons, Ghulam Mustafa Khan and Ghulam Murtaza Khan, received the same amount. Under British Rule the allowance

of Rs. 750 from the Dharmarth of Mankera was commuted into a cash grant of Rs. 500 and a jagir of Rs. 1,000 in Multan. Two wells at Multan and two at Dera Ghazi Khan were also released to them. The cash allowance was stopped on the death of the brothers; but the Multan jagir has been continued to the heirs on the understanding that the lands are to come under a light assessment on Ala Bakhsh Khan's death. The Dera Ghazi well-lands have been already lightly assessed. In 1874, a lease of one thousand acres from the Rakhs of Mandoswala, Jhok Yar Shah and Chabri, was granted to Ghulam Mustafa Khan in consideration of his services as Rasaldar under Sir Herbert Edwardes. He died before taking possession; but in 1878 it was renewed to his son Ghulam Mahomed Khan, free for ten years. The land is now held by the sons of Ghulam Mahomed. Ghulam Mahomed Khan served in the Police and held the post of Inspector for some years. One of his sons, Karimdad Khan, is Octroi Daroga in Dera Ghazi Khan.

Ala Bakhsh Khan is now at the head of the family. He holds a good position in Dera Ghazi Khan, although he is not wealthy. He is a member of the District Board and Municipal Committee, and is an Honorary Magistrate.

SARDAR MAZAR KHAN, TIBI LUND.



The Lunds of Tibi, so called to distinguish them from the northern or Sori Lunds, are Rind Biluches, and settled in the hills adjoining their present location under their Chief Jaru Khan in the time of the great Mir Chakar, already mentioned. The tribe consists of three sections—Lunds, Rinds and Khosas, who have coalesced into one small Tuman, which has managed to keep itself independent of the Lagharis on the north and the Gurchanis on the south. The Tumandar's family belongs to the Maharani section of the Lunds proper. The lands they first occupied were adjacent to the Sigri, Gati and Chani torrents, whence they gradually spread into the plains they now occupy as far as the town of Tibi, and began to plunder the people of Harand. They were on this account frequently attacked by the Governors of Harand, and would take refuge in the hills, issuing forth and re-occupying their lands when able to do so. At last, in the time of Sardar Mewa Khan, peace was made through the

instrumentality of Sultan Taib of Panah Ali, and the Lunds obtained a rent-free grant of their lands and of the perennial stream from the Kaha river which waters them. In return, Mewa Khan exerted himself in repressing raids and robberies, and handed over offenders to the Government for punishment. It is said that a section of the tribe, finding their former means of livelihood thus stopped, emigrated to Hyderabad in Sind, where their descendants are living. In Mewa Khan's time a raid in force was made into the plains by a Pathan tribe. They collected a large booty and made their way back to the hills. Mewa Khan with three hundred men pursued and defeated them, killing one hundred and sixty, and recovering the stolen property and an immense number of arms. In reward for this service the Governor bestowed on Mewa Khan the jagir of Mahomedpur and half the perennial waters of Harand. Mewa Khan then founded the present town of Tibi Lund near Harand. In Lashkar Khan's time the prosperity of the Tibi Lunds stirred up the envy of their more powerful neighbours, and a combination of the Mari, Bughti and Gurchani tribes was formed to attack Tibi Lund with four thousand men. The Lunds could only muster fifteen hundred all told; but Lashkar Khan scorned to remain behind walls, and attacked them in the open, inflicting a severe defeat on them, and killing three hundred men. Islam Khan, the Bughti Chief, asked for terms on the field of battle, and was spared with three hundred men. They were hospitably entertained in Tibi Lund, and their wounds dressed, after which they were escorted back to the hills. The Bughtis still cherish the memory of this kind treatment.

This victory made Lashkar Khan famous, and he became the theme of warlike ballads which are still sung by the Biluches. On his death his son Karam Khan became Tumandar, and entered into a matrimonial alliance with a daughter of Mahomed Khan, Nohkani Gurchani, who had quarrelled

with the Gurchani Chief. Karam Khan was succeeded by his son Lashkar Khan, II., in whose time the Gurchani Chief joined the Lagharis in a combined attack on Tibi Lund. Lashkar Khan, rivalling the action of his grandfather and namesake, sallied out and attacked them in the open; but without the same success, for he and a hundred men were killed on the spot, and his brother Mazar Khan, grandfather of the present Chief, was severely wounded. Lashkar Khan's son Karam Khan, II., was then a minor, and Mazar Khan administered the tribe, making peace with the Gurchanis.

The smouldering animosity of the Gurchanis soon again broke out. Ghulam Mahomed Khan, the Gurchani Chief, who had given his daughter in marriage to Sadik Mahomed, Nawab of Bahawalpur, instigated the latter to attack the Lunds. He accordingly sent an army of seven thousand men with six guns under Shekh Mahomed; but Karam Khan made his submission and purchased peace with a lakh of rupees, which he raised with great difficulty. Hostilities soon broke out again between the Lunds and Gurchanis; and Karam Khan applied to Mir Bahram Khan, the Mazari Chief, who came to his assistance with an army of two thousand men. The Gurchanis retreated into the hills, and were followed by the Mazaris and Lunds. Bahram Khan, who was connected by marriage with the Gurchanis, wished to arrange terms of peace; but he was frustrated by the impetuosity of his tribesmen, who attacked the Gurchanis, and killed Masu Khan, cousin of the Chief, with seventy men. The Mazaris and Lunds plundered the Gurchani country and then separated. Shortly afterwards the Gurchanis in revenge attacked the Mazaris and Lunds, killing Masu Khan, uncle of Sardar Mazar Khan.

On Karam Khan's death his cousin Mahomed Khan was made Chief. In his time Maharaja Ranjit Singh seized

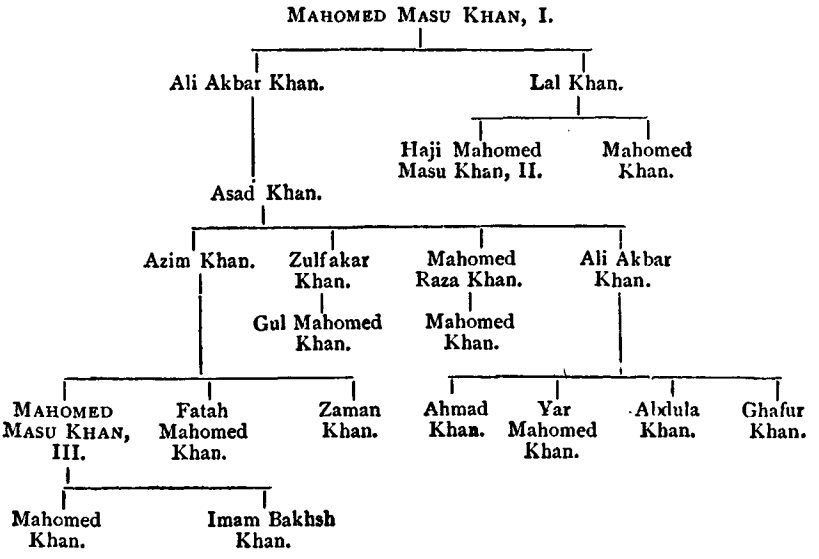
the Harand Dajil country from the Khan of Kalat. The Lunds joined with the Gurchanis in attacking the fort of Harand, killing the Governor Harsa Singh under circumstances already narrated. The Lunds after this were driven to the hills, and Mahomed Khan was forced to take refuge in Bahawalpur, where he received a jagir from the Nawab. Mitha Khan, son of Karam Khan, then became Tumandar; and after some negotiations the tribe made peace with the Sikhs, and received back their jagir from Diwan Sawan Mal. Mitha Khan and his cousin Alam Khan were killed on the slopes of Mount Mari while pursuing a band of Mari and Lashari thieves. On their death Bakhshan Khan, son of Mazaru Khan, became Chief. He was present at the siege of Multan. He died in 1860, and was succeeded by his son Sardar Mazar Khan, the present Chief.

In 1867 took place the Harand Raid, described in another chapter. Sardar Mazar Khan and his tribe, to the number of three hundred men, assisted in repelling the attack, and Sardar Khan, brother of the Chief, received severe wounds, from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards. In reward for their services Government bestowed on Sardar Mazar Khan and the son of Sardar Khan the jagir of Mauza Mahomedpur, amounting to Rs. 800 per annum, with the right of realising in kind. This sum of Rs. 800 was confirmed at settlement, and the mode of realisation recorded.

Sardar Mazar Khan is a fine specimen of a Frontier Chief. He is a man of keen intelligence and will, and in appearance is a typical Biluch. He is acquainted with Urdu and Persian, and has powers as an Honorary Magistrate.

His second son Gulzar Khan is a Tahsildar in the Thal Chotiali district, and the youngest, Pir Bakhsh, is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

MAHOMED MASU KHAN, NUTKANI.



The Nutkani Rind Biluches trace their descent from a common ancestor, Notak, from whom they take their name of Nutkani. The Tumandarship has always followed the Karatani branch. Like the other Biluches of the district, the Nutkanis accompanied the Emperor Hamayun to Dehli, and afterwards settled down in the Sangarh country and in the adjoining hills now held by the Bozdars. They still occupy the lands between the hills and the Indus irrigated by the Sangarh torrent. There is nothing recorded regarding the history of the family until the time of Masu Khan, I., who built the forts of Mangrota and Mahoi, and subdued the whole of Sangarh between Vehoa and Ahmdani. He married daughters of the Chiefs of the Lunis and of the Ustaranas, thus entering into alliance with the two most powerful of the neighbouring Pathan tribes.

In Masu Khan's time there were frequent wars with the Kulachis of the Makalwad, and the Jistkanis of Leia. He was succeeded by his son Ali Akbar Khan, who was at constant war with the Khosas, Lagharis and Bozdars. On Ali Akbar Khan's death there ensued a fierce rivalry between his son Asad Khan and his brother Lal Khan, in which most of the surrounding tribes were involved. Lal Khan was supported by the majority of his own tribe and by the Ustaranas, while Asad Khan received help from the Khosas, Kasaranis and Lunis. Lal Khan was at first successful, and defeated the Khosas in the Sangarh Pass, killing their Chief Barkhurdar Khan. Ultimately, however, the Khosas won a victory and drove him out of the country, setting up Asad Khan as Tumandar.

Lal Khan fled in the direction of Kandahar, and, having given his daughter in marriage to Tabar Khan, younger brother of Dost Mahomed Khan, obtained a Sanad recognising him as Tumandar. Armed with this he returned to Sangarh and for a time re-established himself there. A second time he had to flee the country, and Asad Khan again became Chief; and as he was allied by marriage with the Khosa and Laghari Chiefs, his position became a strong one. When the Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of Dera Ghazi Khan, and Nawab Sadik Mahomed of Bahawalpur held the farm of the district, Lal Khan made friends with the Nawab, whom he persuaded to attack his old enemies the Khosas. But Lal Khan himself was killed in the war, and Asad Khan was left for a time without a rival. He bought off the Nawab by giving him two of his daughters in marriage. He himself had married wives belonging to the chief families of the Laghari, Kasrani, Kulachi and Luni tribes, and his sister was married to Kaura Khan. These numerous alliances made him one of the most powerful Chiefs in the neighbourhood.

When the farm of the district was taken away from the Nawab of Bahawalpur and General Ventura was put in charge, Asad Khan refused to come in, or as the Nutkanis say, delayed in paying the *nazarana* due by him. In any case, a Sikh army under Kharak Singh marched against them, and Haji Masu Khan, son of Lal Khan, was encouraged to claim the Tumandarship. Asad Khan fled to the Bozdar hills, and there remained for some time, while Haji Masu Khan joined Kharak Singh's army. The arrangement, however, broke down, for the Haji would not undertake to pay the heavy annual *nazarana* demanded. Thus, no one was recognised as Tumandar of the Nutkani tribe, which has ever since remained without an acknowledged Chief.

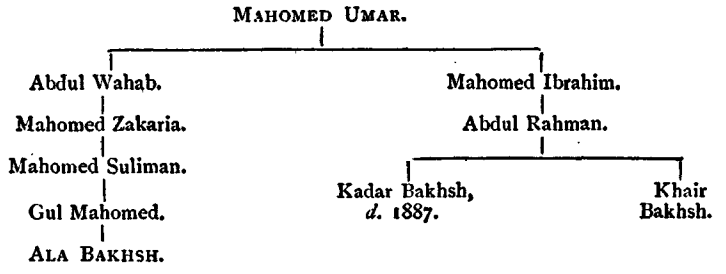
Asad Khan was afraid to venture into the plains, but he deputed his son Zulfakar Khan after some time, with a *nazarana* of Rs. 25,000, to sue for terms. He was sent as a prisoner to Lahore, but was ultimately released by the Maharaja. Asad Khan himself shortly afterwards paid a visit to the Sadozai Nawab Sher Mahomed Khan at Dera Ismail Khan, and while there was arrested and sent to Lahore. When Diwan Sawan Mal became Governor he called him to Multan, and granted him an annual allowance of Rs. 4,000.

When the Multan war broke out Asad Khan entered into negotiations with Edwardes, but declared he could not join him, as this would imperil the safety of his family who were at Multan. At that time Haji Masu Khan had joined Edwardes, and his brother Mahomed Khan was in consequence treacherously killed by the Sikhs at Harand. Later on Asad Khan joined the army of the Nawab of Bahawalpur, then advancing against Mulraj. After the war he did not return to Dera Ghazi Khan, but remained with the Nawab, to whom he was related by marriage, receiving a pension of Rs. 3,600 from the revenues of Bahawalpur. His eldest son Azim Khan went to Khairpur and obtained a jagir from Mir

Ali Murad; but after the Multan war he returned to Sangarh. Haji Masu Khan died childless in 1882, and thus left Mahomed Masu Khan, son of Azim Khan, as the undoubted head of the family. The other sons of Asad Khan remained in the Bahawalpur State, where they held various posts. Ali Gohar Khan was *Mashiri Mal* or Finance Minister. Ali Akbar Khan held a mafi there, but has lately died, and his son Ahmad Khan has recently returned to Dera Ghazi Khan. Mahomed Masu Khan was appointed a Deputy Inspector of Police in the district in 1870, and has lately been promoted to the rank of Inspector. He is a man of excellent character and intelligence, and is highly respected throughout the district. He holds a seat in Darbar and enjoys a pension of Rs. 360.

The late Haji Masu Khan was a man of great shrewdness of character, and possessed considerable influence in the district. He showed his enterprise by digging a canal, now known as the Masuwah, in the north of his Ilaka, which was ultimately purchased by Government for Rs. 25,000 in addition to the proprietary rights in the State rakhs of Mari and Mor Jhangi, which were transferred to him free of revenue during the currency of the settlement. In 1870 he made a pilgrimage to Mecca, a rare event among Biluches twenty years ago, and hence was honored with the title of Haji. He left his property by will to Ali Akbar Khan, to whose sons it now belongs.

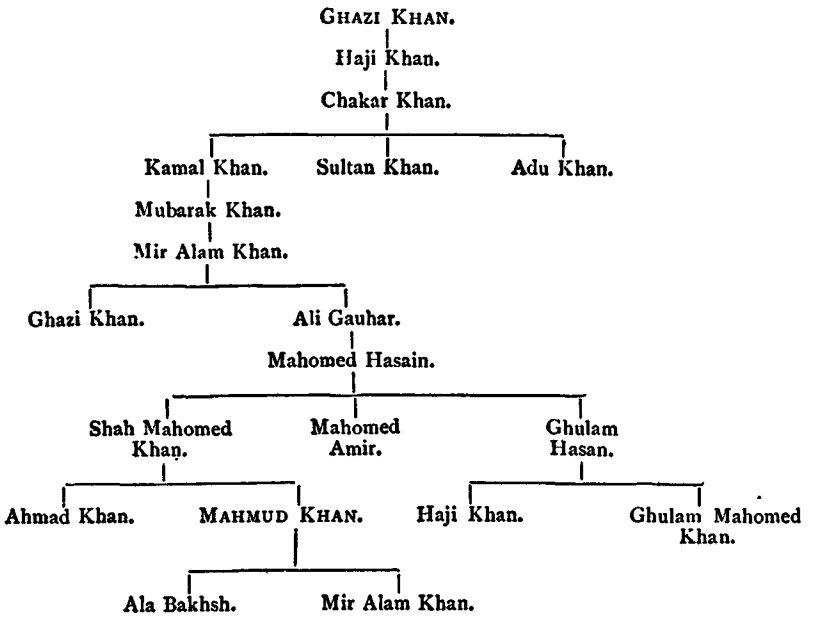
MIAN ALA BAKHSH OF TAUNSA.



The family of the Mian Sahib of Taunsa are said to be of Barakzai origin, but they have generally been known as Jafars from the small Afghan tribe of that name resident in Drug, whence they came into the plains. Mahomed Suliman came to Taunsa in 1766, and became the disciple of Shah Khwaja Nur Mahomed. He secured a great reputation for holiness, and had a large following. He was protected by the Nutkani Chiefs, and afterwards by the Nawab of Bahawalpur. His shrine at Taunsa was built by the Nawab at a cost of Rs. 85,000, and it forms the centre of a large group of buildings, covering several acres, which have been erected by various wealthy Murids. Ghulam Mustafa Khan Sadozai of Multan, built two dwelling-houses and a Sarai, where visitors are lodged without charge. The present incumbent Mian Ala Bakhsh, commonly known as the Pir or Mian Sahib of Taunsa Sharif, is a man of energy and intelligence. He has a great taste for architecture, clock-work, and mechanics, and spends most of the large income he derives from his Murids in enlarging and embellishing the shrine and the buildings around it. He has replaced the old dome of yellow Multan tiles by one of white marble, and has built a beautiful little mosque close to the tomb. He lives a retired life, seldom leaving the enclosure round the shrine. But he is always pleased to receive visitors and show them over the buildings.

He has been allowed to nominate a member of his family to represent him in Darbar. This seat was held until lately by Mian Kadar Bakhsh, who died in 1887; and he has been succeeded by his brother Mian Khair Bakhsh.

MAHMUD KHAN, MIRANI.



The Mirani family are one of the most important in the past annals of Dera Ghazi Khan. For nearly three hundred years they ruled the greater part of what is now the Dera Ghazi Khan district; and the city of Dera Ghazi Khan was founded by one of them in the reign of Emperor Akbar. They are a branch of the Dodai tribe, whose legendary origin has been touched upon in the history of the Gurchani Tumandars. Doda is said to have been the son of Mir Bhunga, Ruler of Sistan, who is possibly identical with the Bhorangsen of Gurchani genealogy. Doda's son Mundo was Mir or Governor at the Court of Rani Raja of Thata in Sind; and hence a fanciful derivation is made for the name Mirani, which is interpreted as the equivalent of Mir-i-Rani.

The actual history of the family begins with the arrival of Sohrab Khan, the Dodai Chief, at the Court of Sultan

Hasain Langah of Multan, about 1480. The country along the Indus from Din Kot to Karor is said to have been given to his people, and no doubt their possessions really extended much further south than Karor. Among his followers was Haji Khan, who obtained the lower Derajat as his portion, and founded the city of Dera Ghazi, which was extended and enlarged by his son Ghazi Khan, who gave it its present name. Mr. Fryer states that Ghazi Khan, I., died in 1494. There are still some inscriptions in enamelled tiles on his tomb at Churata, from which we know that it was built in the reign of Akbar; and this is confirmed by the style of the architecture. It is octangular with towers at the corners, and is decorated with courses of glazed tiles of fine quality. The tomb was probably erected by the Ghazi Khan in power at the commencement of Akbar's reign, who, in company with Ismail Khan and Fatah Khan, made his submission to Sultan Sher Shah at Bhera in 1540.

In addition to giving his name to the city, Ghazi Khan is said to have built the Khanwali mosque, and to have dug the Kasturi Canal, which waters the lands around. The fort, of which traces still remain, was commenced by him, and he laid out the Naulakha Bagh, the site of which is now occupied by the District Courts. He is also reputed to have founded the town of Kinjar in Muzafargarh. He was succeeded by his son Haji Khan, founder of the town of Hajipur, in the Dajil Ilaka, now the residence of the Sarai family. Jahan Khan, his son, gave his name to a village in Muzafargarh. Sanjar Khan, his successor, founded the village of Sanjar in the Sangarh country. Similarly, Alam Khan founded Mauza Alam Khan; Daud Khan founded Kot Daud, and Gadai Khan, the large village of Gadai. All these villages are in the Dera Ghazi Khan Tahsil. Ghazi Khan, II., built the still existing tomb of the saint at Pir Adil; and his own tomb exists also close to the shrine. On the death

of Chakar Khan the power of the Miranis decreased. Kamal Khan succeeded him; but all his sons appear to have enjoyed possession rather on the left than the right bank of the Indus. Kamal Khan is the reputed founder of Leia; Sultan Khan of Kot Sultan, and Adu Khan of Kot Adu in Muzafargarh. The majority of the Miranis are now settled in Dera Ismail Khan. They are also to be met with in the neighbourhood of Garh Maharaja in Jhang. Their settlement in the Sind Sagar Doab is probably synchronous with the foundation of Leia, Kot Sultan and Kot Adu.

The rule of the Miranis was, on the whole, peaceful and prosperous. The country was developed, and canals were extended by them. Up to the time of Nadar Shah's invasion they were undisturbed, except towards the close of Aurangzeb's reign, when they rebelled and were punished by Prince Muazudin, afterwards Emperor Jahandar Shah. At that time the Kalhoras, who were destined to supplant the Miranis, were establishing their power in northern Sind. Nadar Shah in 1737 annexed the Derajat to his dominions, but maintained the Miranis as governors; and the same course was followed by Ahmad Shah Durani, until the capture of Dera Ghazi by the Kalhoras in 1769. Mahmud Khan Gujar, who had been Wazir of the last Ghazi Khan, was continued as governor, and had power for upwards of thirty years, both over Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzafargarh. He bore the title of Janisar Khan. The last Ghazi Khan died in 1772. He was an incompetent man and given to drink, and the real power was wielded by Wazir Mahmud Khan.

The family have long since sunk into insignificance as far as their property and position goes, although they are still respected by the people for the sake of old times. Haji Khan Mirani fought under Edwardes during the siege of Multan. Mahmud Khan, the present head of the family, practises as a

hakim or physician in the city of Dera Ghazi Khan, and enjoys a small lease of Government land. His son Ala Bakhsh is a Sergeant of Police. Another son, Mir Alam Khan, has been converted to Christianity.

MUZAFARGARH DISTRICT.

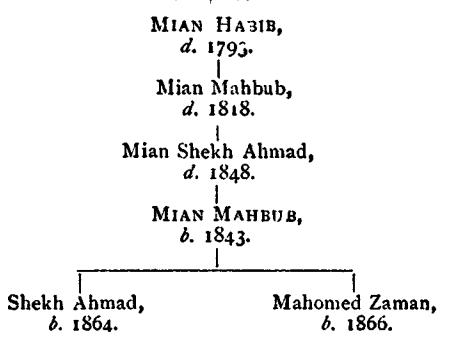
MAHOMED SAIFULA KHAN BABAR, OF KHANGARH.

HASAIN KHAN.
|
Kadam Khan.
|
Abdul Samad Khan.
|
Abdulahad Khan. | Aladad Khan, *d.* 1885. | Sakandar Khan.
|
MAHOMED SAIFULA KHAN, *b.* 1862.
|
Abdula Khan, *b.* 1886.

Saifula Khan is of the Babar branch of Multani Pathans who settled in Muzafargarh towards the end of the last century. Their history has been given in another chapter.* They were established in this country by their relative Muzafar Khan, Sadozai Afghan, who held the Multan Nawabship until the coming of the Sikhs in 1818. Aladad Khan, father of Saifula, attached himself to Edwardes, and did good service during the Sikh Rebellion. Again, in 1857, he behaved loyally, and helped in destroying the mutineers of the 68th Bengal Regiment when they endeavoured to get away to Hindustan. On two occasions he was rewarded with khilats in public Darbars in recognition of his good services generally. He was a Magistrate in his own Ilaka of Khangarh, Tahsil Muzafargarh. He died in 1885. His son Saifula is a Magistrate, and is President of the local Municipal Committee. He is the leading Darbari of the district, and is said to be a young man of much intelligence; careful in his affairs, and given to trading on a large scale in corn, cotton and indigo. He owns land yielding about Rs. 6,000 in eleven villages around Khangarh, a small town near the Chanab, about ten miles south of Muzafargarh.

* *Vide* Nawab Faujdar Khan Alizai, of Dera Ismail Khan.

MIAN MAHBUB KHAN BAHADAR, GURMANI.



When Bahlol Khan Lodi, Governor of Multan, became King of Dehli, in 1450, he made over to his cousin Islam Khan the government of the country between the Indus and the Sulimans, comprising southern Muzafargarh and Dera Ghazi and western Sind. Islam Khan's grandson divided the lands; and to Tahir Khan fell the Sitpur Ilaka, now known as the Alipur Tahsil. His brothers were speedily ousted by Biluch Khan, founder of Dera Ghazi Khan; but Tahir Khan's children held on to their possessions for many generations, though they were robbed of portions from time to time by the dishonesty of their own servants or the encroachment of more powerful neighbours. Of these latter, the Biluchés were the most rapacious; gradually spreading themselves out and acquiring rights which are recognised to this day. Their present representatives, however, no longer resemble the manly race that issued from the mountains with Biluch Khan, such as are still found on the right bank of the Indus. The Biluches of Muzafargarh now differ but slightly from the Jats with whom they have freely intermixed; and they have long since lost all trace of the tribal organisation which binds their Trans-Indus brethren so firmly together. They are Biluches merely in name, and have forgotten even their original tongue. Such as they are, their leading man

is Mian Mahbub, Gurmani, a large landowner of Thata Gurmani in the Alipur Tahsil. He is described as fond of field sports, and a celebrated shikari, who roams all over the Panjab with his hawks and his dogs. His local influence is considerable. He is bluff in manner, honest and straightforward; given to hospitality, but not extravagant. He is a Magistrate in his villages, and a Viceregal Darbari. The title of Khan Bahadar was conferred upon him in 1884; and on two occasions in public Darbars he has received khilats for services rendered. He enjoys an *inam* of Rs. 200, and his lands yield about Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Mian Mahbub is in temporal charge of the shrines of Mian Habib and Mian Mahbub, where rest the remains of his grandfather and great-grandfather. These are visited by pilgrims in large numbers at certain seasons; and his disciples are numerous in all the southern districts of the Panjab.

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